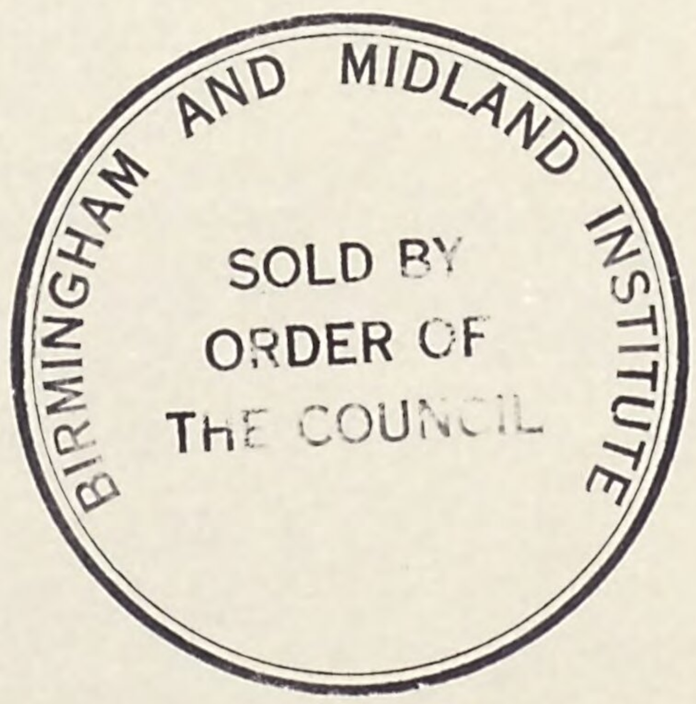
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# REDUCED INDEX to CHAUCHARD'S MAPS.




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Neele Sculpt Strand.

A

*GEOGRAPHICAL,*

HISTORICAL, AND POLITICAL

# DESCRIPTION

OF THE

*EMPIRE of GERMANY, HOLLAND, the NETHERLANDS, SWITZERLAND, PRUSSIA, ITALY, SICILY, CORSICA, and SARDINIA;*

WITH A

GAZETTEER OF REFERENCE

TO THE

PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THOSE COUNTRIES.

Compiled and translated from the German.

---

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

*STATISTICAL TABLES*

OF ALL

THE STATES OF EUROPE:

Translated from the German of J. G. Boetticher of Konigsberg.

WITH A

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

SHOWING THE CHANGES SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR.

Dedicated to THEIR MAJESTIES and the ROYAL FAMILY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-FOUR PLATES, AND A LARGE THREE-SHEET POST MAP OF GERMANY, HOLLAND, ITALY, &c.

London:

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1800.

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TO

# *THEIR MAJESTIES*

AND THEIR

## ROYAL FAMILY,

IN GRATEFUL TESTIMONY OF THE HIGH HONOUR CONFERRED BY

THEIR GRACIOUS PATRONAGE,

## THIS BOOK

IS, WITH ALL HUMILITY, DEDICATED,

BY

THEIR MAJESTIES AND THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

MOST FAITHFUL,

AND EVER DEVOTED SERVANT,

*Piccadilly,*
*19th May*, 1800.

JOHN STOCKDALE.

THE

# PUBLISHER's PREFATORY ADDRESS.

THE acknowledged difficulty of procuring good Maps in England, has ſo long been felt and complained of, that any exertion to remedy ſuch a ſerious inconvenience was not likely, in a country eminently diſtinguiſhed for its liberality, to paſs wholly diſregarded; eſpecially at a time when the ſtate of continental affairs agitated every mind, and naturally created inquiry and ſearch after information, in which the whole nation was in a greater or leſs degree concerned. The demand occaſioned by this univerſal ſearch after knowledge, for Chauchard's Maps, which from their acknowledged accuracy were invaluable, could in very few inſtances be ſatisfied, even at an exorbitant price; and the Publiſher's ſituation in the centre of the Political World, where the evil ſeemed beyond redreſs, firſt induced him to turn his thoughts towards an undertaking, certainly the moſt extenſive in its nature ever engaged in by an individual in theſe kingdoms.

The difficulty of procuring a copy of the original at the outſet would not readily have been ſurmounted but for the generous liberality of GEORGE ELLIS, Eſq. M. P. who, with eagerneſs, gratuitouſly ſacrificed his own private collection to the advancement of the projector's intereſt, and the general advantage of the community.

At this period the original copies were conſidered cheap, when they could be met with, at the price of ten guineas, notwithſtanding the impreſſions were ſo faint as to be ſcarcely legible, and conſequently of little or no intrinſic value. This too was for Chauchard's Maps only, without the reduction on three ſheets, the nine additional ſheets for the completion of Italy, or this volume.

In a Map ſo minute and crowded with names it was natural to ſuppoſe that the errors of the original muſt be numerous, and the omiſſions of importance. In demonſtration of this it will ſuffice to notice one of particular magnitude, that of leaving out the range of hills which ſeparates France and Switzerland, called Mount Jura; an error that required only to be diſcovered to call for immediate correction.

It cannot be ſuppoſed, notwithſtanding the care of the beſt engravers, and geographers of the higheſt ability, who have examined the different Plates, that in the copy, as in the original, faults may not be numerous, though it muſt be added, none which can be of conſequence from their magnitude. The imperfections, as ſuch, however minutely attended to, there will ever be, muſt be found chiefly among the ſmall names of trifling villages, &c. which in few inſtances only can be worthy of criticiſm; particularly as the opinion generally expreſſed by the beſt judges was, that had half of theſe minutiæ been totally omitted, the Map would have ſuffered no decreaſe in value; but it might then have been averred, that it was no longer like the original; and ſuch as were inclinable to ſeverity and cenſure would then have had ground for their aſſertions.

Innovation was alſo the leſs neceſſary, as few Maps have ever held a higher rank in public eſtimation, not only on account of its accuracy, but likewiſe from aſſigning to each place the original name of the country whereto it belongs; a mode which has generally been adopted throughout the republication, except where univerſal acceptation in England made an alteration, in ſome few inſtances, adviſable, and indeed perſpicuity for the Engliſh reader, rendered neceſſary.

An extenſion of the ſouth of France was requiſite for the ſake of uniformity in all its parts, which addition, the original, from being publiſhed at various times, certainly ſtood in need of.

Repeated, indeed, were the ſolicitations of many of the Subſcribers, for the completion of Italy on the ſame grand ſcale, before the Publiſher yielded to their unremitted remonſtrances, though, from the aſſurance moſt generally manifeſted, by each Subſcriber, to be poſſeſſed of every thing connected with the work, it now becomes a ſubject rather of exultation than regret.

This Extenſion conſiſts of nine ſheets, occupying a ſpace equal to the Map of Germany. The materials to which recourſe has been principally had for this compilation, are Zanoni's Map of Italy, Boſcoviſch's of the State of the Church, and the more recent publication by Bacler Dalbe of the campaigns of General Buonaparte in thoſe countries.

Sicily

Sicily is principally compiled from the Map of Deliſle; the iſland of Sardinia from the publication of the Piedmonteſe engineers 1753; and that of Corſica from Bacler Dalbe.

To Gould F. Leckie, Eſq. who during a reſidence of ten years has traverſed Italy in every direction, particular obligation is held, for a variety of obſervations and aſſiſtance in reſpect to thoſe parts, as well as to his friend J. Allen Smith, of South Carolina, Eſq. who reſided in Italy ſome years, and readily gave up for this uſe his collections made during that period.

To the Honourable Robert Clifford, whoſe topographical collections, perhaps, ſurpaſs thoſe of any private Gentleman, equal acknowledgments are due, for the kind aſſiſtance and information afforded throughout the whole progreſs of the work.

Though to Mr. Faden of Charing Croſs no obligations are felt, from the proofs repeatedly afforded of his inſinuations to the prejudice of Captain Chauchard's accuracy, and to the detriment of the Engliſh publication; yet towards Mr. Arrowsmith, of Rathbone Place, confeſſedly one of the firſt geographers in this kingdom, very different are the ſenſations. To his ready aſſiſtance and liberal communication wherever occaſion required, or opportunity offered, materially are the promoters of this plan indebted.

To the unbounded patronage, of which further notice will be taken, muſt be aſcribed the preſentation of a volume of no inconſiderable magnitude, to which this is prefixed. It was intended, in the firſt inſtance, to have been compiled entirely from Engliſh authorities, without the trouble and expence of further reſearch and tranſlation. Theſe authorities however were, on examination, diſcovered to be ſo replete with error and mis-ſtatement, when compared with German writers, and the maps they were intended to accompany, that it was found the one would contradict the other, a repetition of error having already been frequently copied without alteration from the earlieſt publication to the lateſt. It then became more immediately neceſſary that reference ſhould be had to the German authors whoſe works ſtood higheſt in repute, from which it is principally tranſlated and compiled, as is the

Gazetteer of Reference, almoſt entirely from Jäger's Lexicon, a work of the greateſt eſteem in Germany on account of its correctneſs, as far at leaſt as relates to that country. The Statiſtical Tables were of equal celebrity with regard to Germany; but the Supplementary Table, and thoſe of the poſſeſſions of Great Britain, are compoſitions entirely new. This ſeemed connected ſo immediately with the general object, that it was intended to have been a gratuitous appendage to the volume; but the expence already incurred precluding this further increaſe, it was reſolved to annex it at the trifling charge to the Subſcribers of Half a Guinea, while to the Public it is ſeparately ſold at One Guinea, thus holding out an inducement to having the complete work, which has in no inſtance hitherto been rejected.

The Plans of Cities, except that of Mantua, which was taken from a foreign ſurvey, were originally ſelected by Mr. ANDREWS, from the beſt, at that time, attainable. For the detail of military operations their ſervice can certainly be but very limited, though to the general claſs of readers they will not be found unacceptable, in as much as they give a ſatisfactory idea of thoſe places which they faithfully repreſent.

Of the value of the reduced Three-ſheet Map, experience will daily be had from the conſtant reference that will neceſſarily be made to it. As a travelling map, it is the beſt yet executed in England, and will be found of equal accuracy and utility.

The encouragement experienced by the Publiſher excites ſuch powerful ſenſations of gratitude as he is totally at a loſs for words to expreſs, nor indeed has language the power to convey. To notice the individual exertions of all his friends would be to enumerate, in a great meaſure, the names of the Subſcribers, to the unparalleled liſt of whom reference muſt be had, as with the majority he has the honour to be perſonally acquainted. But to three gentlemen it cannot be omitted to mention very particular obligations, as to their converſation alone, on the ſubject of the difficulty of procuring good maps, is to be aſcribed the origin of this extenſive undertaking. ANDREW ALLEN, THOMAS HENCHMAN, and EDWARD BABER, Eſquires, are the gentlemen alluded to, whoſe names cannot be noticed without ſentiments of the utmoſt gratitude, friendſhip, and reſpect. To their ſuggeſtions has trade to aſcribe a conſiderable increaſe, engravers, before in want, an unlooked-

looked-for addition to their means of ſupport, and England, the retaining within itſelf a large ſum of money, inſtead of, in ſupplying its own wants, being abſolutely obliged to have recourſe to, and fill the coffers of, its moſt implacable enemy.

With regard to the Gazetteer, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that it is confined entirely to the principal places, ſuch only, as are deſcribed upon the Map in capital letters, being referred to.

To the friendly recommendation of NICHOLAS VANSITTART, and the unwearied exertions of GEORGE ROSS and WILLIAM WOOD, Eſquires, in forwarding the ſubſcription, a reſpectful tribute is in grateful remembrance due.

In no former inſtance did any individual ever experience patronage ſo general, and exertions ſo indefatigable from numerous friends, unſolicited except by public advertiſement. The gracious condeſcenſion with which applications to THEIR MAJESTIES and the whole of THE ROYAL FAMILY were honoured, has left an impreſſion ſo indelible as death only can efface, and the ſtrongeſt colouring of language is inadequate to expreſs.

To the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, Public Bodies, and Offices of Government, every acknowledgment is inſufficient, not more for their patronage, than the handſome terms in which their orders were conveyed, perſonally and by letters; many of which laſt, from their number, it was impoſſible otherwiſe to acknowledge.

The advantage derived from the early ſanction given to the Work, among the Officers of the Army, by the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, was of too much importance in its conſequences not to be acknowledged, and can never be regarded without the moſt lively emotions of reſpect and attachment.

Great, indeed, beyond all example has been the countenance given to this undertaking, and equal to ſuch encouragement is the publiſher's deſire to evince that it has not been beſtowed on an object unworthy of it.

PICCADILLY, 19*th May* 1800.

---

Mr. STOCKDALE takes the liberty reſpectfully to inform the Public that he has for a conſiderable time paſt been preparing, under the ſanction of His MAJESTY, a Grand Map of Ireland, on the moſt extenſive ſcale hitherto attempted; alſo a Map of Great Britain, even of ſtill greater magnitude.

The expence of the two will not, it is conceived, amount to leſs than 20,000*l.* Should the Patronage equal Mr. Stockdale's expectation, it is his intention to preſent with the Map of Ireland, gratis, or at a ſmall expence, a Hiſtory of the Union between the two Kingdoms, in one volume 4to. For this purpoſe Mr. Stockdale will conſider himſelf obliged by being favoured with a corrected copy of every publication upon, or connected with, this ſubject, whether for or againſt the meaſure.

The coſt of the Map of Ireland, to Subſcribers, ſhall not exceed Three Guineas, and that of England Five Guineas.

No money will be taken until the delivery of the Maps, &c. but they will be conſiderably advanced in price to Non-ſubſcribers.

A Topographical Account of the united Kingdoms will be publiſhed about the ſame time.

Further particulars reſpecting the Maps, with the Size, &c. will be adverti-ſed at a future time.

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BY CAPTAIN CHAUCHARD, &c.

*On Three large Sheets, in the following Order:*


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REDUCED MAP of the Empire of CHARLEMAGNE, showing the KINGDOMS, SEE-
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# GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND POLITICAL

# ACCOUNT,

*&c.*

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## GERMANY.

### CHAP. I.

*Situation—Boundaries—Extent—Soil—and Productions.*

GERMANY lies between 1° and 16° 40′ E. longitude from Paris *, and between 45° 15′ and 55° N. latitude. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; on the east, by Pruſſia, Poland, and Hungary; on the ſouth, by the Gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland; on the weſt, by France, the North Sea, and the United Netherlands. In length it is about 600 miles, almoſt as much in breadth, and contains near 200,000 ſquare miles.

The ſouthern part of the country is mountainous, woody, and almoſt throughout fruitful and well cultivated. The northern part is more level; towards the ſea, in many places lies very low, and contains large barren waſtes, interſperſed with foreſts, and many very fertile diſtricts. The air is temperate, and in general healthy. The chief mountains are, the Vogeſian mountains between the Rhine and the Moſelle, the Schwarzwald and the Alp Mountain in Swabia; the Alps on the borders of Switzerland and Italy; Kalenberg in Auſtria; the White Mountains between Moravia and Hungary; the Giant Mountains in Sileſia, on the frontiers of Bohemia; the Fichtelberg in Franconia; and the Harz and Brocken in Lower Saxony. The

* The meridian of Paris has been adopted in the following ſheets, in order to correſpond with the Map which accompanies them: add 20° to find the longitude E. from the iſland of Ferro, or 2° 25′ to aſcertain the eaſtern longitude from the meridian of London.

principal rivers are, the Danube, Rhine, Weſer, Elbe, and Oder. The Danube riſes in Swabia, at the foot of the Schwarzwald, and empties itſelf into the Black Sea. The Rhine riſes in the Griſons in Switzerland. The Weſer is formed by the junction of the Werra and Fulda, the firſt of which riſes in Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, and the latter in the biſhopric of Fulda, in the circle of Upper Rhine. The Elbe riſes among the Giant Mountains in Sileſia, and, like the Rhine and Weſer, runs into the North Sea: the Oder riſes in Moravia, and falls into the Baltic Sea. The chief lakes are, the Boden Sea, which is likewiſe called the Lake of Conſtance, or Bregenz, between Swabia and Switzerland; the Chiem Sea, in Bavaria; and the Cirknitz Sea, in the dutchy of Carniola, in Auſtria.

Germany produces many ſorts of corn, namely, rye, wheat, millet, maize, oats, barley, rape, &c. a great deal of hemp and flax; many kinds of fruit, eſpecially apples, pears, cherries, plums; in the ſouthern part of the country citrons, pomegranates, figs, almonds, cheſnuts, &c.; in Tyrol, olive oil; and in Moravia ſome rice; beſides good wines, chiefly in the provinces adjacent to the Rhine, the Neckar, the Moſelle, and in Auſtria; here and there ſilk and tobacco; in many parts abundance of wood for building and fuel; and in the foreſts are found ſeveral ſpecies of game, as ſtags, deer, wild boars, hares; likewiſe bears, wolves, lynxes, &c. Many provinces have good breeds of horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and ſwine; alſo much honey and wax. Fiſh are very plentiful, eſpecially ſalmon, carp, pike, eels, &c. The mines yield great quantities of ſilver, lead, copper, iron, quick-ſilver, and ſome gold and tin. There are likewiſe many kinds of precious ſtones, as cryſtal, rubies, topazes, &c.; marble and alabaſter, and abundance of ſalt.

## CHAP. II.

### *Hiſtory of Germany.*

FOR ſome centuries after the birth of Chriſt, Germany was divided into ſeveral ſtates, which had no common ſupreme head. Upon the diſſolution of the weſtern Roman empire aroſe ſix principal nations, namely, the Swabians, Allemans, Friſians, Saxons, Thuringians, and Bavarians. Klodwig, or Clovis, king of the Franks, ſubdued Gaul, and by degrees conquered the other German nations, ſo

that at the time of Charlemagne all Germany was united in one kingdom, though dependant upon and forming part of the Frankiſh empire. The German nations before that period were governed by their own laws, and had hereditary dukes; but they were deprived of their authority by Charles, who ſent counts or deputies as governors of the conquered provinces. In the year 800 he revived the title of Roman Emperor, which he aſſumed for himſelf and his deſcendants. His ſon Lewis ſucceeded him, who divided the kingdom among his three ſons, which cauſed inceſſant broils and wars, whereby theſe countries were diſtracted, till, in the year 843, their differences were adjuſted by an accommodation made at Verdun, by which Lewis the German obtained poſſeſſion of all Germany as far as the river Rhine, including the three cities of Spire, Worms, and Mentz. From that time Germany became an independent kingdom. In 870 Lewis conquered a great part of the kingdom of Lorraine; and in 879 his ſon Lewis the Younger reduced the remainder: previous to which he had ſhared his paternal kingdom with his two brothers, Carlman and Charles the Fat. The latter ſurviving the other two, inherited their kingdoms, with the Imperial dignity; and thus the ſovereignty over the whole ancient Frankiſh monarchy, which included France and Italy, centred in him; but being incapacitated for government by a natural imbecility both of body and mind, the ſtates of the Empire depoſed him in 887, and choſe Arnulph, the natural ſon of his elder brother Carlman, Emperor of Germany. This prince checked the progreſs of the Normans, who had made great devaſtations in Germany, and with the aſſiſtance of the Huns ſubdued Bohemia, which paved the way for the ſubſequent incurſions of thoſe barbarians into the Empire. By the death of his ſon Lewis the Child, in 911, the male line of Charlemagne became extinct. Germany was, during this period, an hereditary kingdom; but the power of its kings was limited by diets. The different provinces were governed by counts, and the frontier diſtricts by margraves, who defended them from hoſtile attacks. The firſt duke of Saxony, Ludolph, was created by Lewis the German, and the title afterwards devolved to his younger ſon Otto.

Upon the death of Lewis the Child the German ſtates offered the Imperial crown to Otto; but he declining that dignity, Conrad, a Franconian lord, was unanimouſly elected. Shortly before his death he recommended to the ſtates as his ſucceſſor, his enemy, Henry Duke of Saxony, ſon of the above-mentioned Otto. About this time aroſe the dutchies of Swabia, Franconia, and Bavaria. Henry II. again added

Italy and Lorraine to the Empire, and likewiſe reduced Jutland and Bohemia. The line of Saxon kings and emperors ended with Henry II. in 1024, during which time Germany remained an hereditary monarchy.

The ſtates then aſſembled, and elected Conrad II. ſurnamed the Salic, who was alſo acknowledged as Emperor by the Italian ſtates. His ſon united the kingdom of Burgundy to the Empire, and reduced Poland under his dominion. Henry III. depoſed three popes, who had ſtarted in oppoſition to each other, and cauſed one of his own appointment to be choſen in their ſtead; ſince which time, upon a vacancy in the Papal chair, it has been cuſtomary to give the Emperor information of the circumſtance, whereupon he ſends an envoy to Rome, and the candidate who meets his approbation is elected. Hungary was for ſome time tributary to the German empire, but during the troubles under Henry IV. recovered its independence. The laſt-mentioned prince was excommunicated by the Pope, and thereupon depoſed by the ſtates. By the death of Henry V. the male line of Franconian emperors became extinct in 1115.

At this time the Pope's influence had increaſed to ſuch a degree, that he cauſed Lotharius Duke of Saxony to be elected Emperor, who after a war of ten years was acknowledged as ſuch by all the German ſtates. His ſucceſſor was Conrad of Hohenſtaufen.

The Emperor Frederic I. recovered his ſovereignty over the ſee of Rome, and obliged Poland to pay tribute, and take an oath of allegiance. The Pope again aſſumed great conſequence in the diſputed election of Philip and Otto IV. and from that time became full and ſole maſter of the city of Rome, poſſeſſing himſelf likewiſe of the whole of the territories ſince called the Eccleſiaſtical State. Under Frederic II. the German emperors loſt all their influence in Italy. Upon the death of the laſt Swabian emperor, in the year 1254, William Count of Holland was elected, who died after a reign of two years; upon which followed a long interregnum; for though two kings were choſen at once, namely, Alphonſo of Caſtile and Richard I. of England, yet as neither of them ever took poſſeſſion of their dignity, the Empire was in fact without a ſovereign all that time.

Germany was in ſome meaſure relieved from this unſettled ſtate by the election of Rudolph of Habſburg to the Imperial crown, who by virtue of an agreement among the Electors was nominated thereto by the Count Palatine Lewis. From him is deſcended the preſent Houſe of Auſtria. By a ſimilar agreement Adolph of Naſſau

was

was appointed ſucceſſor to Rudolph by the Elector of Mentz. But neither they nor Albert I. of Auſtria were ever crowned emperors. Henry VII. and Lewis of Bavaria were both crowned emperors by cardinals from Rome. Upon the death of Lewis, Charles Prince of Bohemia was unanimouſly acknowledged King of the Romans, and crowned Emperor at Rome. This emperor, by the title of Charles IV. at the diet of Nuremberg, in 1356, and at the diet of Metz, drew up thoſe excellent regulations for the election of an emperor, which are ſtill obſerved under the name of the Golden Bull. During his lifetime his ſon Wenceſlaus was elected King of the Romans. The Pope ſtill preſerved his influence over the emperors, all of whom applied to him to confirm their elections, although, by a reſolution of the Empire in 1338, it had been decreed unneceſſary. But neither Wenceſlaus nor the Count Palatine Rupert could obtain the Imperial crown. Their ſucceſſor Sigiſmund, in a very ſpirited manner, reaſſerted the Imperial authority over the Papal ſee; and at the council of Conſtance, in 1414, three popes were depoſed, and a fourth appointed. By a decree likewiſe of this council, and to its everlaſting diſgrace, John Huſs and Jerome of Prague were burnt as heretics. At the council of Baſle in 1431, many grievances of which the German nation complained were redreſſed. The reign of Albert II. of Auſtria was very ſhort. Frederic III. of Auſtria was crowned Roman Emperor by the Pope. During his life his ſon Maximilian was choſen King of the Romans, and afterwards obtained of the Pope the title of Roman Emperor without going to Rome. At the firſt diet of the Empire held by him at Worms, in 1495, the general chamber court of the Emperor and Empire was eſtabliſhed, and in 1512 the Empire was divided into ten circles. Charles V. ſwore to a capitulation, and aſſumed the title of Elected Roman Emperor, but afterwards, upon his journey through Italy, ſuffered himſelf to be crowned by the Pope. This reign is remarkable for the reformation of religion begun by Martin Luther, which had the happieſt effects. Many of the ſovereign princes, convinced of the errors of popery, embraced his doctrines, and were called Proteſtants, from proteſting againſt a decree of the diet of Spire in 1529. At the diet of Augſburg they ſolemnly delivered in their confeſſion of faith, which was thence called the Augſburg Confeſſion; hereupon followed a religious war, which was terminated by the peace of Paſſau in 1552. In the mean time the Lutheran or Proteſtant religion not only gained ground rapidly in Germany, but likewiſe made a great progreſs in other ſtates of Europe. By Charles's deſire, his brother Ferdinand was elected King of the Romans as early

as

as the year 1531. It was this Emperor who eſtabliſhed the Aulic Council of the Empire. His ſucceſſor Maximilian II. and Maximilian's ſon Rudolph II. were both elected Kings of the Romans, but the latter would not ſuffer his ſucceſſor to be choſen during his life. He was followed by his brother Matthias, in whoſe capitulation it was ſtipulated for the firſt time, that the Electors ſhould be allowed to chooſe a King of the Romans, even againſt the will of the Emperor. During the reign of Ferdinand II. a war broke out, which for thirty years deluged Germany with blood, and deſolated the fineſt provinces of the Empire. Under his ſon and ſucceſſor Ferdinand III. this war was terminated, in 1648, by the peace of Weſtphalia. In the year 1658 he was ſucceeded by his ſon Leopold I. by whom the diet of Ratiſbon was opened in the year 1663; and in 1689 the Imperial chamber of juſtice was removed from Spire to Wetzlar. This Emperor conferred on Erneſt Auguſtus Duke of Brunſwick-Lünenburg, the ninth electoral dignity, and likewiſe permitted the Elector of Brandenburg to aſſume the title of King of Pruſſia. In the year 1705 he was ſucceeded by his ſon Joſeph in the Imperial dignity. Joſeph dying in 1711 without male iſſue, the crown devolved to his brother Charles VI. The favourite object of Charles's reign was the eſtabliſhment of the Pragmatic Sanction, to ſecure the ſucceſſion to his daughter Maria Thereſa, whom he afterwards gave in marriage to the Duke of Lorraine. He died in 1740, leaving no male iſſue.

No ſooner was Charles in his grave than the Pragmatic Sanction was attacked on all ſides by the very powers who had ſolemnly guaranteed it. After a vacancy of two years, the Imperial throne was at length filled up by the Elector of Bavaria, who, ſupported by French influence, aſſumed the title of Charles VII. in 1742. This dignity he did not enjoy long. Upon his death in 1745, the Duke of Lorraine, at that time alſo Grand Duke of Tuſcany, after ſome difficulty was choſen Emperor by the title of Francis I. This reign was diſturbed by continual wars with the King of Pruſſia. That monarch not only ſucceeded in attaching the greateſt part of the dutchy of Sileſia to his dominions, but carried the war into the heart of the Imperial territories: but Francis having prevailed on the Empreſs of Ruſſia to lend her aſſiſtance, thereby gave a turn to the ſituation of affairs. Moſt of the Pruſſian provinces were overrun by the Ruſſians; the capital, Berlin, was taken and plundered, and the country laid under contribution.

Notwithſtanding the vaſt reſources of Frederic's genius, that rival of Auſtrian ambition,

ambition, attacked on all ſides by ſuch a multitude of foes, muſt inevitably have been annihilated, had it not been for the ſteady ſupport of George II. of England, and the opportune death of his moſt formidable enemy the Empreſs of Ruſſia. This event took place in 1762; and her ſucceſſor, adopting pacific meaſures, brought about the peace of Hubertſberg in 1763, which ſecured the poſſeſſion of Sileſia to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Francis dying in 1765, was ſucceeded by his ſon Joſeph II. who had been crowned King of the Romans the preceding year. This Emperor added to his extenſive hereditary dominions, the kingdom of Gallicia and Lodomiria, by the celebrated partition of Poland in the year 1772. On the other hand, Brabant and Flanders were torn from him by a revolution in thoſe provinces; and at the time of his death, in 1790, he was engaged in a bloody and expenſive war with the Turks.

Leopold, the late Emperor, ſucceeded his brother Joſeph. The French revolution, and the connexions of the Houſe of Auſtria with the royal family of France, began to attract his attention to that quarter. He was long irreſolute, but at length ſeemed to have determined on war, when he died ſuddenly in March 1792, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.

His ſon Francis II. was raiſed to the Imperial throne in July following, and immediately joined the coalition againſt France. The conſequence was, the conqueſt of all his Italian poſſeſſions by the French, after overrunning Savoy and Piedmont; they likewiſe ſeized all the territories of the Empire on the weſt bank of the Rhine, croſſed that river, and reduced the greater part of the circle of Swabia, the archbiſhoprics of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, together with the republics of Venice and Switzerland, under their dominion: but by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, Francis had the addreſs to get the Venetian territories ceded to him as a compenſation for the Netherlands. The ceſſation of hoſtilities was not of long continuance, and the campaign of 1799 commenced under the moſt auſpicious circumſtances to the cauſe of the allies. The Archduke Charles gained two ſignal victories over the French, and by virtue of a treaty with the Court of Peterſburg, a formidable army of Ruſſians, headed by the celebrated Suwarrow, marched through Poland into Italy, and with amazing rapidity completed the reconqueſt of the Emperor's Italian dominions, and likewiſe of Savoy and Piedmont. From thence he proceeded into Switzerland, where it is to be hoped he will be attended with

ſimilar

ſimilar ſucceſs in his endeavours to reſcue that country from the deſtructive ſyſtem of French rapacity and ambition.

The myſterious politics of the cabinet of Vienna preclude all poſſibility of determining with any preciſion what portion of theſe territories his Imperial Majeſty may be inclined to appropriate to himſelf; his views on that head muſt be left to time alone to develope.

The preſent Emperor, Francis-Joſeph-Charles, was born February 3, 1768; married January 6, 1788, Elizabeth Princeſs of Wurtemberg, who died in 1790, by whom he had no iſſue. He married, ſecondly, his couſin Maria Thereſa of Naples, September 14, 1792: by her he has a daughter, Maria Thereſa.

## CHAP. III.

*Population—Language—Commerce—Univerſities—Arts—Sciences, &c.*

THE number of inhabitants in Germany is eſtimated at 24,000,000. They ſpeak two principal languages, the German and Sclavonian. The German has two chief dialects; the High Dutch, which is ſpoken in the ſouthern, and Low Dutch, in the northern part of Germany. The Sclavonian is ſpoken in many dialects in the interior of Auſtria, Moravia, Bohemia, Luſatia; and Italian and French on the borders of thoſe countries.

The German artiſts and handicraftſmen manufacture all the neceſſaries and luxuries of life; and the demand for Engliſh and French goods, which was formerly very great, is upon the decreaſe. Many articles of German manufacture, particularly linen cloth, are exported to foreign countries. The great number of navigable rivers is favourable to the inland commerce: beſides, Germany trades by land with all the neighbouring countries, and by ſea with almoſt all the European ſtates, and likewiſe to the Eaſt Indies*. The arts and ſciences are held in great eſtimation by the Germans: the world is indebted to their inquiſitive ſpirit and perſevering diligence for many uſeful diſcoveries and inventions therein.

* The moſt noted trading towns are, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Oſtend, Stettin on the North and Baltic ſeas; Fiume and Trieſt, on the Adriatic Sea; and in the interior of the country, Frankfort on the Mayn, Leipzig, Brunſwic, Frankfort on the Oder, Nuremberg, Mentz; theſe ſix laſt have very great annual fairs, at which the barter or exchange of books forms no inconſiderable part of the traffic.

Germany contains thirty-ſeven univerſities, ſixteen of which are Catholic*, ſeventeen Lutheran†, and four reformed‡. At Vienna and Berlin are academies for painting, ſculpture, and architecture; at Berlin an academy of ſciences; at Dreſden and Nuremberg academies for painting; at Munich an academy of the belles lettres; and at Augſburg an academy of the liberal arts.

## CHAP. IV.

*Form of Government and Religions.*

THE German empire compriſes about 300 ſtates, large and ſmall, united together under one head. Almoſt all have a monarchical form of government (the free Imperial cities excepted, wherein the government is either ariſtocratical or democratical), and are partly ſubject to temporal, partly to eccleſiaſtical princes and lords. One of the temporal princes enjoys the rank of king, namely, King of Bohemia. The reſt are dukes, landgraves, margraves, princes, counts, &c. The eccleſiaſtical princes are, archbiſhops, biſhops, provoſts, and abbots. As the different ſtates of the Empire compoſe one general body, ſo likewiſe they have one general government, and one common head, namely, the German or Roman Emperor. He is choſen from amongſt their own number by the moſt powerful princes of the Empire, in whom is veſted deciſively the right of electing him, and who are thence called Electors. At preſent there are eight electors, three eccleſiaſtical and five temporal §. The eccleſiaſtical are, the three archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne; and the temporal, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of

* Vienna, Grätz, Bamberg, Würtzburg, Ingolſtadt, Saltzburg, Mentz, Cologne, Triers, Freyberg, Dillingen, Fulda, Prague, Breſlaw, Olmütz, and Löwen.

† Göttingen, Leipzig, Halle, Wittenberg, Jena, Erfurt, Erlangen, Gieſſen, Greifswalde, Helmſtädt, Kiel, Rinteln, Roſtock, Tübingen, Buzow, Altorf, Stutgard.

‡ Duiſburg, Frankfort on the Oder, Heidelberg, and Marburg.—*Note.* Erfurt and Heidelberg are mixed univerſities; for Erfurt has Lutheran and Catholic, and Heidelberg Catholic and Calviniſt profeſſors.

§ At the time of the Emperor Charles IV. who in the year 1355 eſtabliſhed the electors in their privileges by the Golden Bull, they were ſeven in number. In the year 1648 the Count Palatine of the Rhine, and in 1692 the Houſe of Hannover, procured the title as the eighth and ninth elector. Upon the death of the laſt Elector of Bavaria in 1777, without heirs, the electoral houſe became extinct, and his couſin, the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, ſucceeding to the electorate of Bavaria, is now called Elector Palatine of Bavaria.

Bavaria, the Duke of Saxony of the houſe of Albert, the Margrave of Brandenburg of the elder branch, and the Duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg.

Germany has been an elective monarchy ever ſince the time of the Emperor Arnulph in 887. Before that period, not only the higher, but likewiſe the lower claſſes of the nobility voted at an election. In proceſs of time the lower orders of nobility were excluded, and at length the right of election centred in the ſeven chief princes, who are inveſted with the arch offices of the Imperial court, and was confirmed to them by the Golden Bull. The following is the ceremony uſed at the election and coronation of an emperor: The Elector of Mentz, within a month after the death of an emperor, acquaints the other electors with the circumſtance, in a circular letter, by a ſpecial meſſenger, and appoints a day within three months, for a new election at Frankfort on the Mayn, which is the uſual place, although any other city may be fixed upon for that purpoſe, with the concurrence of the electors. They are not obliged to appear perſonally, but are allowed to appoint deputies. Should the archbiſhopric of a ſpiritual elector be vacant at the time, the chapter cannot vote at the election. If a temporal elector ſhould happen to be a minor, the neareſt relation officiates for him.

When the time for the election is at hand, the electors proceed to compoſe the capitulation, to the obſervance of which the emperor is to ſwear at his election. When this is adjuſted, a day is appointed for the election, and the magiſtracy, burghers, and military, receive directions from the Electoral College to take meaſures for the ſecurity of the ſaid college and their attendants, and to remove all ſtrangers out of the city. On the day of election the gates are kept ſhut, the keys delivered to the electors or their deputies, and brought into the election-room. Early in the morning all the bells are rung for an hour, and the citizens drawn out under arms. The marſhal aſſembles the electors. They meet in the council-chamber in their electoral robes, and, accompanied by the deputies of the abſent electors, go in proceſſion, if the election happens to be at Frankfort, to the church of St. Bartholomew, which is fitted up for the occaſion. When maſs is ended (during which the Proteſtant electors generally retire), the electors and the deputies of the abſentees take an oath to chooſe him who appears the fitteſt perſon; whereupon they repair to the ſacriſty. Before they proceed any further, all the electors or their deputies agree to abide by the majority of votes, and in particular the temporal electors or their deputies promiſe to obſerve the capitulation, ſhould the choice fall upon them or their

principals,

principals. The Elector of Mentz collects the votes in the same order, as if all the electors were present, and gives his the last. He who has the most votes is declared Emperor; but whoever is chosen is obliged to swear and subscribe to the capitulation, either in person or by his ambassador plenipotentiary, who generally attends as an electoral deputy. In this last case the Emperor elect is nevertheless bound under his hand and seal to the observance of the capitulation, and must in person swear to the same before he can be crowned. He then appoints a day for the coronation, which according to the Golden Bull ought to take place at Aix-la-Chapelle, but has for a long time been performed at the place of election. The Imperial regalia, kept partly at Aix and partly at Nuremberg, are removed in proper time to the place of coronation.

On the day appointed for the coronation the Emperor elect makes a pompous entry into the city where it is to take place. Attended by the temporal electors and the deputies of the absentees, he proceeds to the church, where he is received by the spiritual electors. During mass, he swears to preserve the Catholic and Apostolic faith, to protect the church and its servants, to administer justice impartially, to maintain and recover the privileges and estates of the Empire, to relieve the poor, the widows, and orphans, and to pay due respect to the Pope. The elector then asks the by-standers whether they will be subject to him as their sovereign, establish his authority, and pay due obedience to it; which is answered in the affirmative. Thereupon the Emperor kneels down on the lowest step of the altar, and receives the benediction. He is afterwards undressed to be anointed. The electoral deputies step forward, and the Elector of Brandenburg, with the help of the Emperor's officers of state, takes off his robes. The consecrator anoints the Emperor with the sign of the cross, on the forehead, the breast, between the shoulders, in the neck, the palm of the hand, and elbow of the right arm, and lastly in the palms of both hands, with these words: "I anoint thee King, with the holy oil, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen."—The Emperor is then dried with white wool by some ecclesiastical assistants, and conducted by all the electors except the consecrator, into the conclave, and invested with the Imperial insignia. He is then re-conducted to the altar, when he kneels down, and the consecrator pronounces a prayer over him. Thereupon the sword of Charles the Great is given him, a ring put on his finger, the sceptre and Imperial apple are handed to him (which he soon returns), and the crown is placed on his

head by all the three ſpiritual electors; when he again takes the uſual oath on the Bible of Aix to protect the church, preſerve the privileges of the Empire, and to reverence the Papal chair. Being again conducted to his place, he kiſſes the Goſpels, and after putting off the crown, receives the ſacrament in both kinds, whilſt maſs is performed. When that is over the crown is replaced, he is led to the throne; and finally, Te Deum is ſung, amidſt the ringing of all the bells, and the diſcharge of 100 pieces of cannon. While the ſpiritual electors put on their electoral robes, he dubs ſome knights. He is then attended by all the electors on foot over the newly-erected wooden bridge, which is covered with cloth, and conducted to the town-houſe of Frankfort, amidſt the ringing of bells and diſcharge of cannon. He walks in the Imperial robes, with the crown on his head. The reſt of the regalia is carried by the electors and deputies.

By virtue of a decree of the year 1657, either the Elector of Mentz or Cologne performs the ceremony of anointing the Emperor.

When the Emperor has reached the town-houſe, he is ſerved at dinner by counts of the Empire. The electors, but not the deputies of the abſent ones, dine in the ſame apartment with the Emperor, and each has a ſeparate table, while the people drink their fill of red and white wine from a fountain conſtructed for the occaſion. The Empreſſes are ſometimes crowned at the ſame time; but this depends entirely on the pleaſure of the Emperor.

The Emperor cannot increaſe the number of electors at pleaſure; but the concurrence of the ſtates of the Empire is requiſite for that purpoſe. On the other hand he can grant titles and arms to dukes, princes, counts, barons, noblemen, and pfalzgraves. He confirms the univerſities of the Empire in their privileges. He gives fiefs, and decides all diſputes concerning precedence among the ſtates. In the Imperial chamber he nominates the judge and the preſidents; but the Aulic council is entirely of his appointment.

The Imperial title is, By the grace of God Roman Emperor elect, at all times Augmenter of the Empire, King in Germany. If during an emperor's lifetime a ſucceſſor be choſen, he is called King of the Romans, at all times Augmenter of the Empire, King in Germany. He is choſen and crowned in the ſame manner as the Emperor of the Romans, and immediately upon the deceaſe of his predeceſſor is inveſted with the Imperial title and power. If an emperor ſhould die before his

ſucceſſor is appointed, the Electors of Bavaria and Saxony ſupply his place, under the title of Regents of the Empire, till a new emperor is choſen.

The government of the German Empire, as a ſtate compoſed of many ſtates united, is veſted in the Emperor of Germany and the ſovereigns of each ſeparate ſtate, who are called independent members or ſtates of the Empire. For that purpoſe an Imperial convocation is ſummoned, called a diet. Formerly it was appointed by the Emperor, ſometimes in one and ſometimes in another Imperial city, and the emperors and ſovereigns generally appeared in perſon. At preſent, as the diet has laſted ſince 1663 without intermiſſion or any freſh ſummons, the buſineſs is tranſacted by means of deputies from the Emperor and ſtates. The ſtates are divided at the diet into three grand diviſions, or ſo called Imperial Colleges. The firſt Imperial college, which is called the electoral one, is compoſed of electors. Beſides the above-mentioned right of chooſing an emperor, the electors have likewiſe many privileges which every emperor is obliged to confirm to them, together with the electoral dignity, upon his acceſſion. Beſides this, each elector holds an office which he performs by deputy, at the election of an emperor, and on other occaſions*. Thoſe territories which give their poſſeſſors the dignity of electors are indiviſible, and deſcend to the eldeſt ſon, who is of age at eighteen. In the College of Electors every one has a vote, and the Elector of Mentz acts as preſident. The ſecond Imperial college, which is called the Princely, conſiſts, 1ſt, of the princes of the Empire; 2dly, of the Imperial prelates; and 3dly, of the Imperial counts and lords. The princes of the Empire are ſixty-one temporal, and thirty-three eccleſiaſtical†, each of whom has a vote. The Imperial prelates ‡ are divided into the Swabian and Rheniſh benches; each bench has only one vote. The Imperial counts and lords are divided into four colleges, the Wetteravian, Franconian, Swabian, and Weſtphalian, and have all together only four votes. In this college

* The Elector of Mentz is arch-chancellor in Germany; the Elector of Cologne, arch-chancellor in France and the kingdom of Arles; the Elector of Triers, arch-chancellor in Italy; the Elector of Bohemia, arch cup-bearer of the Holy Roman Empire; the Elector of Bavaria, arch-ſteward; the Elector of Saxony, arch-marſhal; the Elector of Brandenburg, arch-chamberlain; the Elector of Hannover, arch-treaſurer.

† The temporal princes of the Empire conſiſt of dukes (one of whom is an archduke), palatines, margraves, landgraves, princes, and counts with the rank of princes.

The eccleſiaſtical princes of the Empire are archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and provoſts, with the dignity of princes.

‡ The Imperial prelates are abbots, provoſts, and abbeſſes.

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the Archduke of Auſtria and Archbiſhop of Saltzburg preſide by turns. The third Imperial college, which is that of the cities, is compoſed of fifty cities, who are independent except of the Emperor, and are thence called free Imperial cities. Their deputies ſit on two benches, fourteen on the Rheniſh, and thirty-ſeven on the Swabian. That city in which the diet is held takes the lead. In compariſon with this third Imperial college the other two are called the Upper Colleges. Each of theſe three Imperial colleges aſſembles ſeparately, and their deciſions are carried by majority of votes. A decree of all three colleges is called an Imperial reſolution, and, when ratified by the Emperor, an Imperial decree.

Beſides the Imperial princes and counts, there are ſeveral princes and a great number of counts in Germany, who are not ſtates of the Empire, and have neither ſeat nor vote at the diet. The reſt of the German nobility conſiſt of barons and knights, or noblemen. In ſome of the Imperial cities ſince the twelfth century. ſeveral families have been raiſed to a kind of nobility, and to a certain pre-eminence in the government of the city: theſe are called patricians.

The principal courts of juſtice are, the Imperial Aulic council, and the Imperial and chamber of the Empire. The Imperial Aulic council is held in the Emperor's palace, and is dependant on him alone. The Imperial chamber is appointed by the Emperor and ſtates of the Empire conjointly, but held alone by the latter generally in the Imperial city of Wetzlar.

An emperor of Germany poſſeſſes in quality of Emperor no territories whatever in Germany, and but ſmall revenues. But the preſent Imperial family is rich and powerful, being poſſeſſed of extenſive hereditary dominions. The Imperial revenues are partly ordinary and continual, partly extraordinary. The ordinary ones are expended in the ſupport of the Imperial chamber. The extraordinary are collected by contributions from each ſtate, and, together with the ſo called Roman months *, appropriated to carry on wars and other exigences. The army of the Empire muſt likewiſe be furniſhed by the ſtates, and ſince 1702 conſiſts in time of peace of 80,000, and in war of 120,000 men. The Imperial arms are a black eagle, with two

* The name of Roman months originated in thoſe times when the emperors went to Rome to perform the ceremony of crowning the popes, and the ſtates were obliged to furniſh, at their own expence for ſix months, a certain number of horſe and foot to accompany him, or pay inſtead of every horſeman twelve gulden, and for each foot ſoldier four gulden.

heads and extended wings, in a field or, and the Imperial crown over the heads of the eagle.

The principal religions in Germany are the Catholic and Proteſtant. The members of both, ſince the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, enjoy equal rights and privileges. The Roman Catholics acknowledge the ſupremacy of the Pope in ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical matters; but his authority is very much circumſcribed in many provinces. The principal clergy of that religion are ſeven archbiſhops*, and a great number of biſhops, abbots, and provoſts, many of whom are princes of the Empire. Amongſt the Proteſtants, who are divided into Lutherans and Calviniſts, the ſovereign has the chief power in ſpiritual affairs, which he delegates to certain colleges appointed by him, called conſiſtories. The chief of the Lutheran clergy are, general ſuperintendants, ſuperintendants, inſpectors, provoſts, &c.: amongſt the Calviniſts; deacons, preſbyters, inſpectors, and provoſts. To the Proteſtants belong likewiſe the Evangelical Brethren, who adhere to the Augſburg confeſſion, but have their own peculiar church regulations. Other religious ſects enjoy liberty of conſcience here and there. Many thouſand Jews are likewiſe tolerated throughout the Empire.

## CHAP. V.

*Diviſion of the Country.*

THE greater part of Germany, with reſpect to its political regulation, is divided into ten circles. Their ſituation is as follows:

I. On the Danube to the ſouth:

1. Auſtria,
2. Bavaria,
3. Swabia.

II. In the heart of the country, on the Mayn:

4. Franconia.

III. On the Rhine to the weſt:

5. Upper Rhine,
6. Lower Rhine,
7. Weſtphalia.

* The archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saltzburg, Vienna, Prague, and Görz.

IV. To the weſt on the Maas :

8. The circle of Burgundy, or the Auſtrian Netherlands.

V. To the north on the Elbe :

9. Lower Saxony,

10. Upper Saxony.

The following countries belong likewiſe to Germany : the kingdom of Bohemia ; the margravate of Moravia ; the margravates of Upper and Lower Luſatia ; the dutchy of Sileſia ; and ſeveral ſmall diſtricts and places lying in the ten circles, but not reckoned to belong to any of the ten*.

## CHAP. VI.

### *The Circle of Auſtria.*

IT is the ſouthernmoſt part of Germany, and borders on Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland. The moſt conſiderable rivers next to the Danube are, the Ens, the Inn, the Drave, and Save. The Inn riſes in Switzerland, the Ens in Stiria, the Drave in Carinthia, and the Save in Carniola : all four run into the Danube. The country is very mountainous, has good paſturage for cattle, and produces much wine, wood, iron, copper, and likewiſe gold, ſilver, and quickſilver. Since the third century after the birth of Chriſt theſe countries have been principally inhabited by Sclavonian nations. Charles the Great ſubdued part of them, obliged them to embrace Chriſtianity, and founded the margravate of Auſtria, which in the twelfth century was raiſed to a dukedom. In the fifteenth century the dukes of Auſtria took the title of archduke, being at that time in poſſeſſion of the whole of the circle of Auſtria, as well as the dutchy †. The peaſantry in the circle of Auſtria are

* The diviſion into circles was principally with the intention of facilitating the execution of meaſures adopted for the welfare of the Empire, for the preſervation of tranquillity and good order. For that purpoſe aſſemblies of the ſtates were appointed in each circle, in which the concerns of the circle were diſcuſſed. Thoſe who ſummoned theſe aſſemblies were called directors, or the directing princes of the circle. They are at preſent held only in five circles ; Upper and Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia. They never were cuſtomary in the circles of Burgundy and Auſtria, becauſe the Archduke of Auſtria is the only ſovereign in theſe circles. In Weſtphalia and Upper and Lower Saxony they have for a long time been laid aſide.

† Beſides the countries in the circle of Auſtria, the archducal Houſe of Auſtria, from which ſince 1438 the German emperors have been continually choſen, poſſeſſes in Germany the kingdom of Bohemia, the

are moſtly deſcendants of the Sclavonians or Vandals, and the nobility of German extraction. Manufactures, trade, arts, and ſciences, are in a ſtate of conſtant improvement. The Catholic religion is the prevailing one. Proteſtants, Greeks, and Jews are tolerated. The circle of Auſtria comprehends the following countries:

I. The archdutchy of Auſtria, or Lower Auſtria. It lies on the Danube, produces much wine and ſaffron, and is divided into two principal parts:

1. The country below the Ens, north-eaſt of the Ens, wherein is

*Vienna*, on the Danube, the capital of the archdutchy, and reſidence of the emperors of the Houſe of Auſtria. It has about 200,000 inhabitants, an univerſity, an academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, good ſchools, public inſtitutions for education, and many manufactures.

*Schöbrunn*, an Imperial palace near the city. *Newſtadt*, a fortified town, with a military academy. *Baden*, a town with warm baths.

2. The country above the Ens, weſt of the Ens, of which

*Linz*, on the Danube, is the capital. *Ens*, a fortified town on the Ens.

II. Inner Auſtria, to the ſouth of Lower Auſtria. It contains,

1. The dutchy of Stiria, to the ſouth of Lower Auſtria, famous for its excellent breed of cattle. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria.

*Graz*, the capital, lies in Lower Stiria, and has an univerſity.

*Judenburg* is the capital of Upper Stiria.

2. The dutchy of Carinthia, to the ſouth-weſt of Stiria, produces much iron and lead, and is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia. In the latter lies

*Clagenfurt*, the capital of the dutchy. *Villach* is the capital of Upper Carinthia.

3. The dutchy of Carniola, to the ſouth of Carinthia and Stiria. The country is very mountainous, and the higheſt of the mountains are continually covered with

the margravate of Moravia, part of the dutchy of Sileſia, the circle of Burgundy or the Auſtrian Netherlands, the county of Hohenembs and the lordſhip of Waſſerburg in the circle of Swabia, and the county of Falkenſtein in the circle of Upper Rhine: and out of Germany, the kingdom of Hungary with the bannat of Temeſwar, the grand principality of Tranſylvania, Buckowina, the kingdom of Sclavonia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomiria; beſides in Italy the dutchies of Milan and Mantua, and ſince 1797, all the territories formerly belonging to the republic of Venice. The Auſtrian hereditary dominions are indiviſible, and devolve in hereditary ſucceſſion to the male heirs, on failure of whom they go to the female. The archdukes are of age at eighteen. There are computed to be above eighteen million of inhabitants in all theſe countries: the total revenue is fifty million rix-dollars (nearly nine million ſterling); and the military forces exceed 200,000 men. The Auſtrian orders of knighthood are: the order of the Golden Fleece, the order of the Star and Croſs, the order of St. Stephen (an Hungarian order), and the military order of Maria Thereſa. The Auſtrian arms are a tranſverſe beam argent, in a field or.

ſnow, but the vallies are very fruitful. It is divided into Upper, Middle, Lower, and Inner Carniola, and the Auſtrian part of Iſtria and Friuli. The chief places are,

*Laybach*, in Upper Carniola, the capital of the dutchy; *Görz*, a town in Friuli; *Idria*, a town in Friuli, near which is a very famous quickſilver mine.

4. The coaſt of the Adriatic Sea. It contains the trading towns Trieſte and Fiume, and the ſmall town of Aquileia, with the diſtricts belonging to them. The two firſt have good harbours, and from Fiume a very expenſive high road has been carried on to Carlſtadt, in Croatia.

III. Upper Auſtria, or the princely county of Tyrol. It lies weſt of Carinthia, on the borders of Italy and Switzerland; is full of mountains, fields, and vallies of ice; but where level is alſo very fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; and produces copper, ſilver, ſome gold, and much ſalt. The chief towns are,

*Inſpruck* on the Inn, the capital of the country. *Hall*, a town on the Inn, with conſiderable ſalt-works. *Rovoredo*, on the borders of Italy, carries on a great trade in ſilk. *Brixen* and *Trieſte*, the capitals of two biſhoprics of the ſame name, the biſhops of which are princes of the Empire. The latter is celebrated for the eccleſiaſtical council held there, which laſted from 1545 to 1563.

IV. Farther Auſtria, or territories in Swabia belonging to the circle of Auſtria. Theſe are,

1. Auſtrian Briſgau, on the Rhine, in which is
*Freyberg*, the capital. *Old Briſach*, a fortification on the Rhine.

2. Swabian Auſtria. It lies ſcattered chiefly between the Lech and the Danube. The capital is

*Coſtniz*, or *Conſtance*, a city on the lake of that name, where John Huſs and Jerome of Prague were burnt as heretics in 1415 by the decree of an eccleſiaſtical council.

## CHAP. VII.

### *The Circle of Bavaria.*

IT lies north-weſt of the circle of Auſtria, on the Danube. The moſt conſiderable rivers next to the Danube and Inn are, the Nab and the Iſer, both of which run into the Danube. Moſt of the inhabitants, as well as their ſovereigns, are Catholics. In the Upper Palatinate, and in the free Imperial city of Ratiſbon, there are likewiſe Lutherans and Calviniſts; and in the county of Ortenburg the inhabitants and

the

the ſovereigns are entirely Lutheran. The directing princes of this circle are the Elector of Bavaria and the Archbiſhop of Salzburg. The aſſemblies of the circle are commonly held at Ratiſbon or at Waſſerburg. The following diſtricts and ſtates belong to the circle of Bavaria:

I. The territories of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. They comprehend the greateſt part of the circle of Bavaria, have a fine breed of cattle, much wood, and produce a great deal of corn, likewiſe ſilver, copper, lead, ſalt, and are as follow:

1. The dutchy of Bavaria *, on the Danube and Iſer, is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and compriſes the greateſt part of the circle of Bavaria. The principal places in Upper Bavaria are,

*Münich*, on the Iſer, the capital of all Bavaria, and reſidence of the elector. It is one of the fineſt towns in Germany, and contains upwards of 50,000 inhabitants. *Ingolſtadt*, a fortified town on the Danube, with an univerſity. *Donauwerth*, on the Danube. *Landſhut* is the capital of Lower Bavaria.

2. The Upper Palatinate, to the north of the dutchy of Bavaria, of which *Amberg* is the capital.

3. The principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach. They lie for the greateſt part in the Upper Palatinate. The chief towns are, Neuburg and Sulzbach.

4. The princely county of Leuchtenburg, in the Upper Palatinate.

5. The county of Haag, between Upper and Lower Bavaria.

6. The lordſhips of Ehrenfels, Sülzburg and Pyrbaum, and Breiteneck, in the Upper Palatinate, and the lordſhip of Hohenwaldeck, in Upper Bavaria.

II. The archbiſhopric of Salzburg †, a very mountainous country, has a fine breed of horſes, and yields many kinds of minerals.

* As early as the ſixth century there were dukes of Bavaria. In the eleventh century they were confirmed in the hereditary poſſeſſion of their dominions; and in 1623 they acquired the dignity of fifth elector, together with the Upper Palatinate. In 1777 the dominions of the Elector of Bavaria devolved to the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, who ſince that time has been ſtyled Elector Palatine of Bavaria. His dominions as Palatine of the Rhine are, the palatinate of the Rhine, in the circle of Lower Rhine; the principalities of Simmern and Lautern, Veldenz, and part of the county of Sponheim in the Upper Rhine; and the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg, in Weſtphalia. To the Bavarian dominions belong likewiſe the lordſhips of Weiſenſteig, Mindelheim, and Schwabeck, in Swabia. The number of inhabitants in all theſe countries is eſtimated at two millions, the revenues of the Elector at ten millions of rix-dollars, or 1,750,000*l.* ſterling; and his army at 20,000 men. The order of St. George is a Bavarian order of knighthood; and the orders of St. Hubert, of the Palatine Lions and St. Elizabeth, are female orders of knighthood of the palatinate of the Rhine.

† Salzburg has been an archbiſhopric ever ſince the eighth century. The archbiſhop is the ſovereign. His revenues are eſtimated at three millions of dollars, or 525,000*l.*

*Salzburg*, the capital and reſidence of the archbiſhop, has an univerſity. *Hallein*, a town with a conſiderable ſalt-mine.

III. Three biſhoprics*:

1. The biſhopric of Ratiſbon, on the Danube.

2. The biſhopric of Paſſau, on the Danube, to the eaſt of Ratiſbon. *Paſſau*, at the conflux of the Inn and Danube, is the capital and reſidence of the biſhop.

3. The biſhopric of Freyſing, on the Iſer, to the ſouth of Ratiſbon, in which lies *Freyſing*, near the Iſer, the capital and epiſcopal reſidence.

IV. The princely provoſtſhip of Berchteſgaden, between Lower Bavaria and the archbiſhopric of Salzburg. The provoſt, who is a prince of the Empire, is the ſovereign.

V. The princely county of Sternſtein. It lies in the Upper Palatinate, and belongs to Prince Lobkowitz.

VI. The county of Ortenburg, in Lower Bavaria, belongs to the Count of Ortenburg.

VII. The free Imperial city of Ratiſbon. It lies on the Danube; the magiſtracy and moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts. The diets have been held here ſince 1663. Beſides the Biſhop of Ratiſbon, who always reſides here, this city is likewiſe the reſidence of three other princes of the Empire; namely, the Abbot of St. Emmeram, at the monaſtery of the ſame name, and the abbeſſes of Upper and Lower Münſter, at the two nunneries. Theſe three princely abbies are poſſeſſed of conſiderable property.

## CHAP. VIII.

### *The Circle of Swabia.*

IT lies to the weſt of the circle of Bavaria, on the Danube, the Neckar, and the Lech. The Neckar riſes in this circle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, and falls into the Rhine. The Lech takes its riſe in Tyrol, runs along the borders of Bavaria and Swabia, and falls into the Danube. The country produces much corn, fruit, wine, and likewiſe metals. In Würtemberg, Baaden, and many free Imperial cities, the greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans or Calviniſts, but in the other ſtates chiefly Catholics. In Würtemberg the Waldenſes are likewiſe permitted

* They were eſtabliſhed in the eighth century. The biſhops are ſovereigns of their reſpective territories, and princes of the Empire.

the free exercise of their religion. The directorial princes of this circle are, the Bishop of Constance and the Duke of Würtemburg. The circular assemblies are commonly held at Ulm. The following territories and cities belong to this circle:

I. The countries of the temporal princes.

1. The dutchy of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, one of the most fertile countries in Germany in corn, wine, and fruits; with the county of Justingen, which is enclosed within the dutchy of Würtemberg *. The chief towns are,

*Stutgard*, the capital and residence of the duke, near the Neckar. It has an university, and contains upwards of 18,000 inhabitants. *Tübingen*, a town on the Neckar, with an university. *Ludwigsburg*, which the duke usually makes his summer residence.

2. The margravate of Baaden, with the county of Eberstein. The former lies straggling along the Rhine to the south-west of Würtemberg, and produces much corn and good wine. It is divided into the upper and lower margravate. In the latter is produced the so called Margravate wine, which is of a very excellent quality. Eberstein borders on the lower margravate. The sovereign is the Margrave of Baaden †. The chief towns in Baaden are, *Durlach*, the capital. *Carlsruhe*, the residence of the margraves. *Rastatt*, a town of note, on account of the peace concluded there in 1714. An ineffectual attempt to the same purpose was made at this place by the congress of the ambassadors of the belligerent powers in 1798 and 1799, the termination of which is marked by the massacre of two of the French deputies, the odium of which the remaining one (Jean Debry) endeavoured to throw upon the Austrian government, although it has since been ascertained that himself was the instigator of that horrid transaction. *Baaden*, a town with warm baths, which gives name to the whole margravate.

* There were counts of Würtemberg as early as the twelfth century. They obtained the ducal title in 1495. Out of Swabia, they possess the county of Montbelliard, which belongs to none of the ten circles, and part of the lordship of Limburg. The annual revenues of these countries are computed to be about two millions of gulden, almost 250,000*l.* sterling. The grand order of the Chase is a Würtemberg order of knighthood.

† The margraves of Baaden had their origin in the eleventh century, and are descended from the dukes of Zähringen. From 1503 till 1772 the margravate belonged to two reigning families, namely, the Upper to the margraves of Baaden-Baaden, and the Lower to the margraves of Baaden-Durlach. Upon the death of the last Margrave of Baaden-Baaden, in the year 1772, the whole margravate fell to the family of Baaden-Durlach. Besides, the margrave possesses the county of Sponheim, in the circle of Upper Rhine.

3. The

3. The territories of the Prince of Hohenzollern. They lie ſcattered between the Danube and Neckar, and comprehend the princely county of Hohenzollern, the counties of Sigmaringen and Vöringen, and the lordſhip of Haigerloch. The princes of Hohenzollern are divided into the branches of Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

*Hechingen* and *Sigmaringen* are the reſidences of their reſpective princes.

4. The territories of the Prince of Fürſtenberg. They conſiſt of the county of Heiligenberg, with the lordſhips of Jungnau and Trochtelfingen, the landgravate of Stühlingen and Baar, and the lordſhips of Hauſen, in the valley of Kinzing, Möſkirch, and Gundelfingen, which lie ſcattered on both ſides of the Danube.

The ſmall town of *Doneſchingen* is the reſidence of the prince.

5. The county of Oettingen. It lies on the borders of Franconia and Bavaria, and belongs to the houſe of Oettingen, which is divided into three branches, the princes of Oettingen-Spielberg and Oettingen-Waldeck, and the counts of Oettingen-Baldern.

*Oettingen* is the capital and reſidence of the princes of Oettingen-Spielberg.

6. The principality of Lichtenſtein. It includes the lordſhips of Vaduz and Schellenberg, which lie on the Rhine to the weſt of the Lake of Conſtance, and is ſubject to the princes of Lichtenſtein.

7. The landgravate of Kletgau, on the Rhine. It borders on Switzerland, and belongs to the Prince of Schwarzenberg.

8. The princely county of Thengen, to the north-eaſt of Kletgau. The Prince of Auerſperg is the ſovereign.

II. Territories of the eccleſiaſtical princes.

1. The biſhopric of Conſtance, on the lake of that name.

*Merſburg* or *Mörſburg*, a town on the Lake of Conſtance, is the reſidence of the biſhop.

2. The biſhopric of Augſburg lies ſcattered between the Danube and the Lech.

*Dillingen*, a town with an univerſity, is the reſidence of the biſhop.

3. The princely provoſtſhip of Elwangen, on the borders of Franconia.

4. The princely abbey of Kempten, to the weſt of the biſhopric of Augſburg*.

III. Eſtates and territories of prelates. The following twenty-one abbies poſſeſs

* The biſhoprics of Conſtance and Augſburg were founded in the ſixth century; the provoſtſhip of Elwangen and abbey of Kempten in the eighth. The biſhops, provoſt, and abbot are princes of the Empire, and ſovereigns of the temporal eſtates belonging to their reſpective ſees.

conſiderable property, and ſome of them extenſive territories; namely, the monaſteries of Salmanſweiler, Weingarten, Ochſenhauſen, Elchingen, Irſee, Urſperg, Kaiſerſheim, Roggenburg, Roth, Weiſſenau, Schuſſenried, Marchthal, Peterſhauſen, Weltenhauſen, Zwiefalten, Gengenbach, Nereſheim, and the nunneries of Heggbach, Gutenzell, Rothmünſter, and Baindt. The abbots and abbeſſes are ſovereigns of all theſe territories in quality of independent prelates of the Empire.

IV. Several ſmall counties and lordſhips.

1. The countries ſubject to the hereditary Imperial ſtewards or counts of Waldburg. Theſe comprehend ſeveral counties and lordſhips to the weſt of the princely abbey of Kempten.

2. The territories of the counts of Königſegg. They lie on the borders of Tyrol, and include two counties and a lordſhip.

3. The territories of the Counts Fugger, comprehending a number of lordſhips lying ſcattered between the Danube and Lech.

4. The county of Hohenembs, to the ſouth-eaſt of the Lake of Conſtance, on the Rhine. It belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria.

5. The county of Bondorf borders on the landgravates of Stühlingen and Baar, and belongs to the abbey of St. Blaſe.

6. The county of Hohengeroldeck borders on Auſtrian Briſgau, and is governed by counts.

7. The lordſhips of Wieſenſteig, Mindelheim, and Schwabeck. The firſt lies between the dutchy of Würtemberg and the territory of Ulm, and the two latter border on the biſhopric of Augſburg. They belong to the electors palatine of Bavaria.

8. The lordſhips of Tettnang and Argen, on the Lake of Conſtance. The counts of Montfort are the ſovereigns.

9. The lordſhip of Eglof, to the eaſt of the former, ſubject to the counts of Traun and Abenſperg.

10. The lordſhips of Thaunhauſen and Eglingen, to the ſouth of the county of Oettingen. The former belongs to the counts of Stadion, the latter to the Prince of Turn and Taxis.

V. Thirty-one free Imperial cities, many of which poſſeſs conſiderable territories.

1. *Augsburg*, a city near the Lech. It contains 36,000 inhabitants, moſtly Lutherans, and many very expert artiſts. The Proteſtant confeſſion of faith was drawn

drawn up here at the diet in 1530, and thence called the Augſburg Confeſſion. 2. *Ulm*, on the Danube, poſſeſſes a very extenſive territory. 3. *Eſſlingen*, on the Neckar. 4. *Reutlingen*, near the Neckar. 5. *Nördlingen*, in the county of Oettingen. 6. *Swabian Hall*, on the borders of Franconia, has conſiderable ſalt-ſprings, and a large territory. 7. *Heilbrunn*, on the Neckar. 8. *Memmingen*, to the ſouth-eaſt of Ulm, carries on a great trade. 9. *Lindau*, on an iſland in the Lake of Conſtance. In this city is the princely abbey of Lindau, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the Empire. 10. *Kempten*, to the north-eaſt of Memmingen. 11. *Yſni* or *Iſni*, ſouth-weſt of Kempten. 12. *Leutkirch*, weſt of Kempten. 13. *Gingen*, north-eaſt of Ulm. 14. *Buchhorn*, on the Lake of Conſtance. 15. *Aalen*, ſouth of Elwangen. 16. *Bopfingen*, eaſt of Aalen. 17. *Ueberlingen*, on the Lake of Conſtance. 18. *Rothweil*, on the Neckar. 19. *Gemünd*, weſt of Aalen. 20. *Weil* or *Weilerſtadt*, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. 21. *Wangen*, to the north of the Lake of Conſtance. 22. *Pfullendorff*, near the Danube. 23. *Offenburg*, near the Rhine. 24. *Zell*, on the Hammerſbach, to the eaſt of Offenburg. 25. *Buchau*, on the Feder lake, near the Danube. In this city is the princely abbey of Buchau, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the Empire. 26. *Dünkelſpühl*, on the borders of Franconia. 27. *Biberach*, to the ſouth of Ulm, north-weſt of Wangen. 28. *Ravenſburg*, to the north of the Lake of Conſtance. 29. *Kaufbeuren*, ſouth of Augſburg. 30. *Wimpfen*, on the Neckar. 31. *Gengenbach*, between Offenburg and Zell *.

## CHAP. IX.

### *The Circle of Franconia.*

IT lies to the north of Swabia, on the Mayn, which riſes in the principality of Bayreuth, and falls into the Rhine. The country is mountainous, very fertile in corn and wine, has good breeds of cattle, with much wood and fruit. The inhabitants are partly Catholics †, partly Lutherans. There are alſo ſome Calviniſts here and there. The directing princes of the circle are the Biſhop of Bamberg and

* The inhabitants of the cities from No. 1 to 16 are chiefly Proteſtants; from 17 to 25 moſtly Catholics; and from 26 to 31 the Proteſtants and Catholics have equal privileges.

† Catholics in Bamberg, Würzburg, and Eichſtett, and partly ſo in Henneberg and Schwarzenberg, and in ſome of the lordſhips; in the other ſtates, and in the free Imperial cities, they are Lutherans.

the

the Margrave of Anſpach and Bayreuth. The circular aſſemblies are held at Nürnberg. The following countries belong to this circle:

I. The territories of the eccleſiaſtical princes:

1. The biſhopric of Würzburg*, in the middle of the country. It produces very good Franconian wine.

*Würzburg*, the capital, on the Mayn, has a Catholic univerſity.

2. The biſhopric of Bamberg, to the eaſt of the former, on the Mayn; a very fertile country in fruits, corn, and wine, wherein lies

*Bamberg*, the capital, with a Catholic univerſity.

3. The biſhopric of Eichſtett, on the borders of Bavaria.

*Eichſtett*, or Aichſtädt, is the capital.

4. The maſterſhip of Mergentheim and the bailiwick of Franconia, belonging to the Teutonic knights. It lies to the ſouth of Würzburg.

The ſmall town of *Mergentheim* is the ſeat of the grand maſter†.

II. The dominions of the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bayreuth‡.

1. The

* The biſhoprics of Eichſtett and Würzburg were founded in the eighth century. Bamberg was formerly a county. In the year 1006 it was changed to a biſhopric. The biſhops of theſe three ſees are princes of the Empire, and ſovereigns of their reſpective territories.

† The order of Teutonic knights was inſtituted on occaſion of the cruſades in Paleſtine in 1190. The duties of the knights of this order were, the propagation of the Chriſtian religion, and the care of the poor and ſick in the Holy Land. They muſt be Germans, deſcended from noble families. The chief of the order, the Grand or Teutonic maſter, at firſt reſided at Jeruſalem, then at Venice, afterwards at Marburg, and then at Marienburg in Pruſſia; but ſince the ſixteenth century at Mergentheim. Beſides the maſterſhip of Mergentheim and the bailiwick of Franconia, the Teutonic order poſſeſſes eleven bailiwicks or provinces in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, which are called after thoſe countries and cities in which they are ſituated; namely, the bailiwick of Alſace and Burgundy; the bailiwick of Auſtria; the bailiwick on the Etſch and in the mountains of Tyrol; the bailiwick of Coblentz; the bailiwick of Altenbiſen, partly in Germany, partly in the Netherlands; the bailiwick of Weſtphalia; the bailiwick of Lorrain; the bailiwick of Heſſe; the bailiwick of Saxony; the bailiwick of Thuringia; and the bailiwick of Utrecht. The eſtates belonging to each bailiwick are divided into commanderies, the head of which are called commanders. The grand maſter is an eccleſiaſtical prince. The knights are partly Catholics, partly Lutherans.

‡ The principalities of Anſpach and Bayreuth comprehend the ancient burgravate of Nürnberg, eſtabliſhed in the twelfth century, in which alſo it devolved to the counts of Zollern. After the burgraves of Nürnberg had obtained the electorate of Brandenburg in the fifteenth century, they ſtyled themſelves Margraves of Brandenburg. From that æra both principalities have at times had the ſame ſovereign as the margravate of Brandenburg. Since the year 1603 they have been governed by two branches of the electoral family of Brandenburg, the eldeſt of which became extinct in 1768 upon the deceaſe of the laſt Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. At preſent the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach is in poſſeſſion of both principalities, and is ſtyled Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bay-

1. The principality of Anſpach or Onolzbach, ſouth of Würzburg and Bamberg. The chief places are,

*Anſpach*, the capital and reſidence of the margrave; having a porcelain manufactory.

*Fürth*, a ſmall place, inhabited by a great number of artiſts and handicraftſmen.

2. The principality of Bayreuth or Culmbach, to the eaſt of Bamberg. In this principality is the Fichtelberg, which gives riſe to the Mayn, the Saale, and Eger. The principal places are,

*Bayreuth*, the capital; *Culmbach*, a town on the Mayn; *Erlangen*, a town with a Lutheran univerſity.

III. The princely county of Henneberg, to the north of Würzburg, on the Werra. It belongs partly to the Elector of Saxony, partly to the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Meinungen, Gotha, Coburg, and Hildburghauſen; and partly to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. The chief towns are,

*Smalkald*, a town in the diviſion of Heſſe-Caſſel, famous for the treaty concluded there in 1531 by the Proteſtant princes; *Schleuſingen*, a town in the Elector of Saxony's part, the reſidence of the electoral overſeer; *Suhla*, a town in the ſame diviſion, with famous iron and ſteel manufactures; *Meinungen*, the reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Meinungen.

IV. The principality of Hohenlohe, to the weſt of Anſpach, on the borders of Swabia *.

*Oehringen* is the capital.

V. The princely county of Schwarzenberg, between Würzburg, Bamberg, and Anſpach, with the lordſhip of Seinſheim, in the principality of Anſpach †.

*Schwarzenberg* is the reſidence of the prince.

VI. Four counties:

1. Caſtell lies ſcattered between Bamberg and Würzburg, but chiefly in the latter.

reuth. Beſides, he poſſeſſes in the circle of Franconia, part of the county of Limburg and the lordſhip of Hauſen; and in the circle of Weſtphalia, part of the county of Sayn. His annual revenue is eſtimated at a million rix-dollars, about 175,000*l.* ſterling. The order of the Red Eagle is an order of knighthood in Bayreuth.

* The princes of Hohenlohe are the ſovereigns. They are divided into the branches of Neuenſtein and Waldenberg.

† The Prince of Schwarzenberg is the ſovereign. He poſſeſſes likewiſe the landgravate of Kletgau in Swabia, and the lordſhips of Geinborn and Neuſtadt in Weſtphalia, and conſiderable eſtates in Auſtria and Bohemia.

2. Wertheim, to the weſt of Würzburg, on the Mayn, produces a great quantity of wine.

*Wertheim*, on the Mayn, is the capital.

3. Rieneck, to the north of Wertheim, on the Mayn.

4. Erbach, weſt of Wertheim, on the Mayn*.

VII. Five lordſhips:

1. Limburg, to the ſouth of Hohenlohe, in Swabia.

2. Reichelſberg, in the biſhopric of Würzburg.

3. Wieſentheid, between Würzburg and Caſtell.

4. Welzheim, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia.

5. Hauſen, encloſed by the lordſhip of Limburg†.

VIII. Five free Imperial cities:

1. *Nürnberg* contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, chiefly Lutherans, among whom are many very expert artiſts. In the church of the Holy Ghoſt are kept the Imperial regalia; namely, the crown, ſceptre, ſword, and Imperial apple. In the very extenſive territories belonging to this city are, 1. *Altorf*, a ſmall town with a Lutheran univerſity. 2. *Rothenburg*, below the Tauber, likewiſe poſſeſſes pretty large territories, chiefly ſurrounded by the principality of Anſpach. 3. *Windſheim*, ſouth-eaſt of Rothenburg. 4. *Schweinfurt*, on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg. 5. *Weiſſenburg*, in the principality of Anſpach. The three laſt have only very ſmall territories.

## CHAP. X.

### *The Circle of Upper Rhine.*

IT lies to the north-weſt of Franconia, and is entirely divided by the circle of Lower Rhine. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Rhine, the Mayn, and the Fulda. The country is in general mountainous and woody, and produces corn,

* The counts of Caſtell are ſovereigns of Caſtell; of Wertheim, the Catholic princes of Löwenſtein-Wertheim-Rochefort, and the Lutheran counts of Löwenſtein-Wertheim-Virnenburg; of Rieneck, the Count of Noſtiz-Rieneck and the Elector of Mentz; and of Erbach, the counts of Erbach, who are divided into three branches.

† Limburg belongs partly to the Margrave of Anſpach, partly to the Duke of Würtemberg. Beſides them this lordſhip has ſeveral other ſovereigns. Reichelſberg belongs to the biſhopric of Würzburg; Wieſentheid to the Count of Schönborn-Wieſentheid, Welzheim to the Duke of Würtemberg, and Hauſen to the Margrave of Anſpach.

wine, and metals. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Lutherans, and partly Calviniſts*. The directing princes of the circle are the Biſhop of Worms, and the Elector Palatine, as Prince of Simmern. The circular aſſemblies are held at Frankfort on the Mayn. The following provinces belong to this circle:

I. The landgravate of Heſſe. It includes the greateſt part of this circle, borders to the eaſt on Upper Saxony; produces corn, wine, and metals, and has a good breed of cattle; and comprehends Upper and Lower Heſſe, and the county of Upper and Lower Katzenellenbogen. It is divided into Heſſe-Caſſel and Heſſe-Darmſtadt †.

1. The Heſſe-Caſſel diviſion includes Lower Heſſe, part of Upper Heſſe, and the county of Lower Katzenellenbogen. The principal towns are, *Caſſel*, on the Fulda, in Lower Heſſe, the capital and reſidence of the landgrave, containing 21,000 inhabitants. *Hersfeld*, the capital of a principality belonging to Lower Heſſe. *Marburg*, the capital of Upper Heſſe, with an univerſity. *St. Goar*, on the Rhine, the chief town of the county of Lower Katzenellenbogen. The toll collected here from the Rhine, which is very conſiderable, belongs to both the reigning houſes of Heſſe in common. *Langen-Schwalbach*, a village in the county of Lower Katzenellenbogen, is noted for the ſprings of mineral water in and near the place.

2. The Heſſe-Darmſtadt diviſion includes the greater part of Upper Heſſe and the county of Upper Katzenellenbogen‡. The chief towns are, *Darmſtadt*, in the county of Upper Katzenellenbogen, the capital and reſidence of the landgrave. *Gieſſen*, a town in Upper Heſſe, with a Lutheran univerſity.

* The inhabitants of the biſhoprics of Fulda, Spire, Worms, Straſburg, of the princely county of Salm, and of the county of Wartenberg, are Catholics; thoſe of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, the principality of Naſſau, the counties of Waldeck, Witgenſtein, and Falkenſtein, and in general of the five free Imperial cities, are Lutherans; thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel and of the county of Hanau-Münzenberg are Calviniſts; of the principality of Zweybrücken, and of the counties of Solms, Leiningen, and Upper Yſenburg, Lutherans and Calviniſts; of the biſhopric of Baſel and the county of Sponheim, Catholics and Calviniſts. In the principalities of Simmern, Lautern, and Veldenz, there are all three religions.

† The princely houſe of Heſſe, which ſince the thirteenth century has poſſeſſed the landgravate of Heſſe as a principality of the Empire, has been divided into two chief branches ſince the ſeventeenth century, thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel and Heſſe-Darmſtadt, which are the two reigning houſes. Heſſe-Rheinfels and Heſſe-Philipſthal are collateral branches of Heſſe-Caſſel, as Heſſe-Homburg is of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. All of them are called Landgraves of Heſſe. The landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel are Calviniſts, thoſe of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Lutherans. The Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, beſides his part of the landgravate of Heſſe, poſſeſſes the county of Hanau-Münzenberg, in the circle of Upper Rhine, part of the princely county of Henneberg, in Franconia, and part of the county of Schauenburg, in Weſtphalia.

‡ The Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt poſſeſſes likewiſe the lordſhip of Hanau-Lichtenberg.

II. The

II. The principalities of Simmern, Lautern, and Veldenz. They lie to the weſt of the Rhine *.

*Simmern* and *Lautern* are the two chief towns.

III. The principality of Zweybrücken or Deuxponts †, to the weſt of Lautern, on the borders of France, a very mountainous country, and abounding in metals.

*Zweybrücken* is the capital and reſidence of the Duke of Zweybrücken.

IV. Territories of the princes of Naſſau ‡. They lie partly in the circle of Upper Rhine, partly in Weſtphalia. Thoſe belonging to the Upper Rhine are the counties of Naſſau-Weilburg and Naſſau-Uſingen, which, with the diſtricts belonging to them, lie to the north of the Mayn, and the counties of Saarbrück and Saarwerden, which are ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Zweybrücken. The Prince of Naſſau-Weilburg poſſeſſes the county of Naſſau-Weilburg, and part of the county of Naſſau-Saarwerden; the Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, the county of Uſingen; and the Prince of Naſſau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück, the county of Saarbrück, and part of Saarwerden.

*Weilburg*, *Uſingen*, and *Saarbrück*, are the reſidences of the three princes; and *Wiſbaden*, a populous town in the Naſſau-Uſingen diviſion, is celebrated for its warm baths.

V. Five biſhoprics §:

1. The biſhopric of Fulda, between Heſſe and Franconia, a country abounding in wood and ſalt.

* The Elector Palatine of Bavaria is the ſovereign.

† The Duke Palatine of Zweybrücken-Birkenfeld is the ſovereign. He ſtyles himſelf Count Palatine of the Rhine, and Duke in Bavaria, &c. &c. and is deſcended, as well as the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, from the ancient dukes of Bavaria and counts palatine of the Rhine, one of whom, Rupert the third, was Emperor of Germany in the eleventh century. Beſides Zweybrücken, he is likewiſe poſſeſſed of part of the county of Sponheim.

‡ The princes of Naſſau are deſcended from the ancient counts of Laurenburg, who were called counts of Naſſau, from the town of Naſſau, founded in the twelfth century. In the thirteenth they were divided into two chief branches, that of Walram and that of Otlon. The elder branch, or that of Walram, poſſeſſes all the Naſſau territories belonging to this circle. There are at preſent three reigning princes of this branch: Naſſau-Weilburg, Naſſau-Saarbrück-Saarbrück, and Naſſau-Saarbrück-Uſingen.

§ The biſhopries of Spire and Worms were probably eſtabliſhed in the fourth century, the biſhopric of Straſburg in the ſeventh, the biſhopric of Baſel, and alſo the abbey and biſhopric of Fulda, in the eighth century. The biſhops are ſovereigns and princes of the Empire. Only the ſmall part of the biſhopric of Straſburg lying eaſtward of the Rhine in Swabia, belongs to the German Empire; the greateſt part to the weſt of the Rhine in Alſace, is ſubject to France. To the biſhopric of Spire belong likewiſe the princely provoſtſhip of Weiſſenburg, in Lower Alſace, and the Imperial provoſtſhip of Odenheim, in Spire.

*Fulda*,

*Fulda*, on the river Fulda, the capital and reſidence of the biſhop, has a Catholic univerſity.

2. The biſhopric of Spire on the Rhine, ſouth-eaſt of Zweybrücken, produces great quantities of fruit.

*Bruckſal* is the reſidence of the biſhop, and *Philippſburg* a town on the Rhine, formerly an Imperial fortreſs.

3. The biſhopric of Worms, to the north of Spire, on the Rhine.

4. The biſhopric of Straſburg and the territories belonging to it on both ſides of the Rhine, partly in Alſace, partly in Swabia.

*Zabern*, in Alſace, on the borders of Lorrain, is the reſidence of the biſhop.

The biſhopric of Baſel. It borders on the canton of Baſel, in Switzerland.

*Bruntrut*, or Porentrui, is the biſhop's reſidence.

VI. The maſterſhip of the order of St. John*, or principality of Heiterſheim. It lies in Swabia, in the Auſtrian Briſgau.

The ſmall town of *Heiterſheim* is the reſidence of the grand prior of the order of St. John in Germany.

VII. Eleven counties:

1. Waldeck, to the north-weſt of Heſſe-Caſſel.

*Corbach* is the capital; and *Aroſſen*, a ſmall town, is the reſidence of the prince.

2. Hanau-Münzenberg, ſouth of Heſſe, on both ſides of the Mayn, produces great quantities of corn and wine.

*Hanau*, the capital, carries on a conſiderable trade, and many manufactures.

3. Witgenſtein, ſouth-weſt of Waldeck.

4. Solms, between Heſſe and Naſſau: wherein is

*Schwalbach* or *Little Schwalbach*, a ſmall town, with very wholeſome mineral waters.

5. Leiningen, eaſt of the principality of Lautern.

6. Sponheim, ſouth of the principality of Simmern.

7. Königſtein.

8. Upper Yſenburg, between Hanau-Münzenberg and Heſſe; wherein is *Büdingen*, the capital.

* The grand maſter and prior of this order in Germany is an eccleſiaſtical prince of the Empire, but dependant on Auſtria.

9. Falkenſtein,

9. Falkenſtein, to the eaſt of Zweybrücken.

10. Kriechingen.

11. Wartenburg, to the weſt of the biſhopric of Worms*.

VIII. The territories of the Wild and Rhinegraves. They conſiſt of the princely county of Salm, lying between Alſace and Lorrain, and ſeveral counties and lordſhips ſcattered along the Rhine†.

IX. Five lordſhips:

1. Hanau-Lichtenberg lies chiefly in Alſace.

2. Riepoltſkirchen, bordering on Zweybrücken.

3. Brezenheim, north of Riepoltſkirchen.

4. Dachſtuhl, on the borders of the archbiſhopric of Triers.

5. Ollbrück, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne‡.

X. Five free Imperial cities:

1. *Worms*, not far from the Rhine, is under the protection of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. At the diet held here in 1521, Luther made his public confeſſion of faith. 2. *Spire*, on the Rhine. At the diet held at this place in 1529, thoſe who would not ſubſcribe to the Roman Catholic doctrine took the name of Proteſtants. 3. *Frankfort on the Mayn*, a famous trading town, has two great annual fairs, and is the ſeat of the Imperial hereditary poſtmaſter-general. In contains 60,000 inhabitants. 4. *Wezlar*, the ſeat of the Imperial chamber, is under the protection of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. 5. *Friedberg*, ſouth of Wezlar, in Heſſe.

* Waldeck belongs to the Prince of Waldeck, who likewiſe poſſeſſes the county of Pyrmont, in Weſtphalia; Hanau-Münzenberg, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; Witgenſtein, to the counts of Seyn-Witgenſtein of Witgenſtein, and Seyn-Witgenſtein of Burleburg; Solms, to the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, and the three counts of Solms-Hohen-Solms, Solms-Laubach, and Solms-Rödelheim; Leiningen, to the counts of Leiningen-Weſterburg and Leiningen-Dachſburg; Sponheim, to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, the Duke Palatine of Zweybrücken, and the Margrave of Baaden; Königſtein, to the Elector of Mentz and the houſe of Stollberg; Upper Yſenburg to the Prince of Yſenburg-Birſtein, and the three counts of Yſenburg-Büdingen, Yſenburg-Wächterſbach, and Yſenburg-Meerholz; Falkenſtein, to the Houſe of Auſtria: Kriechingen, to the Count of Wied-Runkel; and Wartenberg, to the counts of Wartenberg.

† The Wild and Rhinegraves are the princes of Salm-Salm, who poſſeſs the princely county of Salm, the princes of Salm-Kyrburg; the Rhinegraves of Grumbach, and the Rhinegraves of Stein.

‡ Hanau-Lichtenberg belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and the greater part of it is ſubject to France, a very ſmall part only belongs to the German Empire; Riepoltſkirchen is the property of ſeveral counts; Dachſtuhl belongs to the Count of Oettingen-Baldern; and Ollbrück to the Baron of Waldbott-Baſſenheim. Brezenheim is ſubject to the Elector of Cologne.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XI.

*The Circle of Lower Rhine.*

THE countries belonging to this circle lie ſcattered along the Rhine, Mayn, Neckar, and Moſel. The latter riſes in France, in the Vogeſian mountains, on the borders of Alſace, and falls into the Rhine. The ſoil is in general very fruitful, and produces the beſt wine of any in Germany. In the Lower Palatinate moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans or Calviniſts, but in the other parts Catholics. The directing prince of this circle is the Elector of Mentz. The aſſemblies of the circle are held at Frankfort on the Mayn. It contains the following provinces:

I. The dominions of the Elector of Mentz*:

1. The archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Mayn. The chief towns are,

*Mentz*, on the Rhine, the capital and reſidence of the Elector, with a Catholic univerſity. *Aſchaffenburg*, a fine town on the Mayn, with an electoral caſtle. *Bingen*, a ſmall town, remarkable for the cataract in the Rhine, near it, called the Bingerloch.

2. Eichsfeld, north-eaſt of Heſſe-Caſſel, in Upper Saxony, in which are the towns of *Heiligenſtadt* and *Duderſtadt*.

3. The city of Erfurt with its territory, ſouth-eaſt of Eichsfeld, in Thuringia.

*Erfurt*, a large fortified town, inhabited chiefly by Lutherans, with an univerſity, the profeſſors of which are partly Lutherans, partly Catholics.

II. The archbiſhopric of Triers†, on the Moſel, produces a great quantity of wine. The principal places are,

*Triers*, the capital and reſidence of the Elector, one of the moſt ancient cities in Germany, with a Catholic univerſity. *Coblentz*, a fortified town, at the influx of

* The Elector of Mentz is the primate and firſt elector in Germany. His poſſeſſions, beſides thoſe in the Lower Rhine, are, part of the county of Königſtein, in the Upper Rhine, and the county of Rieneck, in Franconia. Mentz was a biſhopric before the time of Charles the Great. In the year 750 it was raiſed to an archbiſhopric.

† Triers was one of the moſt ancient biſhoprics in Germany. It is not exactly known when it was made an archbiſhop's ſee. The Archbiſhop of Triers is the ſecond eccleſiaſtical elector. He poſſeſſes beſides, in this circle, part of the county of Lower Yſenburg.

the Moſel into the Rhine. *Ehrenbreitſtein*, a fortification on a mountain near the Rhine, exactly oppoſite to Coblentz. *Nieder Selters*, or *Selters*, a village, in whoſe neighbourhood is a famous ſpring of mineral water, great quantities of which are exported.

III. Dominions of the Elector of Cologne*:

1. The archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the Rhine, north of the archbiſhopric of Triers; wherein is

*Bonn*, a fortified town on the Rhine, and the reſidence of the elector. *Andernach*, a town on the Rhine.

2. The dutchy of Weſtphalia, north-weſt of Heſſe. *Arenſberg* is the capital of it.

3. The county of Recklinghauſen, to the north-eaſt of the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the Lippe.

IV. The palatinate of the Rhine, or the Lower Palatinate (to diſtinguiſh it from the Upper Palatinate, in Bavaria). It lies on the Rhine and Neckar, and is exceedingly fertile in corn and wine†. The chief towns are,

*Heidelberg*, on the Neckar, the capital. It has an univerſity, the profeſſors of which are partly Catholics, partly Calviniſts. *Mannheim*, a well-built town at the influx of the Neckar into the Rhine, the ancient reſidence of the electors of the palatinate.

V. The principality of Aremberg, to the weſt of the archbiſhopric of Cologne. It belongs to the Duke of Aremberg.

VI. The county of Lower Yſenburg, north of the archbiſhopric of Triers, ſubject to the Elector of Triers, the Count of Wied-Runkel, and the Baron of Walderdorf.

VII. The burgravate of Rieneck, a ſmall town on the Rhine, near Andernach, belonging to Count Zinzendorf.

VIII. The lordſhip of Beilſtein, adjoining to the principality of Naſſau, and ſubject to the Prince of Naſſau-Diez.

* The Archbiſhop of Cologne is the third ſpiritual elector. Cologne was raiſed to an archbiſhop's ſee in 743.

† The ſovereign of it is the Count Palatine of the Rhine, who is deſcended from the ancient dukes of Bavaria; in the fourteenth century he obtained the dignity of elector, and in 1779 acquired poſſeſſion of the electorate of Bavaria. The counts palatine formerly were thoſe who acted as viceroys over provinces. Amongſt them the Count Palatine of the Rhine obtained great influence in the twelfth century, and was the moſt powerful prince of the Empire.

## CHAP. XII.

*The Circle of Burgundy, or the Auſtrian Netherlands.*

THESE provinces are at preſent improperly reckoned a part of the German Empire, the whole of them having been conquered by the French ſince the commencement of the preſent war. In the year 1797, by the treaty of Campo Formio, they were formally ceded to France by the Emperor, who received the territories of Venice as an equivalent for the ſame. The French ſtill retain poſſeſſion of them by the name of Belgium: but as they were till within ſo ſhort a time incorporated with the Empire, we cannot with propriety omit noticing them in this place.

Theſe countries lie to the north-eaſt of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, on the Moſel, the Maas, and the Scheldt. The Maas riſes in the dutchy of Lorrain, and unites twice with the Rhine before it diſcharges itſelf into the North Sea. The Scheldt riſes in Flanders, and falls into the North Sea. The ſoil is in general fertile and level, and the breed of cattle remarkably good. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics; Lutherans and Calviniſts are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion. The following were the countries compriſed in this circle:

I. Part of the dutchies of Brabant, Luxemburg, Limburg, and Gelderland*:

1. The greater part of the dutchy of Brabant to the weſt of the Maas. The chief towns are,

*Bruſſels*, formerly the capital of the Auſtrian Netherlands. *Antwerp*, a city on the Scheldt, with a good harbour. *Mechlin*, a town where great quantities of tapeſtry and lace are made, as well as at Bruſſels and Antwerp.

2. The greater part of the dutchy of Luxemburg, between the Moſel and the Maas.

*Luxemburg*, on the Maas, the capital, is very ſtrongly fortified.

3. Part of the dutchy of Limburg, north of Luxemburg. The cheeſe made here is very famous.

*Limburg* is the capital.

4. Part of the dutchy of Gelderland to the north of Limburg, on the Maas, in which lies

* The King of Pruſſia likewiſe has a part of Gelderland,

*Roermonde*,

*Roermonde*, a fortified town at the influx of the Roer into the Maas. It is the largeſt town in Gelderland. *Geldres*, a fortified town, is the capital of the Pruſſian part of Gelderland.

II. Part of the counties of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur.

1. Part of the county of Flanders, along the North Sea, wherein lies *Ghent*, on the Scheldt, the capital of Flanders. It is fortified, and has a great trade. *Brüges*, a trading town. *Oſtend*, on the North Sea, a fortified commercial town.

2. Part of the county of Hainault, ſouth-eaſt of Flanders, the capital of which is *Mons*.

3. Part of the county of Namur, eaſt of Hainault.

*Namur*, on the Maas, is the chief town.

## CHAP. XIII.

### *Circle of Weſtphalia.*

IT lies north-weſt of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, the Maas, the Weſer, the Embs, and the Lippe. The two laſt-mentioned rivers riſe in this circle, in the biſhopric of Paderborn. The Embs runs into the North Sea, the Lippe into the Rhine. The breed of cattle is very good in all the territories belonging to this circle. Here and there the cultivation of grain is very productive, and the ſouthern parts contain much wood, with iron and other metals. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Lutherans and Calviniſts*. The directing princes of this circle are the Biſhop of Münſter, and the Elector Palatine as Duke of Jüliers, and the Elector of Brandenburg as Duke of Cleves, by turns. The circular aſſemblies have long been diſuſed. The following countries belong to this circle:

* Moſt of the inhabitants of the biſhopries of Münſter, Liege, and Paderborn, of the dutchies of Cleves, Jüliers, and Berg, and in the territories belonging to moſt of the abbies, are Catholics: in the principalities of Verden, Minden, in the counties of Mark, Ravenſberg, Sayn, and Schauenburg, and the abbey of Werden, are Lutherans; in the principality of Naſſau-Diez, in the counties of Wied, Bentheim, Steinfurt, and the abbey of Hervord, Calviniſts; in the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, Catholics and Lutherans; in the dutchy of Oldenburg, in the principality of Frieſeland, and in the county of Lippe, Lutherans and Calviniſts.

I. Four biſhoprics*:

1. Münſter, on both ſides of the Embs; the moſt extenſive country in this circle, in which is

*Münſter*, the capital; and *Coesfeld*, the largeſt town next to Münſter.

2. *Oſnabrück*, eaſt of Münſter, by which it is in a great meaſure ſurrounded.

*Oſnabrück* is the capital. At the council-houſe in this town the famous peace of Weſtphalia was concluded in 1648.

3. Paderborn, eaſt of Münſter, the capital of which is *Paderborn*.

4. Liege, ſouth-weſt of Münſter, on the Maas.

*Liege*, on the Maas, is the capital, and carries on a great trade. *Spaa*, a ſmall town, of great note on account of the Spaa waters.

II. Territories of the King of Pruſſia:

1. The dutchy of Cleve†, on the Rhine. The chief towns are,

*Cleve*, the capital. *Weſel*, on the Rhine, the largeſt town in the dutchy. *Duiſburg*, a town with a Calviniſt univerſity.

2. The principality of Minden, eaſt of Oſnabrück, on the Weſer. *Minden*, on the Weſer, the capital, has a good trade.

3. The principality of Eaſt Frieſeland, on the North Sea; in which is *Aurich*, the capital; and *Embden*, a trading town on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Embs. *Norden*, a ſmall town.

4. The principality of Mörs, next to the dutchy of Cleve, on the Rhine.

5. The county of Mark, the largeſt county in this circle. It lies ſouth of the river Lippe. *Hamm* is the capital.

* The biſhoprics of Münſter, Oſnabrück, and Paderborn, are ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed in the ninth century, but that of Liege as early as the end of the firſt century. The biſhops are ſovereigns and princes of the Empire. Oſnabrück has, ſince the peace of Weſtphalia, been governed by a Catholic and Lutheran biſhop, by turns. The Lutheran is always nominated out of the family of Brunſwick-Lüneburg.

† The dutchy of Cleve, the counties of Mark and Ravenſberg, and likewiſe the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg, were ſubject to one ſovereign in the ſixteenth century: but the ducal family of Jüliers became extinct in 1609, and at length, by an agreement made in 1666, Cleves, Mark, and Ravenſberg, fell to the Elector of Brandenburg, Jüliers and Berg to the Elector Palatine. Minden was formerly a biſhopric. At the peace of Weſtphalia it was changed to a temporal principality, and became ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg. Eaſt Frieſeland was formerly governed by its own counts, and then by princes. In 1743 the princely family became extinct, and it fell to the Elector of Brandenburg; who has likewiſe, ſince 1702, poſſeſſed the ancient county of Mörs, which was raiſed to a principality in 1707. Tecklenburg became the property of the Elector of Brandenburg, by purchaſe, in 1707, and Lingen by right of inheritance.

6. The

6. The county of Ravenſberg, north-eaſt of the biſhopric of Münſter. *Bielefeld*, the capital, carries on a great trade in linen, which is manufactured and bleached here.

7. The counties of Tecklenburg and Lingen, between Münſter and Oſnabrück. *Lingen*, near the Embs, is the capital.

III. Territories of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria:

1. The dutchy of Jüliers, eaſt of the Maas, bordering on the archbiſhopric of Cologne. *Jüliers*, the capital, is fortified.

2. The dutchy of Berg, eaſt of the Rhine.

*Düſſeldorf*, the capital, is the ſeat of the government of both dutchies.

IV. Territories of the Elector of Hannover:

1. The principality of Verden*, eaſt of the Weſer.

*Verden* is the capital.

2. The county of Hoya, ſouth-weſt of Verden, in which is

*Nienburg*, a fortified town on the Weſer.

3. The county of Diepholz, weſt of Hoya, on the Dümer ſea.

4. The county of Spiegelberg, which belongs to the hereditary Stadtholder of Holland, as Prince of Naſſau-Diez, but ſubject to the juriſdiction of Hannover. It lies in Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg.

V. The dutchy of Oldenburg†, on the North Sea and the Weſer.

*Oldenburg* is the capital.

VI. Dominions of the Prince of Naſſau-Diez, hereditary Stadtholder of Holland. They lie ſouth-eaſt of the dutchy of Berg, and comprehend the counties of Diez, Siegen, Dillenburg, and Hademar.

*Diez* and *Dillenburg* are the two chief towns.

VII. The following ſix counties:

1. *Wied*‡, north-eaſt of the Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. It is divided into

* Verden, an ancient biſhopric, was changed to a temporal principality, in 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, and in 1715 was ceded to the Elector of Hannover by Denmark and Sweden. Diepholz and Hoya have been in the poſſeſſion of the ſame family ſince the ſixteenth century.

† It comprehends the ancient counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, which Denmark ceded to Ruſſia in 1765 in exchange for part of Holſtein; after which it was given to the younger branch of the ducal family of Holſtein-Gottorp, with the title of a dutchy.

‡ The upper county of Wied belongs to the Count of Wied-Runkel, and the lower to the Count of Neuwied. Sayn is the property of the Margrave of Anſpach-Bayreuth, and the Burgrave of Kirchberg. The ſovereigns of Schauenburg are, the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the Count of Lippe-Schauenburg.

into the upper county, or Wied-Runkel, and the lower, or Neuwied. In the latter is *Neuwied*, a town on the Rhine, the reſidence of the Prince of Neuwied.

2. Sayn, ſouth of Wied, on the Rhine.

3. Schauenburg, north of Paderborn, on the Weſer. The chief towns are, *Bückeburg*, the reſidence of the Count of Lippe-Schauenburg. *Willhelmſtein*, a fortification on the Lake of Steinhut. *Rinteln*, a fortified town on the Weſer, with a Lutheran univerſity in the diviſion belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel.

4. Lippe, ſouth of Schauenburg, on the river Lippe. The chief towns are, *Detmold*, the reſidence of the counts of Lippe-Detmold; *Lemgo*, the largeſt town in the county of Lippe: *Lippe*, or *Lippſtadt*, a town on the river Lippe. The Count of Lippe-Detmold, and the King of Pruſſia as Count of Mark, are joint ſovereigns of the latter.

5. Bentheim, weſt of the Embs, and biſhopric of Münſter.

6. Steinfurt, ſouth-eaſt of Bentheim.

VIII. Seven abbies*:

1. Four abbies for monks; *Corvey*, north-eaſt of the biſhopric of Paderborn: *Stablo* and *Malmedi*, adjoining the biſhopric of Liege; *Werden*, in the county of Mark; and *Cornelis Münſter*, weſt of the dutchy of Jüliers.

2. The three nunneries of Eſſen, in the county of Mark; Thorn, in the biſhopric of Liege; and Herford, in the county of Ravenſberg.

IX. Nine ſmall counties:

1. Pyrmont†, eaſt of the county of Lippe.

*Pyrmont*, a ſmall town, famous for its baths and waters.

2. Virnenburg, between the archbiſhoprics of Triers and Cologne.

3. Rietberg, on the Embs, weſt of Paderborn.

4. Gronsfeld, near the Maas and Maſtricht.

5. Reckheim, near the Maas.

burg. The greater part of Lippe belongs to the Count of Lippe-Detmold. Beſides him, the Count of Lippe-Schauenburg, the Biſhop of Paderborn, and the Elector of Hannover, have alſo a part of it. Bentheim belongs to the Count of Bentheim, and Steinfurt to the Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt.

* Theſe abbies are Benedictine monaſteries, and all of them have extenſive territories. The abbots and abbeſſes are princes of the Empire, and have the ſupreme juriſdiction in the territories of their reſpective abbies. The Abbeſs of Herford is a Calviniſt.

† Pyrmont belongs to the Prince of Waldeck; Rietberg, to the Prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg; Holzapfel, to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Hoym. The others are governed by counts of the ſame name as the counties.

6. Holzapfel.
7. Blankenheim and Geroldſtein.
8. Kerpen and Lommerſheim, in the dutchy of Jüliers.
9. Schleiden, between Jüliers and Luxemburg.

X. Seven lordſhips:

1. Anholt*, on the borders of Gelderland.
2. Winnenburg and Beilſtein, in the archbiſhopric of Triers.
3. Wiltem, weſt of Aix.
4. Gehmen, in the biſhopric of Münſter.
5. Gimborn and Neuſtadt, in the county of Mark.
6. Wickerad, between the archbiſhopric of Cologne and the dutchy of Jüliers.
7. Reichenſtein, in the county of Wied.

XI. Three free Imperial cities:

1. *Cologne*, on the Rhine, one of the moſt ancient cities in Germany, with a Catholic univerſity. Barthold Schwarz, of Freyburg, in Swabia, invented gunpowder at this place in the year 1330. 2. *Aix-la-Chapelle*, in the dutchy of Jüliers, has famous warm-baths, and many manufactures of cloth, copper, and braſs. The Duke of Jüliers is the patron of this city. 3. *Dortmund*, in the county of Mark†.

## CHAP. XIV.

### *The Circle of Lower Saxony.*

IT lies to the eaſt of Weſtphalia, on the Elbe, Weſer, Aller, and Leine. The Aller riſes in the dutchy of Magdeburg, and runs into the Weſer. The Leine riſes in the Eichsfeld, and falls into the Aller. The breed of cattle is very good in almoſt all the provinces of this circle. Some parts produce a great deal of corn and flax, much wood, and likewiſe metals. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. Here and there the Calviniſts and Catholics enjoy likewiſe the free exerciſe of their religion. The directing princes of the circle are, the Elector of Brandenburg as Duke of Magdeburg, and the Elector of Hannover. The circular aſſemblies were uſually held at Brunſwick or Lüneburg. Since 1682 they have been diſcontinued.

* Anholt belongs to the princely houſe of Salm; Gimborn and Neuſtadt, to the Prince of Schwarzenberg; and the others are governed by their own counts.

† The inhabitants of Cologne and Aix are chiefly Catholics, thoſe of Dortmund principally Lutherans.

The

The following countries belong to this circle:

I. The dominions of the Elector of Hannover*.

1. The dutchy of Bremen, on the North Sea, between the Elbe and the Weſer, in which is *Stade*, a fortification on the Elbe.

2. The principality of Lüneburg, between the Elbe and Aller. Beſides very fruitful arable and paſture land, it contains many ſandy, waſte, and ſwampy parts. The chief towns are,

*Lüneburg*, the capital. It is the great depoſit of merchandize going to Hamburg and Lübeck, or coming from thence. *Celle*, a town on the Aller. *Haarburg*, on the Elbe.

3. The principality of Calenberg, ſouth-weſt of Lüneburg, between the Weſer and the Leine. The chief towns are,

*Hannover*, on the Leine, the capital of all the electoral dominions. *Hameln*, a fortified town on the Weſer. *Göttingen*, on the Leine, with a Lutheran univerſity. *Münden*, a town on the Weſer.

4. The principality of Grubenhagen, ſouth of Calenberg, on the Leine, chiefly upon the Harz mountains†. It contains ſome gold, much ſilver, copper, iron, and other minerals.

*The anceſtors of the electors of Brunſwick-Lüneburg, commonly called electors of Hannover, and likewiſe of the dukes of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel, were very powerful princes, and in the twelfth century poſſeſſed the dutchies of Saxony and Bavaria, and had beſides conſiderable dominions in Swabia and Italy. Duke Henry the Lion loſt moſt of theſe countries in the year 1179. In the thirteenth century the dutchy of Brunſwick was eſtabliſhed, which, together with the countries added thereto, has been governed by different dukes, who ſince the ſeventeenth century have been divided into two principal branches. Thoſe of the elder branch, or of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel, at preſent poſſeſs the principalities of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel and Blankenburg. The dukes of the younger branch, namely, Brunſwick-Lüneburg, acquired in 1692 the dignity of ninth elector. Their electoral dominions were at that time the principalities of Lüneburg, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, with the counties of Hoya and Diepholz, in Weſtphalia. Saxe-Lauenburg was ſubject to them as early as the time of Duke Henry the Lion. From 1227 till 1689 it had its own dukes, and after they became extinct it fell again to the electoral family of Brunſwick. Bremen, an ancient biſhopric, which at the peace of Weſtphalia was made a dutchy, and ceded to the King of Sweden, was purchaſed in 1719 by the houſe of Brunſwick. The other poſſeſſions of the electors of Brunſwick-Lüneburg, who ſince 1714 have alſo been kings of Great Britain and Ireland, are, in the circle of Weſtphalia (beſides the above-mentioned counties of Diepholz and Hoya), the principality of Verden, and part of the county of Schauenburg; and in Upper Saxony, the county of Hohenſtein. All theſe countries together are computed to contain 800,000 inhabitants. The revenues amount to near ſix million rix-dollars, about 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. The uſual peace eſtabliſhment is 15,000 men. In the year 1786 it exceeded 26,000.

†The Harz is a very mountainous and woody diſtrict, about ſixty miles long, and from twenty to twenty-five broad. The inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt by working in the mines.

*Einbeck*

*Einbeck* is the capital. *Clauſthal*, the chief town of the Harz.

5. The dutchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, to the north of Lüneburg, on the Elbe. The chief towns are,

*Ratzeburg*, a fortified town; part of which belongs to the principality of Ratzeburg, *Lauenburg*, a town on the Elbe.

II. Dominions of the Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel:

1. The principality of Wolfenbüttel, ſouth of the principality of Lüneburg. The chief places are,

*Brunſwick*, the capital, and reſidence of the duke. *Wolfenbüttel*, a fortified town. *Helmſtädt*, a town with a Lutheran univerſity.

2. The principality of Blankenburg, ſouth of Wolfenbüttel, chiefly in the Harz mountains. *Blankenburg* is the capital*.

III. Dominions of the King of Pruſſia:

1. The dutchy of Magdeburg †, ſouth-eaſt of Lüneburg, on the Elbe and Saale, produces great quantities of ſalt.

*Magdeburg*, on the Elbe, the capital, is ſtrongly fortified, and carries on a great trade. Near this town is the Proteſtant monaſtery of *Bergen*, where, in 1577, the Formula Concordiæ was drawn up. *Halle*, a town on the Saale, with a Lutheran univerſity, has very conſiderable ſalt ſprings. In the town of *Glaucha*, ſituated cloſe under the walls of Magdeburg, is the famous orphan-houſe, and royal pædagogium of Halle.

2. The principality of Halberſtadt, weſt of Magdeburg.

*Halberſtadt* is the capital.

IV. Dominions of the dukes of Mecklenburg ‡:

* The principality of Wolfenbüttel is part of the ancient dutchy of Brunſwick. The principality of Blankenburg was formerly a county, but in 1705 was raiſed to the rank of a principality, and in 1731 became ſubject to the Duke of Brunſwick-Wölfenbüttel.

† Magdeburg, formerly an archbiſhopric, was changed to a dutchy at the peace of Weſtphalia: and Halberſtadt from a biſhopric became a principality. Both of them at the ſame time came into the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Brandenburg.

‡ The anceſtor of the dukes of Mecklenburg was the Vandal Prince Priviſlaf, who embraced the Chriſtian religion about the end of the twelfth century. In 1348 Mecklenburg aſſumed the title of a dutchy. Since the commencement of the preſent century the dukes have been divided into two families; namely, Schwerin and Strelitz. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin poſſeſſes the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the greateſt part of Mecklenburg-Güſtrow, namely, the circle of Wenden and the principality of Schwerin. The ſmalleſt part of Mecklenburg-Güſtrow, namely, the circle of Stargard and the principality of Ratzeburg, belong to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Ever ſince the peace of Weſtphalia, Wiſmar, with the diſtrict belonging to it, has been ſubject to the King of Sweden.

1. The dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the Baltic Sea. It comprehends the two dutchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Güſtrow, which are divided into three circles, namely, Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. The former includes all Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and the two latter Mecklenburg-Güſtrow. The chief towns are,

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin:

*Schwerin*, the capital and ducal reſidence, on the ſea of Schwerin. *Wiſmar*, a town on the Baltic, with a good harbour, which, together with ſeveral other places and diſtricts, belong to the King of Sweden.

In Mecklenburg-Güſtrow:

*New Strelitz*, the reſidence of the duke; *Roſtock*, a trading town on the Baltic, with a Lutheran univerſity; *Güſtrow* and *New Brandenburg*.

2. The principality of Schwerin, between the dutchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Güſtrow; in which is

*Bützow*, a town with a Lutheran univerſity.

3. The principality of Ratzeburg, between the dutchies of Saxe-Lauenburg and Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

V. Dominions of the King of Denmark:

1. The dutchy of Holſtein *, on the Elbe, the North Sea, and the Baltic. It has a very fine breed of horſes, and other cattle. The chief towns are,

*Glückſtadt*, a fortified town on the Elbe. *Rendſburg*, a fortified town on the Eyder, the boundary of the German Empire. *Kiel*, on the Baltic, has a good harbour, and a Lutheran univerſity.

2. The lordſhip of Pinneberg, on the Elbe, near Hamburg; in which is *Altona*, a town on the Elbe, with a good trade and manufactures.

3. The county of Ranzau, between Holſtein and Pinneberg.

VI. The biſhoprics of Hildeſheim and Lübeck †:

* Holſtein was formerly a county. In the fifteenth century it was raiſed to the rank of a dutchy, comprehending the countries of Stormar, Ditmarſh, and Wagria. Since that time Holſtein has partly been governed by the kings of Denmark, partly by its own dukes; till in 1773, upon the acceſſion of a duke of Holſtein to the Imperial throne of Ruſſia, the ducal part of Holſtein became ſubject to Ruſſia, and was ceded to Denmark by that power in lieu of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt.

† The biſhopric of Hildeſheim was eſtabliſhed in the ninth century; the biſhopric of Lübeck in the twelfth. The biſhops, who are the ſovereigns, are princes of the Empire. The biſhops of Lübeck have been Lutherans ever ſince the ſixteenth century, and from the year 1586 have always been choſen from the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp.

1. The

1. The biſhopric of Hideſheim, on the Leine, ſouth of the principality of Lüneburg.

*Hildeſheim* is the capital, and reſidence of the biſhop.

2. The biſhopric of Lübeck, ſurrounded by the dutchy of Holſtein.

*Eutin* is the reſidence of the biſhop.

VII. Six free Imperial cities:

1. *Hamburg**, a famous trading city, at the mouth of the Elbe. It contains 112,000 inhabitants. 2. *Lübeck*, a trading town on the Baltic. In the diſtrict belonging to it lies *Travemünde*, a town on the Baltic. 3. *Bremen*, a trading town at the mouth of the Weſer. 4. *Goſſlar*, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel. The Duke of Brunſwick is the patron of this city. 5. *Nordhauſen*, in Upper Saxony, between the counties of Hohenſtein and Stollberg, has an extenſive corn trade. 6. *Mühlhauſen*, in Upper Saxony, to the ſouth of Nordhauſen.

## CHAP. XIV.

### *The Circle of Upper Saxony.*

IT lies to the ſouth of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, Oder, Saale, and Havel, the two latter of which fall into the Elbe. The Saale riſes in the Fichtelberg, in Franconia; and the Havel, in Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony. The ſouthern part of Upper Saxony is mountainous, yields great quantities of corn and wine, has a fine breed of cattle, and many metals: the northern part is level, and contains many ſwampy and ſandy, as well as fruitful parts. The inhabitants of this circle are principally Lutherans†, partly Calviniſts, and but very few Catholics. The directing prince of this circle is the Elector of Saxony. The circular aſſemblies were formerly held at Leipzig, but have long been laid aſide.

I. Dominions of the Elector of Saxony‡. They comprehend the dutchy of Saxony,

* The cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen are united by the ſame general regulations with reſpect to trade; and conclude commercial treaties with foreign powers under the name of the Hanſe Towns.

† The Lutheran church prevails every where, except in the dutchies of Deſſau, Köthen, and Bernburg, where the Calviniſts are the moſt numerous.

‡ The electors of Saxony are the dukes of Saxony of the younger or Albertine branch; and they, as well as the dukes of the elder or Erneſtine line, are deſcended from the margraves of Miſnia. Miſnia became a margravate as early as the fifth century. In the thirteenth the landgravate of Thuringia, and

Saxony, the greater part of the margravate of Miſnia, part of Voigtland, and the northernmoſt half of the landgravate of Thuringia, the principality of Querfurt, the county of Barby (all of the above making ſeven circles), and the two biſhoprics of Merſeburg and Naumburg. All theſe countries are in general very fruitful, abounding in grain, wood, wine, metals, ſalt, &c. and have a good breed of cattle.

1. The electoral circle (or the dutchy of Saxony), with the county of Barby, in the midſt of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe. The moſt remarkable towns are,

*Wittenberg*, on the Elbe, the capital of the electoral circle, with an univerſity. The reformation was begun here by Martin Luther, in 1517. *Barby*, a town on the Elbe, in the county of Barby.

2. The circle of Thuringia. It comprehends part of the landgravate of Thuringia, on the Saale, and the principality of Querfurt, which lies partly in Thuringia, partly to the eaſt of the electoral circle. The chief towns are,

*Langelſalza*, the capital. *Weiſſenfels*, a town on the Saale. *Querfurt*, the capital of the principality of Querfurt.

3. The circle of Miſnia*, ſouth of the electoral circle on the Elbe, abounds in corn and wine. The chief towns are,

*Dreſden*, on the Elbe, the capital of the electorate of Saxony, and reſidence of the elector. It is well fortified, one of the fineſt towns in Germany, and contains above 50,000 inhabitants. Near it, on the Elbe, ſtands the electoral caſtle of *Pilniz*. *Miſnia*, a town on the Elbe, remarkable for its porcelain. *Königstein*, a ſtrong fortreſs on the Elbe. *Torgau*, on the Elbe.

4. The circle of Leipzig, weſt of Miſnia. The chief towns are,

*Leipzig*, one of the moſt noted trading towns in Germany, which has three great annual fairs, with an univerſity. The number of inhabitants amounts to above 40,000. *Wurzen*, the capital of an ancient biſhopric of that name.

in the fifteenth the dutchy of Saxony and dignity of elector, fell to the margraves of Miſnia. In 1748 the electoral houſe of Saxony became poſſeſſed of the county of Barby and principality of Querfurt. The biſhoprics of Naumburg and Merſeburg were united with Saxony at the beginning of the preſent century. The other poſſeſſions of the electors of Saxony are, part of the county of Henneberg, in the circle of Franconia; part of the county of Mansfeld, in Upper Saxony; the margravate of Upper Luſatia, and the greater part of the margravate of Lower Luſatia. All theſe countries are ſuppoſed to contain two million inhabitants. The annual revenues amount to about ſix million rix-dollars, or nearly 1,100,000*l.* ſterling. The peace eſtabliſhment is about 26,000 men.

* The circles of Miſnia, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Neuſtädt, and part of that of Voigtland, belong to the margravate of Miſnia.

5. The

5. The circle of Erzgebirge, ſouth of Miſnia, has mines of ſilver, copper, tin, lead, &c.

*Freyberg* is the capital.

6. The circle of Voigtland, to the weſt of Erzgebirge. It comprehends chiefly, the electoral part of Voigtland, and part of the margravate of Miſnia.

*Plauen* is the capital.

7. The circle of Neuſtädt, north of Voigtland, the chief town of which is *Neuſtädt*, on the Orla.

8. The biſhopric of Merſeburg, weſt of the circle of Leipzig, on the Saale; the chief towns of which are,

*Merſeburg*, on the Saale; and *Lauchſtädt*, a ſmall place, with a ſpring of mineral water.

9. The biſhopric of Naumburg-Zeiz, ſouth of Merſeburg, on the Saale and Elſter. The chief towns are,

*Naumburg*, the capital, which has a noted fair. *Zeiz*, a town on the Elſter.

II. The margravate of Brandenburg*. It lies on the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, and Spree. The Spree riſes in Luſatia, and runs into the Havel. The Oder is here joined to the Spree by the canal of Frederic-William, and to the Havel by the Finow canal. The breed of cattle, and particularly of ſheep, is very good, and a conſiderable quantity of ſilk is manufactured. The country is divided into five provinces or marks; namely, the Middle Mark, the Old Mark, Priegniz, Ucker Mark, and New Mark.

1. The Middle Mark, north of the electoral circle of Saxony, on the Havel and Spree. The principal towns are,

* The margravate of Brandenburg was governed by margraves as early as the tenth century. In the fifteenth this margravate, and the dignity of fifth temporal elector, fell to the burgraves of Nürnberg. In 1701 the Elector of Brandenburg aſſumed the title of king, in right of Pruſſia. The following countries comprehend the whole of the Pruſſian dominions: the kingdom of Pruſſia, the margravate of Brandenburg, the greater part of the dutchy of Pomerania, part of the county of Mansfeld, and the lordſhip of Lora and Klettenburg, in Upper Saxony; the dutchy of Magdeburg and principality of Halberſtadt, in Lower Saxony; the dutchy of Cleves, the principality of Minden, Eaſt Frieſeland, and Mörs, and the counties of Mark, Ravenſberg, Tecklenberg, and Lingen, in Weſtphalia; part of the dutchy of Geldres, in the Netherlands; beſides great part of the dutchy of Sileſia, with the county of Glatz, part of Lower Luſatia; and in Switzerland the prineipality of Neufchatel. The number of inhabitants in all theſe provinces is nearly ſix million. The revenues amount to twenty million rix-dollars, about 3,500,000*l.* ſterling; and the military forces to 200,000 men. The royal Pruſſian orders of knighthood are, the order of the Black Eagle, and the military order, *Pour le Merite*.

*Berlin*,

*Berlin*, the capital of all the Pruſſian and electoral dominions, and reſidence of the king. It ſtands on the Spree, has a great trade, many manufactures, ſeveral academies, and 140,000 inhabitants. *Potzdam*, a town on an iſland of the Havel, with a royal palace. *Spandau*, a fortreſs on the Havel. *Charlottenburg* and *Sans Souci*, royal palaces near Berlin. *Brandenburg*, a town on the Havel, which gives name to the whole margravate. *Frankfort on the Oder*, a town with an univerſity, and a famous fair.

2. The Old Mark, to the weſt of the Middle Mark, on the Elbe.

*Stendal* is the capital.

3. Priegniz, north-weſt of the Middle Mark, on the Elbe, in which is *Perlberg*, the capital.

4. The Ucker Mark, north of the Middle Mark, on the Oder.

*Prenzlow* is the chief town.

5. New Mark, eaſt of the Middle and Ucker Mark, on the Oder and Warte, the latter of which riſes in Poland, and falls into the Oder at Cüſtrin. To the New Mark belong alſo the dutchy of Croſſen, in Sileſia, and the Elector of Brandenburg's part of Lower Luſatia. The principal places are,

*Cüſtrin*, a fortification on the Oder, the chief town of the New Mark. *Croſſen*, on the Oder, in the dutchy of Croſſen. *Cotbus*, a town in Lower Luſatia, on the Spree. *Sonnenburg*, a ſmall town in the New Mark, the principal place in the maſterſhip of the knights of Sonnenburg, or bailiwick of Brandenburg *.

III. The dutchy of Pomerania†, on the Baltic, on both ſides of the Oder. It has a fine breed of cattle, and abounds in wood. It is divided into Hither and Farther Pomerania.

1. Hither Pomerania, weſt of the Oder. The iſlands of Rügen, Uſedom, and Wollin, lying on the Baltic, belong to it. The chief towns are,

* The maſterſhip of Sonnenburg, or bailiwick of Brandenburg, belonging to the knights of St. John, comprehends all the poſſeſſions of the knights of Malta in the margravate of Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Lower Luſatia. The maſter reſides at Sonnenburg, and is under the juriſdiction of the Elector of Brandenburg. The knights in this maſterſhip are allowed to be of the Lutheran religion, and have the privilege of marrying.

† Pomerania was a dutchy in the twelfth century. After the ducal houſe of Pomerania became extinct, by the peace of Weſtphalia the crown of Sweden obtained the whole of Hither, and part of Farther Pomerania; the remainder of the latter fell to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg. In 1720 Sweden ceded to the Elector of Brandenburg her ſhare of Hither and the greater part of Farther Pomerania; ſo that at preſent ſhe poſſeſſes only a ſmall part of Hither Pomerania, and the iſland of Rügen, the remainder belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg.

In

In the Pruſſian part:

*Stettin*, on the Oder, the capital of all Pomerania, which is well fortified, carries on a great trade, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. *Anklam*, a trading town.

In the Swediſh part:

*Stralſund*, the capital, on the Baltic, is well fortified, and has a great trade. *Greifswald*, a town with an univerſity, near the Baltic.

2. Farther Pomerania, eaſt of the Oder. Here and there, in this part of Pomerania, particularly in the diſtrict of Caſſuben, the Vandal language is ſpoken.

*Stargard* is the chief town. *Colberg* and *Camin* are the moſt remarkable places, in the principality of Camin, belonging to Hither Pomerania.

IV. Dominions of the dukes of Saxe *. They comprehend part of the landgravate of Thuringia, part of the margravate of Miſnia, and that part of Franconia belonging to the circle of Upper Saxony, abounding in corn and cattle; producing ſome wine, and a great quantity of wood and metals. They conſiſt of the five following principalities:

1. The principality of Weimar, weſt of the Saale. The chief towns are, *Weimar*, the reſidence of the duke. *Jena*, a town on the Saale, with an univerſity.

2. The principality of Eiſenach, weſt of Weimar.

*Eiſenach* is the capital.

3. The principality of Coburg, ſouth of Weimar. The chief towns are, *Coburg*, the reſidence of the Duke of Coburg-Saalfeld. *Hildburghauſen*, on the Werra, the reſidence of the Duke of Hildburghauſen.

4. The principality of Gotha, eaſt of Eiſenach.

*Gotha*, the capital, and reſidence of the duke, is one of the fineſt towns in Thuringia.

* The dukes of Saxe of the line of Erneſt are divided into two principal branches; namely, Weimar and Gotha: Gotha is ſubdivided into that of Gotha, Meinungen, Hildburghauſen, and Coburg-Saalfeld. The Duke of Weimar poſſeſſes the principalities of Weimar and Eiſenach; to the Duke of Gotha belong the principality of Gotha, the greater part of the principality of Altenburg (the whole of which is under his juriſdiction), and part of the principality of Coburg: to the Duke of Saxe-Meinungen, part of the principality of Coburg, and part of the county of Henneberg, in Franconia: to the Duke of Hildburghauſen, the greater part of the principality of Coburg: and to the Duke of Coburg-Saalfeld, part of Coburg, and part of Altenburg. The ſilver-mines, the univerſity, and the court of juſtice at Jena, belong to all the five dukes in common. The principalities of Weimar and Eiſenach, and the greater part of Gotha, lie in Thuringia, but Coburg in Franconia. Altenberg is a part of the margravate of Miſnia. The dukes of Weimar, Gotha, Meinungen, and Hildburghauſen, have likewiſe a part of the princely county of Henneberg, in Franconia.

5. The

5. The principality of Altenburg, eaſt of Weimar, on the Saale.

The principal towns are,

*Altenburg*, the capital. *Saalfeld*, a town on the Saale, the capital of the diviſion belonging to Coburg.

V. The principality of Anhalt *, north-weſt of the electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe and Saale. The chief towns and reſidences of the princes are, *Deſſau*, a town on the Mulde, near the Elbe. *Bernburg*, on the Saale. *Zerbſt*, where is a gymnaſium, belonging to all the princes of Anhalt in common; and *Köthen*.

VI. The principality of Schwarzburg †. It is part of Thuringia, and conſiſts of the upper and lower principality. The former lies ſouth, and the latter north of the principality of Gotha. The chief towns are,

*Sonderſhauſen* and *Rudelſtadt*, the reſidences of the princes.

VII. Four counties:

1. *Mannsfeld* ‡, ſouth of the principality of Anhalt. The chief towns are, *Eiſleben*, a town in the Saxon diviſion. *Mannsfeld*, in the Pruſſian part.

2. Stollberg, weſt of Mannsfeld, in Thuringia.

*Stollberg* is the chief town, and reſidence of the Count of Stollberg-Stollberg.

3. Wernigerode, north-weſt of the principality of Anhalt, chiefly on the Harz mountains. The moſt remarkable town is

*Wernigerode*, the reſidence of the Count of Stollberg-Wernigerode.

4. Hohenſtein, north of the principality of Schwarzburg. The chief town is *Ilefeld*, a ſmall place in the Hannoverian diviſion.

VIII. The abbey of Quedlinburg §, on the borders of Lower Saxony, adjoining to the principality of Halberſtadt, the capital of which is *Quedlinburg*.

* The princes of Anhalt are deſcended from the ancient dukes of Saxony, who poſſeſſed the county of Anhalt in the twelfth century. In the fourteenth they aſſumed the title of princes of Anhalt. They are at preſent divided into four families; Anhalt-Deſſau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Zerbſt, and Anhalt-Köthen. The Prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt, beſides his ſhare of Anhalt, poſſeſſes the lordſhip of Jever, in Weſtphalia. He and his ſubjects are Lutherans; the other three princes are Calviniſts.

† Schwarzburg was formerly governed by counts, and at preſent by princes, who had their origin in the twelfth century. In 1697 they were raiſed to the dignity of princes of the Empire. They are divided into two houſes, that of Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen, and Schwarzburg-Rudelſtadt.

‡ Mannsfeld belongs partly to the Elector of Saxony, partly to the King of Pruſſia; Stollberg, to the counts of Stollberg-Stollberg and Stollberg-Roſſla; Wernigerode, to the Prince of Stollberg-Gedern and Count of Stollberg-Wernigerode; Hohenſtein, partly to the Elector of Hannover, partly to the Count of Stollberg; but the whole of it is under the juriſdiction of Hannover.

§ This abbey was founded in the tenth century. The abbeſs, who is a princeſs of the Empire, is of the Lutheran religion, as well as her ſubjects; ſhe is under the protection of the Elector of Brandenburg.

IX. The

IX. The

IX. The following lordſhips:

1. The lordſhips of the princes and counts Reuſs*. They comprehend part of Voigtland. The chief towns and places of reſidence are,

*Gräz*, *Gera*, *Schleiz*, Lobenſtein, and the village of *Eberſdorf*.

2. The lordſhips of the counts of Schönburg. They border on the circles of Erzgebirge and Leipzig, in the electorate of Saxony, and are under the juriſdiction of the elector.

*Glauchau* is the chief town.

3. The lordſhips of Lora and Klettenberg. They belong to the King of Pruſſia, and are incorporated with the principality of Halberſtadt. They are alſo called the county of Hohenſtein, but muſt not be confounded with the one before mentioned.

*Elrich* is the capital.

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## CHAP. XVI.

### *The Kingdom of Bohemia.*

UNDER this name is included the margravate of Moravia, and formerly Sileſia and Luſatia likewiſe belonged to it. It borders to the weſt on the circle of Franconia and the Upper Palatinate; to the eaſt, on Moravia and Sileſia; to the north, on Luſatia and Miſnia; and to the ſouth, on Auſtria and Bavaria. It was called Bojenheim, from the Boji, a Celtic nation, which ſettled in the country, and was in proceſs of time driven out by the Marcomanni. It was afterwards a province of the monarchy of the Eaſt Goths, Lombards, Thuringians, and Franks, till at length, in the year 534, a multitude of Slavi, or Tſchechs (which name the preſent inhabitants ſtill retain), eſtabliſhed themſelves in Bohemia. Charlemagne and ſome of his ſucceſſors made theſe new inhabitants tributary; but they ſoon regained their independence, although they ſtill preſerved a certain connexion with the German Empire. The dukes of Bohemia ſometimes obtained of the emperors the title of kings for their own lives, and at laſt the Emperor Philip granted that

* The family of Reuſs is divided into two branches, the elder and younger. In 1778 the elder, or that of Gräz, acquired the title of princes. The younger is ſubdivided into the lines of Gera, Schleiz, and Löbenſtein. The latter includes two reigning families; Löbenſtein and Eberſdorf. The lines of Köſtriz and Selbiz are collateral with thoſe of Schleiz and Löbenſtein. All the princes and counts of Reuſs bear the name of Henry, and are diſtinguiſhed by the number annexed to it.

dignity to Premiſlas II. and his ſucceſſors, which was afterwards confirmed by Frederick II.; and from that time Bohemia has retained the rank of a kingdom. The male line of the ancient kings became extinct in 1305, by the death of Wenceſlaus V. whereupon the crown devolved to the houſe of Luxemburg by marriage. Out of this family was Charles I. (as Emperor Charles IV.), who made great improvements in Bohemia; but his ſon Sigiſmund was near loſing this kingdom by the religious war with the Huſſites. His ſon-in-law, Albert of Auſtria, ſucceeded him; after whoſe premature death, the crown was with difficulty ſecured for his ſon Ladiſlaus, born after his father's deceaſe. He dying likewiſe very young, George Podiebrad, a Bohemian nobleman, who had before been regent, became king. After him the ſtates choſe the Poliſh prince Wladiſlaw, and both he and his ſon Lewis were alſo kings of Hungary. The latter was killed in a battle with the Turks, at Mohacz, in 1526. Bohemia ought then to have reverted to the Houſe of Auſtria, according to an agreement concluded between the Emperor Maximilian I. and King Wladiſlaw, that Maximilian's ſecond grandſon, the Archduke Ferdinand, ſhould ſucceed King Lewis, whoſe ſiſter Anna he had married. The ſtates conceiving this plan was to be put in execution without their concurrence, convened a meeting for the purpoſe of electing a king; but after all, their choice fell upon the above-mentioned archduke. Ferdinand endeavoured to compel the Bohemians to take a part in the war of Smalkald againſt the Elector of Saxony; but ſuch was their averſion to that meaſure, that they threatened to throw off their allegiance to him; whereupon he began to treat them with extraordinary ſeverity, and declared Bohemia an arbitrary, hereditary kingdom. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Maximilian, who was followed by his ſons Rudolf and Matthias. Towards the end of the reign of the latter the troubles broke out on account of the infringement of the religious privileges of the Proteſtants, which brought on the thirty years war, and had well nigh diſmembered Bohemia from the Houſe of Auſtria. For having ſet aſide Ferdinand II. who in the lifetime of his uncle Matthias had been crowned King of Bohemia, the ſtates choſe the Elector Palatine Frederick V.; but the battle of Prague, in 1620, decided the fate of Bohemia, and it became in fact what Ferdinand I. had declared it to be; ſince which period it has, without interruption, belonged to the Houſe of Auſtria, although after Charles II.'s (otherwiſe Charles VI.) death, in 1740, Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, laid claim to Bohemia, with the aſſiſtance of his allies conquered great part of it,

and

and was proclaimed king at Prague. This country being frequently the theatre of the wars in which the Empreſs Maria Thereſa was engaged with the King of Pruſſia, it thereby ſuffered very ſeverely. A famine was alſo very fatal in the years 1770 and 1771, and ſwept off 250,000 inhabitants, notwithſtanding the efficacious relief afforded by the Emperor Joſeph II. An inſurrection of the peaſants, in 1774, was followed the next year by an Imperial edict, whereby their ſituation was greatly ameliorated. Since the year 1751 Bohemia has been divided into ſixteen circles (with the exception of Prague, the capital), over each of which a captain is appointed. The number of inhabitants exceeds 2,500,000; and in 1784, amongſt them were upwards of 25,000 Calviniſts, and 9000 Lutherans: the remainder are Catholics. The language of the ancient inhabitants is the Bohemian or the Tſchechiſh dialect of the Sclavonian. An attempt was made in the year 1765, but without ſucceſs, to introduce German teachers in all the ſchools, ſo that the Bohemian language might, by degrees, be entirely diſuſed. Any one having buſineſs to tranſact with all the ſtates of Bohemia muſt underſtand four languages, the Latin (on account of the clergy and literati), the French (in uſe among the nobility), German (ſpoken by tradeſpeople, burghers, and civil officers), and the Bohemian (which is ſtill uſed by ſome of the burghers, the common people, and peaſantry). At the coronation of a king, the opening of a provincial diet, and other public tranſactions, many matters muſt neceſſarily be diſcuſſed in the Bohemian language. Notwithſtanding the ſlavery of the peaſantry, which it has not yet been poſſible to aboliſh, and does not only extend to the country people, but likewiſe to market-towns and cities, and is very detrimental to induſtry and commerce, yet Bohemia has made great improvements in fabrics and manufactures, through the bounty of nature and the encouragement of government, particularly ſince the peace of Hubertſburg. Bleaching has indeed not been brought to ſuch perfection in Bohemia as in Sileſia: but nevertheleſs the exportation of linen brings annually 200,000*l.* ſterling into the country. The total revenues amount to 6,104,830 gulden, or above 800,000*l.* ſterling. The ſtates of Bohemia are compoſed of four claſſes, the prelates, the lords (under which name are included princes, counts, and barons), the knights, and cities. The executive power is in the hands of a chief burgrave, aſſiſted by ſeveral higher colleges. The King of Bohemia is arch-cup-bearer of the Holy Roman Empire, and has the counts of Althan as hereditary cup-bearers. He is alſo an elector of the Empire. Notwithſtanding the Bohemian

kings, for various reaſons, did not always make uſe of their right to vote at elections, ſtill that right was incontrovertible; and as a ſuitable opportunity for renewing it preſented itſelf at the commencement of the eighteenth century, in the year 1708, with the concurrence of all three Imperial colleges, the crown of Bohemia was readmitted to all the diets, deputations, and aſſemblies of the colleges, and to all ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Empire; on the other hand, it engaged to furniſh its quota to all Imperial and circular contributions, and to pay a yearly ſum of 300 florins to the Imperial chamber. Thus Bohemia conſtitutes a circle by itſelf, has the firſt ſeat among the temporal electors, and the fourth in the electoral college; the King follows immediately after the Emperor at all ſolemnities, and upon ſuch like occaſions precedes all other kings who may happen to be preſent. He is not obliged to do homage at the Imperial court: but the Emperor muſt go into Bohemia, or at leaſt to ſome neighbouring town, to receive it. The ſucceſſion is not limited to male heirs, but extends likewiſe to the female; and as the crown and electoral dignity are inſeparable, an heireſs to the crown of Bohemia can give her vote at an election; nevertheleſs, after the death of Charles VI. this right was called in queſtion, and the vote of Bohemia was not admitted at the election of Charles VII. The arms of the kingdom of Bohemia are, a ſilver lion, with a double tail, in a field gules. The creſt is a crown, with an extended eagle's wing, enamelled with ſilver hearts.

## CHAP. XVII.

### *Diviſion of Bohemia.*

THE kingdom of Bohemia is divided into ſixteen circles, over each of which a captain is appointed. Theſe circles are: 1. the circle of Bunzlau; 2. the circle of Königingratz, in the diviſion of the ſame name; 3. the circle of Königingratz, in the diviſion of Bitſchau; 4. the circle of Chrudim; 5. the circle of Tſchaſlau; 6. the circle of Kaurzim; 7. the circle of Bechin, in the diviſion of Budweiz; 8. the circle of Bechin, in the diviſion of Tabor; 9. the circle of Prachin; 10. the circle of Pilſen, in the diviſion of the ſame name; 11. the circle of Pilſen, in the diviſion of Klattau; 12. the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Saaz; 13. the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen; 14. the circle of Leutmeritz; 15. the circle of Rakonitz; 16. the circle of Beraun. The chief towns are,

*Prague*, in the middle of the country, on the Mulda, the capital of the kingdom. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, a great number of whom are Jews, an univerſity, and is an archbiſhop's ſee. It belongs to none of the ſixteen circles. *Eger*, a fortified town on the river Eger, in the circle of Saaz. It has ſprings of mineral water, as have likewiſe the villages of Sedlitz and Scheititz, in the ſame circle. *Carlſbad*, a town near the Eger, and *Töplitz*, in the circle of Leutmeritz, have famous warm baths.

## CHAP. XVIII.

### *Moravia.*

MORAVIA was a powerful independent kingdom from the eighth to the end of the ninth century. In the eleventh it was ſubdued by the German emperors; and that part of the kingdom now denominated Moravia was united to Bohemia, and in the twelfth century made a margravate. From the year 1306, Bohemia and Moravia were governed by kings out of ſeveral houſes, ſome of whom were alſo emperors of Germany. In the fifteenth century both countries became ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, which has been in hereditary poſſeſſion of them ever ſince.

Moravia has its own peculiar form of government, although ſimilar to that of Bohemia. In the year 1775 the population amounted to 1,134,674 perſons, of whom 23,382 were Jews. The arms of Moravia are a crowned eagle, in a field azure.

It lies ſouth-eaſt of Bohemia, and is divided into ſix circles, namely, Ollmütz, Brünn, Znaim, Iglau, Hradiſch, and Prerau.

The chief towns bear the ſame names with the circles. *Ollmütz*, on the river March, is the capital.

## CHAP. XIX.

### *Luſatia.*

THIS margravate belonged formerly to the crown of Bohemia; but in 1623, by the peace of Prague, was given as a fief by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Elector of Saxony, John George. It is divided into Upper and Lower Luſatia.

I. The

I. The former is the moſt extenſive, and contains 270,000 inhabitants. It conſiſts of two circles, Bauzen and Görlitz, each of which is ſubdivided into three other circles, namely, Upper and Lower Bauzen, and the circle of Queiſs, in Bauzen; and Görlitz proper, Zittau and Lauban, in Görlitz. Moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants; there are ſome few Catholics. As any one by purchaſing an eſtate is at liberty to ſettle here, let him be of what religion or nation he will, for this reaſon we find Engliſh, Iriſh, Dutch, Swiſs, Poles, Danes, and French, in poſſeſſion of conſiderable lordſhips. The principal manufactures are, woollen cloths, white and red linen, and damaſks. The ſtates of Upper Luſatia are compoſed of the poſſeſſors of the four ſtate lordſhips of Hoyerſwerda, Königſbruck, Muſkau, and Seidenberg; the prelates (namely, the deacon of Bauzen, the abbeſſes of Marienſtern and Marienthal, and the prioreſs of Lauban), the nobility, conſiſting of counts and barons, and citizens poſſeſſing fiefs and eſtates, and the ſovereign independent ſix towns; Bauzen, Görlitz, Zittau, Lauban, Kamenz, and Löbau. Each of theſe towns has a ſchool, to every one of which belongs a library; but that of Görlitz has two.

II. Lower Luſatia (ſome places and diſtricts of which were ceded to the Elector of Brandenberg in the years 1461 and 1550) contains about 110,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the circles of Luckau, Guben, Lübben, Kalau, and Spremberg. The ſtates conſiſt of the prelates (namely, the Ciſtercina monaſtery of Neuzelle, and the cantons of Friedland and Schenkendorf, belonging to the grand maſterſhip of Sonneburg), the proprietors of the lordſhips of Dobrilugk, Forſta, Pforten, Sorau, Leuthel, Drehna, Straupitz, Lieberoſe, Lübbenau, and Amlitz; the counts, barons, and nobility poſſeſſing knight's fiefs, and eſtates, and the circular towns of Luckau, Guben, Lübben, and Kalau. Part of Upper and Lower Luſatia is inhabited by Vandals, who extend from Löbau and Bauzen to the margravate of Brandenburg: the ſlavery of the peaſantry ſtill exiſts in both, although they are treated with far greater lenity in Upper than in Lower Luſatia.

The principal towns are,

*Luckau*, the capital; *Guben*, a trading town, where great quantities of wine are made; *Lübben*, *Kalau*, and *Spremberg*.

## CHAP. XX.

### *The Dutchy of Sileſia.*

IT lies north-eaſt of Bohemia, on the Oder; produces great quantities of grain, hemp, and flax, and very fine wool. The moſt ancient known inhabitants were the Suevi, a Teutonic nation. In the ſeventh century the Sclavonians made themſelves maſters of the country. They embraced Chriſtianity in the ninth century. Sileſia was afterwards united with Poland, and acknowledged the Poliſh dukes and kings as its ſovereigns. In the fourteenth century the Sileſian princes rendered themſelves independent of Poland, and the whole of the dutchy became ſubject to the kings of Bohemia. In 1742 Lower, and great part of Upper Sileſia, with the county of Glaz, were ceded to the King of Pruſſia. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Lutherans and Calviniſts. Beſides the German language, Poliſh and Bohemian are chiefly ſpoken in Upper Sileſia. That part ſubject to the King of Pruſſia has no kind of connexion with the German Empire, but is entirely independent of it: the Auſtrian part is incorporated with the kingdom of Bohemia, and is united with the Empire. Sileſia is divided into Upper and Lower Sileſia, and the county of Glaz.

I. Lower Sileſia, the northernmoſt part of the country, contains the thirteen principalities of Breſlau, Brieg, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Liegnitz, Wolau, Glogau, Neiſſe, Oels, Münſterberg, Sagan, Trachenberg, Carolath*, each of which has a capital of the ſame name; the three free ſtate lordſhips (Standes-Herſchaften) of Wartenberg, Militſch, and Goſchütz, and three inferior lordſhips (Minder-Herſchaften). The chief towns are,

*Breſlau*, on the Oder, the capital of all Sileſia, which has a Catholic univerſity and a great trade. *Brieg*, on the Oder, the capital of the principality of Brieg, where there is a great annual fair for Poliſh oxen. *Schweidnitz*, the capital of the prin-

* The ſeven firſt principalities are immediately ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. The other principalities and lordſhips belong to their own individual proprietors. Neiſſe belongs to the Biſhop of Breſlau; Oels, to the Duke of Würtemberg-Oels; Münſterberg, to the Prince of Auerſberg; Sagan, to the Prince of Lobkowitz; Trachenberg, to the Prince of Trachenberg; Carolath, to the Prince of Carolath; Wartenberg, to the Duke of Courland; Militſch, to the Count of Malzau; and Goſchütz, to the Count of Reichenbach. They are all under the juriſdiction of Pruſſia, except part of the principality of Neiſſe, ſubject to Bohemia.

cipality

cipality of Schweidnitz, a ſtrong fortification. *Bunzlau*, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its earthen-ware. *Hirſchberg*, a trading town. *Warmbrunn*, a place with warm baths: the two latter are in the principality of Jauer. *Liegnitz*, the capital of the principality of Liegnitz, with an academy for young noblemen. *Great Glogau*, a fortification on the Oder, the capital of the principality of Glogau. *Neiſſe*, a ſtrong fortification, the capital of the principality of Neiſſe. *Silberberg*, a ſtrong fortreſs in the principality of Münſterberg.

II. Upper Sileſia, ſouth of Lower Sileſia, contains the five principalities of Oppeln, Ratibor, Troppau, Jägerndorf, and Teſchen; the three free ſtate lordſhips of Biliz, Pleſſe, and Beuthen; and nine inferior lordſhips*. The chief towns are,

*Troppau*, the capital of Upper Sileſia. *Oppeln*, the capital of the principality of Oppeln. *Coſel*, a fortreſs on the Oder, in Oppeln. *Teſchen*, the capital of the principality of Teſchen, where, in 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded between the Emperor, on one ſide, and the King of Pruſſia and the Elector of Saxony, on the other.

III. The county of *Glaz*, between Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia. Since the year 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia.

*Glaz*, the capital, is a ſtrong fortification.

## CHAP. XXI.

*Some ſmall independent Diſtricts which belong to none of the Circles.*

I. THE county of Mümpelgard, or Montbelliard. It lies to the weſt of the Rhine, between the biſhopric of Baſel and the departments of Upper Rhine, Upper Saone, and Deuxponts, and belongs to the Duke of Würtemberg. The inhabitants, who are Lutherans, ſpeak the French language.

*Mümpelgard* is the chief town.

II. Several lordſhips, abbies, &c. ſcattered through the ten circles.

1. In the circle of Swabia: the lordſhips of New Ravenſburg and Waſſerburg†,

* Oppeln and Ratibor are immediately ſubject to the King of Pruſſia; Troppau and Jägerndorf belong to the Prince of Lichtenſtein; Teſchen, to the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen; Bilitz, to the princely family of Sulkowſky; Pleſſe, to a prince of Anhalt-Köthen; and Beuthen, to the Count of Henkel. Troppau and Jägerndorf are partly ſubject to Pruſſia, partly to Bohemia; Teſchen and Bilitz, to Bohemia; and Pleſſe and Beuthen, to Pruſſia. The inferior lordſhips are chiefly ſubject to Bohemia.

† New Ravenſburg belongs to the abbey of St. Gall, and Waſſerburg to the Houſe of Auſtria.

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the latter on the Lake of Conſtance; the abbies of Ottobeuren, near Memmingen; and St. Ulrich and St. Afra, in Augſburg; and the Carthuſian monaſtery of Buxheim, near Memmingen.

2. In the circle of Upper Rhine: the lordſhip of Oberſtein* and Halzhauſen, a village in Heſſe.

3. In the circle of Lower Rhine: the lordſhips of Dyck† and Saffenburg, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne; the lordſhip of Dreyſs and the benefice of Winden, in the archbiſhopric of Triers.

4. In the circle of Franconia: the monaſtery of Schönthal.

5. In the circle of Weſtphalia: the lordſhips of Jever‡, on the North Sea. They have a very good breed of cattle. Kniphauſen, near Jever; Rheda, in the biſhopric of Münſter; Mechernich and Schönau, in the dutchy of Jüliers; Landſkron, north of the biſhopric of Münſter; Rhade, in the county of Mark; Hörſtgen, near the principality of Mörs; Schaumburg, near the county of Holzapfel; the county of Homberg, near the dutchy of Berg; the monaſteries of Cappenberg, in the biſhopric of Münſter; Elten, to the weſt of Cleves, on the Rhine; and Burſcheid, in the territory of Aix.

6. In the circle of Burgundy: the lordſhips of Wylre and Richold, in the dutchy of Limburg.

7. In the circle of Lower Saxony: the lordſhip of Schauen, near the principality of Halberſtadt; and two Lutheran monaſteries in the Imperial city of Goſlar.

8. The lordſhip or diſtrict of Aſch, between Franconia, Bohemia, and Voigtland.

III. The territories of the independent Imperial knights. The countries belonging to theſe knights, who are immediately under the protection of the Emperor and German Empire, lie in Swabia, Franconia, and the circles of the Rhine. They are divided into three circles, of the ſame name as the circles of the Empire in which they lie. Each circle contains ſeveral diſtricts or cantons, and to each canton belong a number of lordſhips and places. Each canton has a captain, every circle its particular director, and all three circles have a directory in common.

1. The Swabian circle conſiſts of five diſtricts or cantons; namely, the canton of

* Oberſtein belongs to the Elector of Triers.

† Dyck belongs to the Prince of Salm: Saffenberg, to one of the counts of Mark.

‡ Jever belongs to the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt; Kniphauſen, to the Count of Bentink; Homberg, to the Count of Witgenſtein.

the Danube; the canton of Hegau, Algau, and the Lake of Conſtance; the canton of the Neckar, Schwarzwald, and Ortenau; the canton of Kocher; and the canton of Kreichgau.

2. The Franconian circle compriſes ſix cantons; the canton of Odenwald; the canton of Steigerwald; the canton of Gebürg; the canton of Altmühl; the canton of Baunach; the canton of Röhn and Werra.

3. The Rheniſh circle comprehends the cantons of Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine.

IV. Several co-hereditary diſtricts. Theſe are places belonging to, and governed in common by different families, and are immediately ſubject to the Emperor and German Empire; for example, the town of Friedberg, with the county of Kaychen belonging to it, in the circle of Upper Rhine, between Wezlar and Frankfort; the town of Gelnhauſen, in the county of Hanau, &c.

V. The independent Imperial villages. They are under the protection, but not under the juriſdiction, of the ſovereigns in whoſe territories they lie. The principal of them are,

1. In Swabia: the free people on the Heath of Leutkirch. They inhabit thirty-nine villages and hamlets, near Leutkirch, north-eaſt of the Lake of Conſtance, and the free Imperial village of Alſchhauſen, between Ulm and Mörſburg.

2. In Franconia, the free Imperial villages of Gochſheim and Sunfeld, in Würzburg, near Schweinfurt.

3. In the circle of the Upper Rhine: the free Imperial villages of Sulzbach and Soden, weſt of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

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# THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

## CHAP. XXII.

*Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Nature of the Country, Productions.*

THE United Netherlands, commonly called the Republic of Holland, are ſituated between 0° 48′ and 5° eaſt longitude from Paris, and between 51° 20′ and 53° 30′ north latitude. They are at moſt 150 miles long, and 110 broad, containing about

about 10,000 ſquare miles. They are bounded on the north and weſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth and eaſt, by Germany. The country is level, full of ſwamps and moraſſes, defended along the ſea-coaſts by ſtrong dykes, and interſected by innumerable canals. It has no mountains whatever, and but few hills. The air is thick, often foggy, and not very healthy. The chief rivers are the Rhine, the Maas, and the Scheldt. The latter branches out in the United Netherlands into the Eaſt and Weſt Scheldt (the latter is alſo called the Hond), and diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean near the iſlands of Zealand. Many of the ſmall lakes are drained from time to time, and turned into gardens, and arable and paſture land.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are cultivated, but in very ſmall quantities. Apples, pears, cherries, plums, and other garden-fruits, are very plentiful in many parts. Turf, of which they dig great quantities, is uſed for fuel, as a ſubſtitute for wood, of which there is an almoſt total failure. The breed of cattle is excellent, and a great deal of butter and cheeſe is exported. There is no want of horſes, ſheep, pigs, and many kinds of poultry. In the rivers and brooks there are carp, pike, ſalmon, eels, &c.; and on the coaſts on the North Sea, cod, herrings, and other fiſh in great abundance. The other productions of this country are tobacco, ſea-ſalt, iron, and coal.

## CHAP. XXIII.

*Inhabitants.*

THE moſt ancient inhabitants of the Netherlands were Celts. About the birth of Chriſt, and for ſome centuries afterwards, they were partly ſubject to the Romans. In the eighth century they embraced Chriſtianity. From the ninth to the fourteenth the Netherlands belonged to the German Empire. They then became the property of the dukes of Burgundy, after whom, in 1477, they fell into the hands of the Houſe of Auſtria. During the Burgundian and Spaniſh government, in the abſence of the prince, the whole of the Netherlands was governed by a ſupreme ſtadtholder, and each province by its particular ſtadtholder. Philip II. King of Spain, of the Houſe of Auſtria, cauſed a rebellion among the inhabitants of theſe countries, by infringing upon their rights, and by his ſeverity againſt thoſe

who had embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. Seven provinces ſhook off his authority, and united themſelves into one ſtate by the Union of Utrecht.

After they became an independent ſtate, the office of ſtadtholder appeared unneceſſary. But it was retained, for this reaſon, becauſe the people, accuſtomed to the government of a ſtadtholder, would more readily obey him than the ſtates, whoſe authority was not yet ſufficiently eſtabliſhed. Philip, at his departure from the Netherlands, had appointed the Prince of Orange, William I. as ſtadtholder over Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. But at the approach of the Duke of Alva, with the Spaniſh forces in 1567, he quitted the Netherlands, and, to ſave himſelf from the impending tempeſt, fled into Germany. At length, as very violent meaſures were adopted againſt him in his abſence, he took up arms, and made ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts to deliver the Netherlands from the tyranny of the Duke of Alva. The capture of the town of Briel was the commencement of better fortune; for, after this circumſtance, moſt of the towns of Holland and Zealand united with him againſt the Spaniards, and (what is very remarkable) he was again acknowledged as the king's ſtadtholder in Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. The two former provinces inveſted him with the government as their head and chief magiſtrate during the war. But his authority was not eſtabliſhed on a ſolid baſis; for at this period we find the decrees of the government of Holland paſſed ſometimes in the name of the King of Spain, ſometimes in the name of the nobility and cities, ſometimes in the united names of the Prince of Orange, the nobility, and cities, and ſometimes of the Prince of Orange alone. This irregularity likewiſe continued after the Union of Utrecht, till the United Provinces had rendered themſelves entirely independent of the King of Spain. Hereupon the authority before exerciſed by the prince was, in 1582, renewed without limitation of time, and all the public ordinances and decrees were paſſed in his name. At length Holland and Zealand concluded to inveſt him with unlimited ſovereignty, by the title of Count, and they were preparing to ſwear allegiance to him, when, in 1584, the piſtol of an aſſaſſin terminated the buſineſs with his life.

William I. is improperly placed amongſt the ſtadtholders of the United Provinces, for he conducted the government ſeveral years in his own name. But after his death, by the unanimous concurrence of the ſtates, the Earl of Leiceſter, whom Queen Elizabeth had ſent with ſome troops to their aid, was appointed ſupreme ſtadtholder; before which the provinces of Holland and Zealand had given the particular

ſtadtholderſhip over their provinces to Prince Maurice, the ſecond ſon of the aſſaſſinated Prince of Orange. He was the firſt ſtadtholder appointed by the ſtates of individual provinces. After the Earl of Leiceſter had reſigned his authority, Maurice was choſen ſtadtholder by Gelderland, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, in 1589. This dignity he enjoyed over five provinces, and after him, his brother Frederic-Henry, and the ſon of the latter William II. poſſeſſed the ſame.

William Lewis Count of Naſſau, ſon of the Count of Naſſau-Dillenburg, who was a younger brother of William I. Prince of Orange, obtained the ſtadtholderſhip of Frieſland, and ſoon after of Gröningen. Upon his death he was ſucceeded in Frieſland by his brother Erneſt Caſimir Count of Naſſau-Diez; but Gröningen and Drenthe choſe Prince Maurice for ſtadtholder, and thus the ſtadtholderſhip over ſix provinces became united in his perſon. After his death Count Erneſt Caſimir was choſen ſtadtholder likewiſe over Gröningen and Drenthe. But as the latter loſt his life at the ſiege of Roermonde, his eldeſt ſon, Henry Caſimir, became ſtadtholder of both Frieſland and Gröningen. Upon his deceaſe, Frederic-Henry Prince of Orange, who was before ſtadtholder of Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, endeavoured to ſecure the ſucceſſion to the other two, thinking thereby to unite in himſelf the ſtadtholderſhip over all the ſeven provinces. But he only ſecured that of Gröningen, wherein he was followed by his ſon William II. But Frieſland choſe for its ſtadtholder William-Frederic, brother of Count Henry Caſimir, and after the premature death of William II. in 1650, he was likewiſe elected by the ſtates of Gröningen. The ſtadtholderſhip over theſe two provinces has from that time continued without interruption in the male line of this family.

But after the death of William II. the ſtadtholderſhip of the five other provinces, Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, remained vacant. By his quarrels with the ſtates of Holland he had made himſelf a great many enemies in that province, and upon this account his ſon William III. was almoſt entirely excluded from the exerciſe of the dignified functions of his predeceſſors, by the intrigues of the then Dutch penſionary John de Witt; in the firſt inſtance, by means of the propoſitions from the province of Holland to the Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell, in 1654; and afterwards in 1667, by the ſo called perpetual edict. But in 1672 the progreſs of the arms of Lewis XIV. of France cauſed a great alteration. The magiſtrates of the Dutch towns were compelled by an inſurrection of the people to annul the perpetual edict, and to declare William III. ſtadtholder.

Similar

Similar commotions, attended by ſimilar conſequences, took place among the inhabitants of Zealand. He was ſoon after choſen in Gelderland, Utrecht, and Overyſſel; and the ſtadtholderſhip of all theſe five provinces was made hereditary in his male deſcendants. He retained the ſame, after aſcending the Engliſh throne in 1688.

During this period theſe provinces took the opportunity of extending their poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies by their wars with Portugal in 1661 and 1669, and acquired an extraordinary degree of power and influence in the ſcale of European politics by means of their immenſe trade.

Theſe circumſtances arouſed the jealouſy of Great Britain and France, which engaged the republic in ſeveral wars, whereby it loſt much more than it gained. As the United Netherlands, for their own ſecurity, aſſiſted their ſtadtholder, Prince William of Orange, in obtaining the Britiſh crown, they were by that ſtep drawn into the ſubſequent very heavy and expenſive wars, on account of the balance of power in Europe, without procuring any advantage to themſelves, either by the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697, or that of Utrecht in 1713.

From this era the republic has been viſibly on the decline, owing to the decreaſe of its commerce, and has never been able to attain its former pitch of power. For this reaſon, notwithſtanding it is neceſſarily intereſted in the affairs of the other European ſtates, it has avoided as much as poſſible engaging in any war.

William died in 1702 without iſſue; whereupon the provinces of Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, left the ſtadtholderſhip vacant, although he had very ſtrongly recommended to that office his couſin and heir by will, John-William Friſo, Prince of Naſſau and Orange, at that time ſtadtholder of Frieſland, and afterwards of Gröningen. After a period of ſeveral years, his ſon William-Charles-Henry Friſo, who ſucceeded him in the two above-mentioned ſtadtholderſhips, was elected to that dignity in Gelderland. The other four provinces preſerved their former government till France ſeized the lands of the generality (or the provinces which had been conquered by the republic), in the war of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion in 1747. The conſequence was, a general inſurrection of the people of Zealand, and afterwards of Holland, by which the ſtates of thoſe provinces were compelled to nominate as ſtadtholder the above-mentioned Prince William-Charles-Henry Friſo, and ſoon after Frieſland and Overyſſel did the ſame. William IV. (for ſo he was afterwards ſtyled) was the firſt who poſſeſſed the ſtadtholderſhip over all the ſeven provinces. It was likewiſe made hereditary in his male and

female

female deſcendants, with this proviſo, that they muſt profeſs the doctrines of Calviniſm. It was farther ſettled, that in caſe the ſtadtholderſhip ſhould devolve upon a minor, during his minority that office ſhould be executed by his mother, as long as ſhe remained a widow, under the title of Governante, and as ſuch ſhe ſhould have the right of appointing a general over the forces in caſe of war. If a minor ſhould not have a mother living, the ſtates were to appoint a regency.

William IV. died in 1751, and was ſucceeded by his ſon William V. who was little more than three years old. His mother, a daughter of George II. of England, aſſumed the authority of governante the very day her huſband died. She followed him in 1759, before her ſon came of age. Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, who from the year 1750 had acted as general field-marſhal of the United Provinces, was appointed regent to the young prince. William V. having attained his eighteenth year in 1766, aſſumed the exerciſe of his important offices.

In the war between England and France, from 1756 to 1762, to the great mortification of the Engliſh, the republic remained neutral. It intended to purſue a ſimilar conduct in the war which broke out between the ſame powers in 1778, but was by force compelled to become a party therein. England was enraged at not receiving the expected aſſiſtance from this ſtate, and was ſtill more ſo, when ſhe diſcovered that a treaty had been concluded between Holland and the United States of America, at the very moment when the independence of the latter was acknowledged. England hereupon annulled all her treaties with the republic in 1780, and ſoon after commenced hoſtilities, and with the greater ſucceſs, as the latter was entirely unprepared, and weakened by domeſtic parties. The Dutch fleet, however, under Admiral Zoutman, behaved with great gallantry at the battle of the Doggerbank, in 1781, againſt the Engliſh.

Upon the change of the Engliſh miniſtry in 1782, a peace was immediately offered to the United Provinces, but they were unwilling to deſert France, by whom they had been in ſome meaſure ſupported, and who had retaken from the Engliſh the ſettlements which the Dutch had loſt in America. The war therefore continued, till it was concluded, in 1783, by the ceſſion of Negapatam, and the grant of a free paſſage to Engliſh veſſels through the Indian ſeas and ſtraits, and even through the Molucca iſlands.

This war gave riſe to a violent diſguſt againſt the preſent ſtadtholder William V. whom many accuſed of not affording a proper protection to the Dutch trade

againſt the depredations of the Engliſh, and that during the war he had not employed the navy of the republic with effect, but had in part cauſed and encouraged the inactivity of the ſame. The oppoſition, conſiſting partly of merchants, partly of the magiſtracy, ſeemed bent on limiting the power of the ſtadtholder. The Court of Berlin did not remain a paſſive ſpectator of theſe proceedings, as William had married a niece of Frederic II. of Pruſſia. The Pruſſian miniſter at the Hague preſented an emphatical memorial againſt any diminution of the power of the Stadtholder; but it was to no purpoſe: matters were carried to ſuch lengths, that the Stadtholder was deprived of his command at the Hague by the ſtates of the province of Holland, and ſuſpended from his office of captain-general. But at length this diſpute was ſettled favourably for him by the march of a body of Pruſſian troops into the country. He was thereby reinſtated in all the rights and privileges of which he had been deprived, beſides acquiring the power of making ſuch alterations in the magiſtracy of the Dutch towns, as to ſecure a majority in his favour: and the ſtadtholderſhip was declared to be virtually a part of the government of each individual province, and of the whole republic of the ſeven provinces united.

During theſe commotions in the year 1783, the republic was alarmed by ſeveral demands of the Emperor Joſeph II. particularly of a free navigation of the Scheldt. Hoſtilities were on the point of commencing the year following, when, by the mediation of France, an accommodation took place, by which the republic conſented to a few exchanges, ſome little conceſſions, and the payment of a ſum of money, but preſerved every thing of conſequence.

In the year 1795 the French, after conquering both the Dutch and Auſtrian Netherlands, favoured by a ſevere froſt, croſſed the rivers Waal and Meuſe, and advanced with ſuch rapidity, that in the courſe of a few weeks the whole of the United Provinces were either reduced, or had ſubmitted to the republican troops. The Stadtholder attempted to rouſe the ſpirit of the Dutch, to aſſert that independence for which their anceſtors had ſo often ſucceſsfully ſtruggled. In vain were his manifeſtoes, proclamations, and exhortations to the peaſantry to riſe in a maſs for the defence of their country. He and his whole family were obliged to leave the country, and arrived ſafe in England. The palace of Hampton Court was aſſigned for his reſidence, where he ſtill remains, with an allowance of 12,000*l.* per annum from the Britiſh government.

From this time the Seven United Provinces may be conſidered as part of the French

French republic; their new maſters, after overturning the ancient government, eſtabliſhed another after the plan of that of France. But the Dutch have been no great gainers by this event. Had they with reſolution withſtood the common enemy of all civilized governments, they would not probably at this moment have to deplore the total ſtagnation of their commerce, the loſs of almoſt all their foreign poſſeſſions, namely, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Molucca iſlands, and Surinam, the capture of the greater part of their fleet, the ſeizure of their property under the name of contributions, loans, conſcriptions, &c. and the ſtate of degradation and oppreſſion under which they at preſent exiſt; a combination of circumſtances which ſeem to have extinguiſhed every latent ſpark of that ſpirit of independence hitherto the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the Dutch nation.

This has been clearly evinced by their conduct on a recent occaſion. At the end of the ſummer of 1799, the Britiſh government ſent over a detachment of troops, who after landing took poſſeſſion of the batteries at the Helder Point and on the Texel iſland, made themſelves maſters of the whole Dutch fleet in the Texel harbour, and were joined by ſeveral more detachments of Britiſh and Ruſſians, amounting in the whole to about 45,000 men, under the command of the Duke of York. The avowed object of this expedition was the re-eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder and the ancient government. After ſeveral ſucceſſes, not meeting with the co-operation he expected from the Dutch, his Royal Highneſs withdrew his troops, leaving this deluded country to the ſatisfactory enjoyment of the bleſſings of French fraternity.

The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2,750,000, of whom the province of Holland contains almoſt one half. Their language is a dialect of the low Dutch. They are very induſtrious and expert in the arts, manufactures, ſciences, and particularly in commerce. There are ſeveral companies eſtabliſhed for carrying on their formerly extenſive trade with almoſt all the European nations, and with the other three quarters of the globe. The moſt conſiderable of them is the Eaſt India Company, which once poſſeſſed extenſive territories in Aſia; but all that is now left them is part of the iſland of Java, with the city of Batavia, and the town of Malacca.

There are five univerſities in this country, viz. Leiden, Utrecht, Hardewyck, Franeker, and Gröningen; and at Haerlem is an academy of ſciences.



B S B

## CHAP. XXIV.

### *Form of Government and Religion.*

ACCORDING to the ancient government, each of the ſeven provinces, Gelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Gröningen, conſtituted an independent republic, and had its peculiar form of government. The higheſt authority in each province was in the hands of the ſtates, or provincial ſtates. The provincial ſtates of each province aſſembled annually, and in Holland every quarter of a year. In moſt provinces there were two permanent colleges for tranſacting the daily buſineſs of the provinces; the one for the affairs of government, the other for civil caſes. But by the union of Utrecht all the ſeven provinces were united into one ſtate; and no ſingle province could decide either upon war or peace, or many other points ſpecified by the Union. They had likewiſe one general college of government, compoſed of the deputies from each province, who always aſſembled at the Hague, and were called the States General of the United Netherlands. They were entitled High and mighty Lords; the ſtates of Holland, Noble high and mighty Lords; and the ſtates of the other provinces, Noble mighty Lords.

The offices of the Stadtholder were, the command of the army and fleet; the inſpection over the execution of the laws; the preſervation of domeſtic tranquillity; and the direction of the courts of juſtice, poſt-office, and police. He had neither ſeat nor vote at the aſſembly of the States General; but on the other hand, preſided at the council of ſtate, which conſiſted of twelve deputies from the ſeven provinces, who managed the financial and military affairs, and executed the decrees of the States General. His title was, Hereditary Stadtholder, hereditary Captain General and Admiral of the United Provinces*.

The revenues paid into the common exchequer of all the ſeven provinces, amount to about twenty-three million gulden, or two million and a half ſterling.

The military force of the republic in the year 1784 conſiſted of upwards of 3000 cavalry and 33,000 infantry, 6800 of whom were Swiſs. At the ſame period their navy comprehended forty-three ſhips of from 50 to 70 guns, forty-three frigates

* The preſent Stadtholder is William V. Prince of Orange and Naſſau, who, as has been mentioned above, has reſided in England ſince the revolution in theſe provinces.

from

from 24 to 40, and eleven ſloops from 12 to 20. In the laſt century, about the year 1660, it was twice as ſtrong. But ſince the commencement of the preſent war their naval force has dwindled away to a ſhadow of what it was formerly, and at preſent conſiſts of ſeven or eight ſhips of the line, and a few frigates. All the reſt have been at different times either taken or deſtroyed by the Engliſh.

The loſs of their navy and foreign ſettlements may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have cauſed a proportionable diminution of their commerce. Being unable to afford proper convoys to their foreign trade, their Eaſt and Weſt India ſhips and Greenlandmen are continually falling a prey to the vigilance of the Britiſh cruiſers ſtationed to intercept them.

The arms of the provinces are, a lion rampant in a field gules, having in one paw a ſword, and in the other a bundle of ſeven arrows.

In thoſe parts of the Netherlands which the Seven Provinces had ſubdued, and were called the Lands of the Generality, the government in military affairs was in the hands of the governors of the towns, and in civil matters of the deputies whom the States General ſent thither annually.

Moſt of the inhabitants of the United Netherlands adhere to the doctrines of Calviniſm as ſettled at the council of Dortrecht in 1618. Each Calviniſt congregation has one or more miniſters, and ſeveral elders and deacons. Theſe together compoſe the council. Over the councils are claſſes, which are meetings held three or four times a year in a diſtrict, containing a number of congregations, each of which ſends as its deputies one miniſter and one elder. Beſides this, a ſynod was held annually in each province, to which the adjacent claſſes ſend as their deputies two or three miniſters and one or two elders. Catholics, Lutherans, Evangelical Brethren, Remonſtrants, Mennoniſts, Quakers, Armenian Chriſtians, and Jews, enjoy liberty of conſcience, and the free exerciſe of their religion.

## CHAP. XXV.

### *Diviſion of the Country.*

THE United Netherlands comprehend the Seven Provinces, and the conquered countries.

I. The ſeven Provinces. They rank in the following order:

1. Gelderland, or Lower Gelderland, on the Maas and the Rhine. The chief towns are,

*Arnheim*, the capital of the province, on the Rhine. *Nimeguen*, a town on the Waal, a branch of the Rhine. *Zütphen*, on the Yſſel.

2. The province of Holland, the largeſt and beſt cultivated of the Seven Provinces. It lies on the German Ocean and Zuyder Sea, has a good breed of cattle, and is divided into South and North Holland, or Holland and Weſt Frieſland, by the Gulf of Y, which joins the Zuyder Sea, by means of a canal called the Pampus. The chief towns are,

In South Holland: *Amſterdam*, the capital of the United Netherlands, and one of the greateſt trading towns in Europe. It ſtands on the Y, and, like many other Dutch towns, is interſected by a great number of navigable canals, which are very conducive to cleanlineſs, and convenient for commerce. It contains above 230,000 inhabitants. *Dortrecht*, a town on an iſland of the Merwe, with a good harbour. The famous council of Dortrecht was held here in 1618 and 1619. *Haerlem* has noted manufactures of cloth, ſilk, and linen, and alſo an academy of ſciences. *Delft*, a town wherein is the arſenal of the province of Holland. *Leiden*, next to Amſterdam, the fineſt and largeſt town in Holland, with an univerſity. *Rotterdam*, the greateſt commercial town in Holland after Amſterdam. *Graven-Hague*, or the *Hague*, a very fine town. It was the reſidence of the States General of the United Provinces, and alſo of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland. *Helvoetſluys*, a ſmall fortified place on the North Sea, with a good harbour. In time of peace two packet-boats ſail from hence every week for Harwich, in England.

In North Holland, or Weſt Frieſland: *Alkmaar* is the principal town. *Hoorn*, on the Zuyder Sea, with a good harbour. *Edam:* this town having formerly had a famous cheeſe market, gave almoſt all the North Holland cheeſe the name of Edam cheeſe.

To North Holland belong likewiſe the following iſlands in and about the Zuyder Sea: the Texel, Vlieland, Ter Schelling, Wieringen, Marken, Urk, and Shockland.

3. The province of Zealand. It lies ſouth of Holland on the North Sea, conſiſts merely of iſlands, and is divided into two quarters. The quarter of the Weſt Scheldt comprehends the four iſlands of Walcheren, Zuid-Beveland, Wolferſdyck, and

and Noord-Beveland: the quarter of the Eaſt Scheldt includes the four iſlands of Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, and St. Philipſland. The chief towns are,

*Middelburg*, the capital of Zealand. *Vlieſſingen*, or Fluſhing, a commercial town with a good harbour, both in the iſland of Walcheren. *Zirkſee*, a trading town in the iſland of Schouwen.

4. The province of Utrecht lies between Holland and Gelderland. The moſt remarkable places are,

*Utrecht*, the capital, ſtanding on the Old Rhine, and having an univerſity. In 1579 the union between the Seven Provinces was concluded here. *Amersfort*, on the river Eem.

5. The province of Frieſland. It lies on the North Sea, north-eaſt of Holland, and has an excellent breed of cattle. The inhabitants, who are deſcendants of the ancient Friſians, a German nation, differ from the reſt of the Dutch in their language and cuſtoms, and make great quantities of fine linen. The chief towns are,

*Leuwaarden*, the capital. *Franeker*, a town with an univerſity. *Harlingen* has a good harbour.

6. The province of Overyſſel lies on the Zuyder Sea, north of Gelderland; is in general ſwampy, and yields great quantities of turf. The chief places are,

*Deventer*, on the Yſſel, the capital; is celebrated for the excellent gingerbread made there. *Zwoll*, the fineſt and richeſt town in this province, is a ſtrong fortification.

7. The province of Gröningen, eaſt of Frieſland, on the North Sea.

*Gröningen* is the capital.

II. The Lands of the Generality. They lie ſouth-weſt of the Seven United Provinces, chiefly on the Maas; were ſubject to all the Seven Provinces, and had the hereditary ſtadtholder for governor general. They include part of the dutchy of Brabant; part of the dutchy of Limburg, or the countries above the Maas; part of the upper quarter of Gelderland, and the northern part of the county of Flanders. The chief towns are,

*Herzogenbuſch*, *Breda*, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and *Maſtricht*, a ſtrong fortification on the Maas; all four in Brabant. *Sluis*, in Flanders, on the German Ocean.

The republic of Holland poſſeſſes out of Europe,

The iſlands of Curaçao and St. Euſtatius, in the Weſt Indies; and in the Eaſt Indies the town of Malacca on the peninſula of the ſame name, part of the iſland of Java, with the city of Batavia.

SWITZER-

# SWITZERLAND.

## CHAP. XXVI.

*Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Soil, and Productions.*

SWITZERLAND, or Helvetia, lies between 3° 40′ and 8° 10′ east longitude from Paris, and between 45° 45′ and 47° 50′ north latitude; bounded on the north and east by Germany; on the west, by France; on the south, by Italy; is 250 miles long, 150 broad, and contains 13,000 square miles. It lies the highest of any country in Europe. The south-east part is full of lofty mountains, the highest of which are continually covered with ice and snow. In the vallies between the summits of them are found extensive fields and mountains of ice, called Glacieres. The north-west part has fewer mountains, and a greater number of fertile plains. The whole country abounds in water, and has more lakes than any tract of land in Europe of equal extent. The principal of them are those of Geneva, Neuenburg (lake of Neufchatel), Biel, Zürich, Waldstadt, Thur, and Brienz. The most remarkable rivers in Switzerland, next to the Rhine and the Rhone, are the Aar and the Reuss. The Aar rises in the canton of Bern, in Mount Grimsel, and runs into the Rhine, after being joined by the Reuss, which rises at Mount St. Gothard, in the canton of Unterwalden. The chief mountains are, the Jura, on the borders of France; and the Alps, which surround the whole eastern and southern part of the country: St. Bernard and Furka, or the Gabelberg, in the Valteline, and St. Gothard, in the county of Unterwalden, are the principal of the Alps in Switzerland. The air is almost throughout pure and healthy, and very cold on the high mountains.

The country does not produce a sufficiency of grain for the consumption of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are cultivated in great plenty in some parts. The fruits that grow here are apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, nuts, chesnuts, almonds, figs, citrons, &c. and in many places likewise good wine. Wood for fuel and building abounds in the mountains. The breed of cattle is very good, owing to the rich and wholesome pasturage. The other productions of the country are, tobacco, saffron, salt, iron, alabaster; and gold, silver, and copper, are found in small quantities. There is a superfluity of fish in many of the lakes and rivers.

## CHAP. XXVII.

*Inhabitants.*

THE inhabitants of Helvetia, deſcendants from the ſame ſtock as the ancient inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, Germany and France, were brought under ſubjection to the Romans by Julius Cæſar, about fifty years before the birth of Chriſt. They remained under their dominion till the fifth century, in which the Chriſtian religion made a progreſs amongſt them. For ſeveral centuries afterwards, Helvetia, as part of the German Empire, was ſubject to the German emperors. Several towns and diſtricts by degrees obtained conſiderable privileges, which were confirmed to them by the Emperor Rudolph of Habſburg. His ſon Albert ſuffered his deputies to violate the ſame in ſuch a manner, that three cantons, Switz, Uri, and Unterwalden, threw off their allegiance to him, and in 1315 entered into a perpetual league with each other for the preſervation of their liberty: this was called the Swiſs League, from the canton of Switz. In 1332 Lucern joined this confederacy, in 1351 Zürich and Glarus, and in 1352 Zug and Bern; Freyburg and Solothurn were admitted in 1481, Baſil and Schaffhauſen in 1501, and Appenzel in 1513. Theſe Thirteen United Cantons, the firſt eight of which are called the Old Cantons, from time to time conquered ſeveral ſmall neighbouring ſtates which are ſtill ſubject to them. Several cities and counties likewiſe joined different cantons, and are called the confederated places. The Thirteen Cantons, and thoſe in alliance with them, were declared an independent republic at the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, and, together with the countries ſubject to the league, are now commonly included under the name of Switzerland.

The Swiſs preſerved their independence without engaging in any of the wars in which the adjacent countries have been almoſt continually involved. But in 1798 the French, having previouſly by their emiſſaries prepared the minds of the people for that purpoſe, entered the country, after ſeveral obſtinate engagements gained poſſeſſion of the whole of it, impoſed heavy contributions on the inhabitants, aboliſhed the ancient government, and in part eſtabliſhed another upon the ſame plan as their own.

The year following great part of Switzerland was reconquered by the Imperial forces, but not without many bloody battles. The Ruſſians, after their ſucceſſes in

Italy,

Italy, advanced to their aid; but owing to the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, the want of reinforcements, and the ſuperiority of the French armies in point of number and reſources, they have not yet been able to attempt any thing of conſequence; and the fate of Switzerland muſt be left to the deciſion of another campaign.

The number of inhabitants is computed at above two million. Their principal language is the German: French is ſpoken on the borders of France, and in part of the canton of Bern; and Italian on the frontiers of Italy. The peaſantry chiefly ſubſiſt by breeding cattle, and raiſing corn and wine. On account of the long peace on the part of foreign enemies, manufactures, arts, and commerce have made a great progreſs in, and contributed much to the proſperity of many of the cities. The belles lettres, as well as the uſeful arts, have many amateurs here, whoſe induſtry therein is an honour to themſelves, and of advantage to others. For the promotion and cultivation of them there are ſeveral academies in this country; viz. Zürich, Bern, Lauſanne, and Geneva; and one univerſity, at Baſil.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

### *Form of Government and Religion.*

SWITZERLAND having at preſent no ſettled government, and it being impoſſible to aſcertain what form it may hereafter aſſume, we ſubjoin a ſketch of it as it ſtood before the French entered the country.

Each of the Thirteen Cantons was an independent ſtate, and had its own particular form of government*. The common buſineſs of the Thirteen Cantons was tranſacted partly in writing, partly by deputies and meetings, called conferences. To theſe conferences each canton ſent two deputies: thoſe of Zürich had the precedence. The diſtricts ſubject to ſingle or to ſeveral cantons were governed by bailiffs. The eleven confederate cantons were likewiſe independent ſtates, having each its own form of government†. With reſpect to their union with the Thirteen Cantons,

* In Bern, Lucern, and Freyburg, it was ariſtocratical; in Zürich, Baſil, Solothurn, and Schaffhauſen, ariſtocratical and democratical; in Uri, Switz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, and Appenzel, democratical.

† In the abbey of St. Gall, in that part of the biſhopric of Baſil in alliance with ſome of the cantons, and in the principality of Neufchatel, ſubject to the King of Pruſſia, it was monarchical; in the town of St. Gall and the town of Biel, under the temporal juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Baſil, it was ariſtocratical and democratical; in the three republics of the Griſons, in the Valteline, the republic of Geneva, and town of Mühlhauſen, democratical.

they were divided into the Aſſociated and Allied. The former had a ſeat and vote at the conferences of the league; but the latter had not. In all Switzerland there was no ſtanding army (except the garriſons of ſome particular towns), but every citizen and ſubject was obliged to learn the exerciſe of arms, and hold himſelf in readineſs for the defence of his country. A great number of Swiſs hire themſelves as ſoldiers to foreign powers, and many princes have Swiſs for their body-guard, of whoſe fidelity to their employers the conduct of the Swiſs guards of Lewis XVI. at Paris, on the memorable 10th of Auguſt 1792, affords an illuſtrious example.

The inhabitants of Switzerland adhere partly to Calviniſm *, partly to the Catholic religion †. The Calviniſts are united by the Helvetic Confeſſion. With reſpect to the church diſcipline, every republic and every town has its particular regulations. The principal of the Calviniſt clergy are called deacons, and antiſtites, or preachers. The Catholics, in ſpiritual and eccleſiaſtical matters, are under the biſhops of Conſtance, Chur, Baſil, Lauſanne, Sitten, and Como, and ſome under the Archbiſhop of Milan.

## CHAP. XXIX.

*Diviſion of the Country.*

SWITZERLAND, or Helvetia, includes, 1ſt, The Thirteen Cantons; 2dly, The countries ſubject to them; 3dly, The confederate Cantons.

I. The Thirteen Cantons rank in the following order:

1. Zürich, ſouth of the Rhine, on the Lake of Zürich, wherein is *Zürich*, the capital, on the Lake of Zürich. It has good manufactures of ſilk and cotton, and 14,000 inhabitants. *Stein*, on the Rhine, and *Winterthur*, two towns under the juriſdiction of Zürich.

* Calviniſm prevails in the cantons of Zürich, Bern, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen; in the greater part of the canton of Glarus; in the exterior part of the canton of Appenzell; in the greater part of the republic of the Griſons; in the towns of St. Gall, Geneva, Mühlhauſen, and Biel; in the principality of Neufchatel; in part of the territory belonging to the abbey of St. Gall; in the greater part of the bailiwicks of Thurgau and Rheinthal; and in ſome places in the bailiwicks of Baden and Sargans.

† To the Catholic religion belong the cantons of Lucern, Switz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Freyburg, and Solothurn; the ſmaller part of the canton of Glarus, the interior of the canton of Appenzell, the abbey of St. Gall, the ſmalleſt part of the republic of the Griſons, the Valteline, a ſmall part of the bailiwicks of Thurgau and Rheinthal, the greater part of the bailiwicks of Baden and Sargans, the two bailiwicks of the free diſtricts, and the Italian bailiwicks.

2. Bern, on the Aar. This canton is equal to one fourth of all Switzerland. The territory belonging to Bern is divided into the German and Italian part, or Pays de Vaud. The chief towns are,

*Bern*, on the Aar, the capital, having 12,000 inhabitants. *Lauſanne*, on the Lake of Geneva, the largeſt town in the Pays de Vaud. *Bruck*, *Lenzburg*, *Arau*, and *Zoffingen*, four free towns under the juriſdiction of Bern.

3. Lucern, north-weſt of the Lake of the four foreſt towns, the chief and moſt powerful of the Catholic cantons. The town of *Lucern* ſtands on the Reuſs.

4. Uri*, ſouth of the Lake of the four foreſt towns. The village of *Altorf* is the moſt remarkable place.

5. Switz, north-eaſt of the Lake of the four foreſt towns. The village of *Switz* is the principal place.

6. Unterwalden, ſouth-weſt of the above lake.

7. Zug, north of the ſame lake, the ſmalleſt of the Thirteen Cantons, the capital of which is *Zug*, a town on the Lake of Zug.

8. Glarus, eaſt of the canton of Switz, the chief place of which is the village of *Glarus*.

9. Baſil, on the Rhine, north-weſt of the canton of Bern, the capital of which is *Baſil*, ſituated on the Rhine, the largeſt town in the Thirteen Cantons. It has an univerſity, many manufactures, a good trade, and 15,000 inhabitants.

10. Freyberg, encloſed by the canton of Bern. The town of *Freyberg* is the capital.

11. Solothurn, north-weſt of the canton of Bern.

*Solothurn*, on the Aar, is the chief place, and the moſt ancient town in Switzerland.

12. Schaffhauſen, north of the canton of Zürich. The chief town is *Schaffhauſen*, on the Rhine.

13. Appenzell, eaſt of the canton of Zürich. The village of *Appenzell* is the principal place.

II. The countries ſubject to the Thirteen Cantons:

A. Twenty-one bailiwicks.

1. The bailiwick of Thurgau, weſt of the Lake of Conſtance.

The chief town is *Frauenfeld*.

* Uri, Switz, Unterwalden, and Zug, are called the four foreſt towns.

2. The

2. The bailiwick of Rheinthal, eaſt of the canton of Appenzell.

3. The bailiwick of Sargans, ſouth of Rheinthal.

*Sargans*, on the Rhine, is the capital.

4. The bailiwick of Gaſter, north-weſt of Sargans.

5. The bailiwick of Uznach, north of Gaſter.

6. The bailiwick of Gambs, eaſt of Gaſter, on the Rhine.

7. The town and territory of Rapperſchweil, on the Lake of Zürich.

8. The county and bailiwick of Baden, weſt of the canton of Zürich.

*Baden*, or *Upper Baden*, the capital, has warm baths.

9. The Upper free diſtricts, ſouth of the county of Baden.

10. The Lower free diſtricts, ſouth of the former.

11. The town of Bremgarten, on the Reuſs.

12. The town of Mellingen, on the Reuſs.

13. The bailiwick of Schwarzenburg, eaſt of the canton of Freyberg.

14. The bailiwick of Murten, eaſt of the Lake of Neufchatel.

15. The bailiwick of Grandſon, ſouth-weſt of the above lake.

16. The bailiwick of Eſchallens, weſt of the canton of Freyberg.

17 to 21. The ſeven Italian bailiwicks of Bellenz, Riviera or Poleſe, Bollenz or the Vale of Palenz, Lugano, Mendriſio, Locarno, Maynthal or Val Maggia, ſouth of the canton of Uri*.

B. Two free ſtates, under the protection of the four foreſt towns:

1. The Benedictine monaſtery of Engelberg, with the territory belonging to it, ſouth of the canton of Unterwalden.

2. The village of Gerſau, eaſt of the Lake of the four foreſt towns. This republic comprehends about 1000 ſouls.

III. The eleven allied places:

A. The aſſociated.

1. The abbey of St. Gall, with its territory, ſouth-weſt of the Lake of Conſtance.

* Lugano, Mendriſio, Locarno, and Maynthal, belong to all the Thirteen Cantons except Appenzell; Thurgau, Rheinthal, Sargans, and the upper free diſtricts, to the eight old cantons; Bellenz, Riviera, and Bollenz, to the cantons of Uri, Switz, and Unterwalden; Baden, the lower free diſtricts, Bremgarten, and Mellingen, to the cantons of Zürich, Bern, and Glarus; Schwarzenburg, Murten, Grandſon, and Eſchallens, to the cantons of Bern and Freyberg; Gaſter, Uznach, and Gambs, to the cantons of Switz and Glarus; Rapperſchweil and its territory, to the cantons of Zürich and Bern.

2. The town of St. Gall, in the territory of the above abbey.

3. The town of Biel, with its territory, north-weſt of the canton of Bern, on the Lake of Biel.

B. The confederated.

4. The republic of the Griſons, or Upper League, eaſt of the canton of Uri.

5. The republic of the League of God's-houſe, eaſt of the above.

6. The republic of the League of the ten diſtricts north of the League of God's-houſe.

*Note.*—Theſe three republics called the Griſons, or the Grey League, form one ſtate. To the united republic of the three leagues are ſubject, the counties of Veltlin, Worms, and Cleves, ſouth of the Griſons; and the free lordſhip of Haldenſtein, on the Rhine, in the League of God's-houſe, is under its protection. *Chur*, on the Rhine, in the League of God's-houſe, is the capital of the Griſons.

7. The Valteline, ſouth of the canton of Bern, on the Rhone. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Valteline. The inhabitants of the latter are ſubject to thoſe of the Upper Valteline.

*Sitten*, in the Upper Valteline, is the capital of the whole.

8. The town of Mühlhauſen, north-weſt of the canton of Baſil, in Upper Alſace.

9. The principality of Neufchatel, north-weſt of the lake of the ſame name. *Neufchatel* is the capital.

10. The town and territory of Geneva, ſouth of the Lake of Geneva.

*Geneva*, at the influx of the Rhone into the Lake of Geneva, has a great trade, contains many artiſans, and 20,000 inhabitants.

11. Part of the temporal territory of the Biſhop of Baſil, weſt of the canton of Baſil*.

* The abbey of St. Gall, whoſe abbot is always a prince of the German Empire, is in league with the cantons of Zürich, Lucern, Switz, and Glarus; the town of St. Gall, with Zürich, Lucern, Switz, Glarus, Bern, and Zug; the town of Biel, with the cantons of Bern, Freyberg, and Solothurn; the town of Mühlhauſen, with the ſix Calviniſt cantons; the principality of Neufchatel, the ſovereign of which is the King of Pruſſia, with the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Freyberg, and Solothurn; the republic of Geneva, with Zürich and Bern; part of the temporal territory of the Biſhop of Baſil, with the ſeven Catholic cantons; the Griſons and Pays de Vaud, with all the Thirteen Cantons.

ITALY.

# ITALY.

## CHAP. XXX.

*Situation, Boundaries, Extent, Nature of the Country, Air, Productions.*

ITALY, together with the iſlands belonging thereto in the Mediterranean Sea, lies between 3° 40′ and 10° 20′ eaſt longitude from Ferro, and between 36° and 46° 50′ north latitude. The continent borders partly on France, on Switzerland, and Germany; but the greater part is ſurrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, which forms the Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice, on the north-eaſt ſide of Italy. The continent and iſlands together contain about 115,000 ſquare miles. Both the continent and larger iſlands are mountainous; the ſmaller are in general the ſummits of rocks, ſtanding above the ſea, the lower part of which is covered with a fertile ſoil. The vallies and plains between the ridges of mountains, and likewiſe the lower part of the mountains themſelves, are in general very fruitful. The principal mountains are, the Alps, along the borders of France, Switzerland, and Germany; and the Appenines, which run along the coaſt of Genoa, and then through the midſt of the country the whole length of Italy; Cenis, between Savoy and Piedmont, and Mont Blanc, in Piedmont, belonging to the Alps, are remarkable for their extraordinary height; and Mount Veſuvius, in Naples, and Etna, in Sicily, as volcanos. Mount Veſuvius has a ſubterranean communication with the ſmoking valley of Solfatara, which contains great quantities of ſulphur. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno. The two former riſe in the Alps, the firſt in Savoy, the ſecond in Tyrol, and both run into the Gulf of Venice. The Tiber and Arno riſe in the Appenines, and run into the ſea of Tuſcany; the former near Rome, the latter near Piſa. The moſt conſiderable lakes are, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Lugano, Lago di Como, all three on the borders of Switzerland; and Lake Garda, in the territory of Venice, on the borders of Tyrol.—The air is very various, but in general warm and healthy; in the ſouthern parts very hot; in the middle of the peninſula, likewiſe in Sardinia, and ſome other diſtricts, unhealthy, on account of the moraſſes.—Italy produces wheat, rye, barley, millet, oats, hemp, flax, Turkey corn, rice, ſugar, tobacco, ſaffron, great quantities of

citrons, pomegranates, oranges, almonds, chefnuts, figs; likewife apples, pears, cherries, and plums; good wine, raifins, currants; honey and wax; much filk, olive oil, fea and fpring falt; copper and iron; fome filver and lead; alum, marble, and alabafter. The breeding of horfes, horned cattle, affes, mules, fheep, and pigs, is carried on to a great extent in many provinces. Wood for fuel and building is very fcarce, and there is a total want of it in fome parts. The fifhery on the coafts, particularly of the iflands, is very good, and fo is likewife the coral fifhery.

## CHAP. XXXI.

### *Inhabitants.*

THE firft inhabitants of the continent of Italy came partly from the adjacent northern countries beyond the Alps, partly from Greece. When the Roman republic was founded, 753 years before the birth of Chrift, it was inhabited by Gauls, Samnites, Hetrufci, Latins, Greeks, and other nations, all of whom were by degrees overpowered by the Romans. All Italy remained fubject to them till the fifth century. The Chriftian religion began to extend itfelf as early as the time of the Apoftles. In the fifth and fixth century German nations, namely, Weft Goths, Heruli, and Eaft Goths, by turns made themfelves maflers of great part of Italy, and in the year 476 overturned the weftern Roman empire. In the upper part of Italy the Lombards, a German nation, erected a feparate kingdom, and part of middle and lower Italy became fubject to the Greek emperors. After the deftruction of the kingdom of Lombardy by Charles the Great, king of the Franks, who aflumed the title of Roman Emperor in the year 800, the greater part of Italy was for many years fubject to the German emperors. In procefs of time arofe in the upper part the independent republics of Venice and Genoa, which became rich and powerful commercial ftates, and likewife feveral dutchies and principalities, fome of which made themfelves independent *, but moft of them remained fiefs of the German empire †. The greater part of middle Italy was given by the emperors

* The principalities of Piedmont and Monaco.

† The dutchies of Milan, Mantua, Montferrat, Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Mirandola, Novellara, and Maffa; and the principalities of Caftiglione, Solferino, and Maflerano.

of the Franks to the popes as an independent ſtate, by the name of the Eccleſiaſtical State. Lucca became an independent republic; and Tuſcany, notwithſtanding a variety of changes, remained a fief of the German empire. The Normans took poſſeſſion of the ſouthern part in the year 1000, and founded the kingdom of Naples, which became a fief of the Papal ſee, and ſince 1500 has been governed by a branch of the royal family of Spain.

In the year 1797 the French, to appearance bent on revolutionizing all the ſtates of Europe, made themſelves maſters of Savoy and Piedmont, and in ſhort of all Lombardy, including likewiſe the republic of Venice. By their treaty with the Emperor the ſame year at Campo Formio, the city and territories of that republic, excepting ſome of the iſlands, were ceded to Auſtria.

The year following they found a pretext for marching againſt Rome, of which they took poſſeſſion, and then proceeded againſt the Neapolitan dominions. After a feeble reſiſtance from the Neapolitan army, moſt of the officers of which had been beforehand gained over to the French intereſt, the King was obliged to quit Naples, and take refuge at Palermo, in Sicily.

But the arrival of a Ruſſian army in Italy completely diſconcerted their ambitious views. Notwithſtanding the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, in the campaign of 1799 the French loſt all their conqueſts in Italy, with the exception of the city of Genoa. They were driven out of Naples, and the Emperor recovered his dominions in Lombardy. The Pope, Pius VI. died during theſe diſturbances; ſoon after which Rome was retaken from the French, but a ſucceſſor to the Papal chair has not yet been elected.

Genoa is ſtill in the hands of the French; but they will moſt probably be unable to retain it long, as the ſiege of that city has been formed by the allied Auſtrian and Ruſſian forces.

Sicily was peopled from Greece. Carthaginians, Romans, Heruli, Vandals, Eaſt Goths, and Saracens, were alternately maſters of this iſland. In the eleventh century it was conquered by the Normans, who founded a kingdom here, which, ſince that time, has been governed as an independent monarchy, by ſovereigns of different houſes, and ſince 1733 has, together with Naples, had kings out of the royal family of Spain.

Sardinia had the ſame rulers as Sicily till the tenth century. About the year 1000 the Genoeſe and Piſans ſubdued the iſland, after driving out the Saracens. From

the

the year 1298 it was governed by Spaniſh kings, and ſince 1720 the dukes of Savoy have been in poſſeſſion of it as an independent kingdom.

Corſica at the birth of Chriſt was under the dominion of the Romans. After them it fell into the hands of the Goths, Arabs, Piſans, and Genoeſe, till it was united to France in 1768.

Malta was firſt peopled from Africa. Phenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greeks, Saracens, Normans, and Spaniards, were ſucceſſively maſters of it; and ſince 1529 the knights of St. John have been in poſſeſſion of it as a fief of Sicily. In the year 1798 it was delivered up to the French through the treachery of the knights, and notwithſtanding its being cloſely blockaded by the Britiſh fleet, they have maintained poſſeſſion of it ever ſince.

Italy, and the iſlands belonging to it, are ſuppoſed to comprehend above ſeventeen million inhabitants: of whom the kingdom of Naples contains 4,800,000; the Eccleſiaſtical State, 2,117,000; Tuſcany, 950,000; the republic of Lucca, 520,000; the dutchy of Modena, 330,000; the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza, 330,000; the Venetian territories, 2,655,000; the dutchy of Milan, 1,117,000; the dutchy of Mantua, 204,000; the dominions of the King of Sardinia, excluſive of the iſland, 2,695,000; the republic of Genoa, 390,000; the iſland of Sardinia, 273,000; Corſica, 130,000; Sicily, 1,130,000.—Beſides the Italian, which is the chief language of the country, the French is ſpoken in Savoy and Piedmont; in a ſmall part of the Venetian territory, German; and in Malta, bad Arabic. The Italians ſubſiſt by the cultivation of corn, ſilk, fruits, by breeding cattle, by manufactures, arts, commerce, and ſciences; and a great number ſeek a livelihood in foreign countries. Of the manufactures the principal are thoſe of ſilk. With reſpect to the fine arts, the Italians have for a long time taken the lead therein, and particularly excel in painting, ſculpture, and muſic. Commerce is not ſo flouriſhing as formerly, but is ſtill conſiderable, particularly in the towns of Venice, Leghorn, and Genoa. There are twenty-two univerſities* and ſeveral academies in Italy.

* Turin, Mondovi, Pavia, Cremona, Mantua, Parma, Piacenza, Padua, Piſa, Siena, Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Urbino, Spoleto, Perugia, Naples, Salerno, Catania, Cagliari, and Corti.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XXXII.

*Form of Government and Religion.*

THE form of government in the various ſtates of Italy, which are not, like the German empire, united in one body and under one head, is monarchical, and in the republics ariſtocratical. The ſovereigns of the monarchical ſtates are: the Pope*, the Houſe of Auſtria†, the King of Sardinia‡, the King of the Two Sicilies§, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany‖, the Duke of Modena¶, the Duke of Parma**, the Prince of Monaco††, and the houſe of Ferrari‡‡. The ſovereigns govern theſe countries with unlimited authority, partly in perſon, partly by viceroys or governors§§. In the republics of Venice, Genoa, and Lucca, according to their ancient eſtabliſhment, the nobility had a part in the government of the ſtate, which was left to the management of a committee choſen from amongſt them. The preſident of this committee, elected from the midſt of it in Venice for life, in Genoa for two years, in Lucca every two months, was called in Venice the Doge (Duke), and in Lucca, Gonfaloniere (Captain). The ſovereign of Malta and the ſmall iſlands belonging to it, was the Grand Maſter of the Knights of St. John, or Knights of Malta, who always reſided here, and had unlimited power, except in matters relating to the order‖‖.

The

* The Pope's poſſeſſions are: the Eccleſiaſtical State and the dutchy of Benevento, in Naples.

† The Houſe of Auſtria poſſeſſes the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, the dutchy of Mantua, the greater part of the dutchy of Milan, and the principalities of Caſtiglione and Solferino.

‡ To the King of Sardinia belong the kingdom of Sardinia, the dutchies of Savoy and Montferrat, the ſmalleſt part of the dutchy of Milan, and the principality of Piedmont.

§ To the King of the Two Sicilies; the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and Stato de gli Preſidii.

‖ To the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; the grand dutchy of Tuſcany.

¶ To the Duke of Modena; the dutchies of Modena, Mirandola, Novellara, and Maſſa.

** To the Duke of Parma; the dutchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guaſtalla.

†† To the Prince of Monaco; the principality of Monaco.

‡‡ To the houſe of Ferrari; the principality of Maſſerano.

§§ Sicily and Sardinia are governed by viceroys; Corſica, by a governor; Mantua and Milan, by an Auſtrian governor-general. The ſovereign of Tuſcany is a prince of the Houſe of Auſtria. The Papal territories are partly ruled by legates, partly by governors.

‖‖ The order of knights of St. John was eſtabliſhed in the eleventh century in Paleſtine. When the knights were driven from thence by the Saracens, they conquered the iſland of Rhodes, and were thereupon called Knights of Rhodes. After being in poſſeſſion of it 213 years, they were, in 1528, expelled by the Turks; and, in 1529, Charles V. gave them the iſlands of Malta and Gozo, as a fief of Sicily,

The revenues of the Pope are about 1,400,000*l.* ſterling; the Houſe of Auſtria receives from Milan and Mantua 350,000*l.*; the King of Sardinia, 1,000,000*l.*; the King of the Two Sicilies, 1,400,000*l.*; the republic of Venice, 1,400,000*l.*; and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, 700,000*l.* The King of Sardinia's forces amount to 38,000 men; the King of the Two Sicilies has from 40 to 50,000; and the republic of Venice, 29,000. By ſea Venice could till lately bring into action fourteen ſhips of the line, twelve gallies, and a great number of ſmall veſſels; but when the French took poſſeſſion of that republic they carried off the ſhips of war, and plundered the arſenals of all the naval ſtores. None of the other ſtates has any warlike force of conſequence. The principal Italian orders of knighthood are, in the King of Sardinia's dominions, the order dell' Anonciada and the order of St. Maurice; in the Venetian territories, the order of St. Mark and the order of the Conſtantine knights; in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, the order of St. Stephen; and the order of St. Januarius, in Naples and Sicily.

The eſtabliſhed religion in Italy is the Catholic, whoſe head, the Pope, reſides at Rome. The power of the popes formerly extended over the whole weſtern Chriſtian church, and was very great; but at preſent it is limited to the Catholic church, and even in moſt Catholic ſtates the Pope can iſſue no orders relative to ſpiritual matters, except with the approbation of the ſovereign. The Pope is choſen from amongſt the cardinals. The aſſembly of cardinals for the election of a pope is called the conclave. The college of cardinals, when complete, conſiſts of ſeventy perſons, namely, ſix cardinal biſhops, fifty cardinal preſbyters, and fourteen cardinal deacons. Next to the pope and cardinals, the principal of the Catholic clergy are the patriarch of Venice and forty-one archbiſhops*, under whom are 270 biſhops. In

upon condition that they never ſhould make peace with the Turks and pirates. Since that time they have been called Knights of Malta. The order conſiſts of nine tribes or nations; namely, three French, from Auvergne, Provence, and France; two Spaniſh, from Arragon and Caſtile; and the Italian, Engliſh, German, and Bavarian. The heads of theſe tribes, each of whom has a particular office, are next in authority to the Grand Maſter, and compoſe his council. Next to them are the grand priors, the chief of whom is the grand prior in Germany, who is a prince of the Empire.

*The archiepiſcopal ſees are, Monfers, in Savoy; Turin, in Piedmont; Milan; Udino, in the territory of Venice; Genoa; Florence; Piſa and Siena, in Tuſcany; Fermo, Urbino, Ravenna, Ferrara, Bologna, and Benevento, in the territories of the church; Lucca, Naples, Sorrento, Capua, Salerno, Amalfi, Conza, Avicenza, Coſenza, Roſſano, Santa Severina, Reggio, Otranto, Brundiſi, Taranto, Matera, Bari, Trani, Manfredonia, Civita di Chieti, and Lanciano, in the kingdom of Naples; Palermo, Meſſina, and Montreal, in Sicily; Cagliari, Saſſari, and Oriſtagni, in Sardinia.

Venice,

Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, and other commercial towns, Greek and Armenian Chriſtians*, Jews, and in Leghorn likewiſe Turks, enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. Lutherans and Calviniſts are tolerated here and there, as are alſo the deſcendants of the Waldenſes, in Savoy and Piedmont.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

*Diviſion of the Country.*

I. UPPER Italy, formerly called Lombardy, comprehends,

1. The dutchy of Savoy, on the borders of France, a very mountainous and barren country, wherein is *Chambery*, the capital.

2. The principality of Piedmont, with the dutchy of Montferrat, eaſt of Savoy, on the Po. The chief towns are,

*Turin*, on the Po, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of the King of Sardinia. It has 90,000 inhabitants, and an univerſity. *Nizza* and *Villa Franca*, two towns in Piedmont, on the Mediterranean Sea.

*Mondovi*, a town in Piedmont, with an univerſity.

*Caſale*, on the Po, is the capital of Montferrat.

3. The dutchy of Milan, eaſt of Piedmont. It has a good breed of cattle, and produces great quantities of grain. The chief towns are,

*Milan*, the capital; *Como*, a town on the Lake of Como; *Pavia* and *Cremona*, two towns with univerſities.

4. The dutchy of Mantua, with the principalities of Caſtiglione and Solferino, eaſt of Milan.

*Mantua*, the capital, has an univerſity.

5. The dutchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Guaſtalla, ſouth of Milan and Mantua. The chief towns are

*Parma* and *Piacenza*, both of which have univerſities.

6. The dutchies of Modena, Mirandola, Novellara, and Maſſa, ſouth-eaſt of Parma and Piacenza.

*Modena* is the capital and ducal reſidence. *Reggio*, a fortified town in the dutchy of Modena.

* Both Greeks and Armenians have an archbiſhop at Venice.

7. The principality of Monaco, on the Mediterranean Sea, between Piedmont and Genoa.

*Monaco* is the chief town, and reſidence of the prince.

8. The principality of Maſſerano, in the principality of Piedmont.

*Maſſerano* is the capital, and reſidence of the prince.

9. The territory of Venice, eaſt of Milan, bounded by Germany and the Gulf of Venice. There is a capital breed of horſes in this diſtrict*. The chief towns are,

*Venice*, a famous trading town on the gulf of the ſame name; the capital of the republic of Venice was likewiſe the reſidence of the Doge, and ſeat of the government. It is built on a great number of iſlands, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. *Padua*, a town with an univerſity. *Verona*, *Breſcia*, and *Bergamo*.

10. The territory of the republic of Genoa, on the Mediterranean Sea. The chief town is

*Genoa*, a famous trading town on the Mediterranean Sea, with a large harbour, the ſeat of the Doge and of the government. It has 200,000 inhabitants.

II. Middle Italy, ſouth-eaſt of Upper Italy, comprehends,

1. The grand dutchy of Tuſcany, on the Mediterranean Sea. The chief towns are,

*Florence*, on the Arno, the capital, and reſidence of the Grand Duke. It has many pieces of architecture, painting, and ſculpture, worthy of obſervation, an academy of ſciences, and 80,000 inhabitants. *Leghorn*, a famous commercial town on the Mediterranean Sea, with a free port. *Piſa*, on the Arno, and *Siena*, two towns with univerſities.

2. The Eccleſiaſtical State, eaſt of Tuſcany, on the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas. The chief towns are,

*Rome*, on the Tiber, the capital, and reſidence of the Pope. It contains many admirable pieces of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, both of the ancient and modern ſchool, ſeveral literary ſocieties, and upwards of 160,000 inhabitants. *Bologna*, the fineſt town in the Pope's territories next to Rome. It has a good trade, many manufactures, an univerſity, and an academy of ſciences. *Civita Vecchia*, a fortified town, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. *Ancona*, a trading town

* Out of Italy the republic of Venice formerly poſſeſſed the greater part of Dalmatia; ſeveral of the ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic Sea; ſome towns in Albania; the iſlands of Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante; and ſeveral other ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea.

on

on the Adriatic. *Ravenna*, *Urbino*, *Spoleto*, *Perugia*, and *Macerata*, towns with univerſities.

*Loretto*, on the Adriatic Sea *.

3. Stato de gli Preſidii, on the Mediterranean, between Tuſcany and the Eccleſiaſtical State, in which is

*Orbitello*, a fortified town with a good harbour.

4. The territory of the republic of Lucca, on the Mediterranean Sea, north-weſt of Tuſcany. The chief town is

*Lucca*, a trading town with great ſilk manufactures.

5. The territory of the republic of St. Marino, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in which is *St. Marino*, a town with about 5000 inhabitants. The mountain on which it ſtands, with ſome adjacent hills, comprehend the whole territory of the republic.

III. Lower Italy, ſouth-eaſt of Middle Italy, contains,

1. The kingdom of Naples, which produces good wine, much ſilk and olive oil, and has a fine breed of horſes. The nobility and clergy are more numerous here than in any other country. The principal towns are,

*Naples*, on the Mediterranean Sea, the capital and royal reſidence. It has a conſiderable trade, good ſilk manufactures, an univerſity, and 350,000 inhabitants. *Salerno*, a town on the Mediterranean, with an univerſity. *Lecce*, the handſomeſt town in the kingdom. *Otranto*, a fortified town with a good harbour. *Bari*, a trading town †.

2. The dutchy of Benevento, ſurrounded by the kingdom of Naples, a ſmall diſtrict belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State.

*Benevento* is the capital.

IV. The iſlands in the Mediterranean belonging to Italy:

1. *Sicily*, ſouth-weſt of Naples, a very fruitful country in corn and wine. The chief towns are,

*Palermo*, the capital, and reſidence of the viceroy. It is fortified, has a good harbour, great trade, and 150,000 inhabitants. *Meſſina*, a fortified town, on the

* In a church in this town is an houſe, wherein Mary the mother of our Saviour is ſaid to have lived. The many pilgrimages to this houſe, and the image of Mary therein, are very profitable to this church and to the Pope.

† Near the village of Portici, in which is a royal palace containing a fine collection of antiquities, is the ſubterranean town of Herculaneum, great part of which has been dug up ſince 1738, whereby many of the fineſt pieces of ancient ſculpture and architecture have been brought to light.

ſtraits

ſtraits between Naples and Sicily, with a free port. In the year 1783 it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake. *Catania*, at the foot of Mount Ætna, with an univerſity. To the weſt of Sicily lie three, and to the north ten ſmall iſlands. The former are called the Ægates, and the latter the Lipari iſlands. Many of them are merely volcanoes.

2. Sardinia, north-weſt of Sicily.

*Cagliari* and *Saſſari* are the two principal towns, in each of which the viceroy reſides ſix months in the year. The former is fortified, has a good harbour, and an univerſity.

3. Corſica, north of Sardinia; the capital is *Baſtia*. *Corte*, a town with an univerſity; and *Ajaccio*, the fineſt town in the iſland.

4. Malta, ſouth of Sicily, with the ſmall iſlands of Comino and Gozo, belonging to it. The latter is the moſt fertile of the three. The chief towns in Malta are,

*La Valetta*, or *Civita Nuova*, the capital, and reſidence of the Grand Maſter of the order of St. John. *Medina*, or *Civita Vecchia*.

# GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE.



AACH, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the county of Nellenburg. It is partly ſituated on, and partly at the foot of a ſteep mountain. The latter is called the Lower Town.

AAHAUS, a diſtrict and town in the biſhopric of Münſter, on the river Aar. At this place died Bernhard von Galen, the warlike biſhop of Münſter, in 1678.

AALEN, a free Imperial town of Swabia on the river Kocher, between the territory of the Imperial town of Gemünd and the provoſtſhip of Ellwangen. It is ſaid to have been thus named from the great quantities of eels (in German, Aalen) formerly caught here. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. At the diets of the Empire it has the 35th place on the Swabian bench of Imperial towns, and at thoſe of the circle the 26th. Its matricular aſſeſſment, which formerly amounted to 60 florins, was in 1683 fixed at 29, and in 1728 at 38 florins. To a chamber tax it gives 18 rix-dollars 56½ kr. It lies 23 miles N. of Ulm, in lat. 48° 44′ N. long. 7° 47′ E.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in the Alps, and after paſſing through the lakes of Brienz and Thun, and receiving the rivers Sauen, Emmat, Limmat, and Reuſs, runs into the Rhine near Zurzach.

AARWANGEN, a bailiwick of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, purchaſed by it in 1432. The caſtle and a large village of the ſame name are ſituated on the Aar, 5 miles below Wangen.

ABBEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the river Somme, formerly the capital of the county of Ponthieu, in Picardy.

ABENBERG, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, belonging to the biſhopric of Aichſtädt, ſituated near Roth in Anſpach; it is commonly called Amberg, and, to diſtinguiſh it from the capital of the Palatinate, Little Amberg: 20 miles S. E. of Anſpach.

ABENSPERG, a ſmall town and caſtle on the river Abens, in Upper Bavaria. It belonged formerly to the celebrated counts and lords of Abenſperg, deſcendants of the counts of Scheyrn, whoſe family became extinct in the year 1485. The Emperor Maximilian ſold the eſtates of theſe counts to the Elector of Bavaria. The fine convent of Carmelites was founded by the ancient counts. It lies 13 miles S. of Ratiſbon, in lat. 48° 59′ N. long. 9° 38′ E.

ABENSEE, a lake of Germany, between Auſtria and Bavaria, partly belonging to the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, partly to the convent of Monſee.

ABRUZZO, one of the four principal provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Venice, on the eaſt by the province of Capitanata, on the ſouth by Terra di Lavoro, and on the weſt by the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is divided into Abruzzo Ultra, which is called the province of Aquila, and Abruzzo Citra, or the province of Chieti. The river Peſcara forms the boundary between them.

ACERENZA, a ſmall town with the title of a dutchy, which belongs to the houſe of Caraccioli, in the province of Baſilicata, in Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who reſides at Matera, in Terra d'Otranto, of which he likewiſe aſſumes the title.

ACERNO, a ſmall town of the kingdom of Naples, in Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

ACERRA, a ſmall town of the kingdom of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a county. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples.

ACKEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 10 miles S. of Zerbſt, on the Elbe. It was formerly a commandery belonging to the Teutonic order, but was purchaſed by the Elector of Brandenburg.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a ſmall town in the province of Orvieto, in the State of the Church, ſituated on a rock. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. A waterfall formed by the rock has a very grand appearance.

ADDA, a conſiderable river of Italy, abounding in fiſh, which riſes in the Griſons, runs through the Valteline and Lake of Como, and falls into the Po near Cremona in the Milaneſe.

ADIGE, a large river of Tyrol and Italy, which riſes

riſes near the village of Reſchen, in the Griſons, on the frontiers of Tyrol. Near Glunz it enters Tyrol, runs through the territory of Trent, and, after watering the Veroneſe in Italy, diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Venice not far from the Po, near Brundolo.

ADORF, a ſmall town of Vogtland, on the Elſter, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 miles from Eger, which ſince the death of the Duke of Saxe-Zeitz has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It has a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, on an iſland formed by the river Tartaro. It lies in the Poleſine de Rovigo, in the territories of Venice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Ravenna, who reſides at Rovigo on account of the unwholeſomeneſs of the air of Adria. This town gives name to the Adriatic Sea. It was formerly a place of note, and had a great many inhabitants; but many circumſtances have cauſed it to fall to decay, and at preſent it does not contain above 6000 inhabitants. But for ſome time paſt it has been increaſing in population, and in the number of buildings, the air having become much more healthy ſince new canals have been made to take off the waters of the Po. Its trade conſiſts in corn, fiſh, and manufactures of leather and earthenware. The ruins of ancient Adria are covered partly by water, and partly by the ſand which the Po waſhes upon them at its mouth, a little below the town. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Ferrara, in lat. 45° 2′ N. long. 9° 33′ E.

ADRIATIC SEA, or Gulf of Venice, is part of the Mediterranean Sea, extending northward from Capo di Lecce, the eaſternmoſt extremity of the kingdom of Naples, and the northernmoſt point of the iſland of Corfu, between Albania, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Iſtria on the eaſt ſide, and Italy on the weſt. The ſuppoſition, that this ſea riſes half a foot every hundred years, is without foundation: but it is certain that it is a foot higher than formerly. The ebb and flood, which is not perceptible in the Mediterranean Sea, is obſervable on the coaſts of this gulf, but in a much ſmaller degree than by the ocean. At the full and change of the moon the flood is much higher than at other times, but higheſt at the equinoxes.

The republic of Venice uſed to claim the dominion over this gulf, and would not allow any foreign veſſels to enter it.

AERDING, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Landſhut, in Lower Bavaria, on the little river Sempt. The adjacent country produces the beſt grain in all Lower Bavaria: 17 miles N. E. of Münich.

AGRAM, ZAGRAB, the capital of the kingdom of Croatia, and of the province of Zagrab. Here is a high-ſchool, and it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Colocza. The Save divides the town in two parts, one of which is called Zagrab, and the other the Chapter, becauſe the biſhop reſides in it. It is a royal borough, and the reſidence of the governor of Croatia. Lat. 45° 55′ N. long. 13° 36′ E.

AHLEN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia, on the river Weſer.

AHRWEILLER, a town in the diſtrict of Aldenahr, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne. Near it is a caſtle belonging to the dukes of Aremberg and Croy, who have a place on that account at the provincial aſſemblies of the archbiſhopric: 5 miles S. S. E. of Bonn.

AJACCIO, a diſtrict of the iſland of Corſica, which is one of the beſt in it. The climate is much healthier than in other parts of the iſland, and it yields the beſt Corſican wine. Its capital, Ajaccio, is one of the fineſt towns in Corſica, and has about 4000 inhabitants. It has a conſiderable trade in wood and coral, of which there is a fiſhery in the gulf near the town. This gulf is broad, and the largeſt veſſels may ride there in ſafety. The town formerly ſtood at the innermoſt extremity of it, where ſome remains are ſtill to be met with. In 1435 it was removed to the preſent ſpot, about 5 miles from its ancient ſituation. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Piſa.

AICHA, a ſmall town in Upper Bavaria, on the river Par. It is ſurrounded by a wall, with double wet ditches, and has an ancient caſtle, with a foundation of the order of St. John. In the thirty years war this town was taken and burnt by the Swedes, and in 1704 by the Engliſh: 18 miles S. of Neuburg.

AICHSTADT, a biſhopric in the circle of Franconia, lying chiefly along the river Altmühl, and bounded by the upper palatinate of Bavaria, the dutchy of Neuburg, Swabia, and the principality of Anſpach, by which latter ſome of the diſtricts belonging to it are ſurrounded. It contains 11 towns. The inhabitants are Catholics. This biſhopric was founded by St. Boniface, the apoſtle of Germany, in the eighth century, and his relation Wilibald (who was canonized by Pope Benedict XIII.) was ordained the firſt biſhop.

The then Count of Hirſchberg, Suidger, gave up part of his eſtates to endow this new biſhopric, and the laſt Count, Gebhard, in the year 1261, made over his whole county to this biſhopric, although it was a fief of Bavaria, and the dukes of Bavaria did not concur in this diſpoſal of it. This occaſioned differences between the dukes and the biſhopric, which were concluded by the former ceding to the latter the greater part of the county, reſerving only the diſtrict of Hirſchberg, which in the ſequel proved the cauſe of frequent quarrels. In the year 1309 the biſhop procured a confirmation of the will of Count Gebhard from the Emperor Henry VII. The other eſtates compriſed in this biſhopric have been purchaſed from time to time.

The biſhop's ſeat in the college of princes at the diet of the Empire is on the ſpiritual bench, between the biſhops of Worms and Spire, and at the diets of the circle of Franconia he takes the next place to the Margrave of Anſpach. His matricular aſſeſſment is 246 florins, and to a chamber tax he gives

284 rix-dollars 14½ kr. He is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz. The chapter of Aichſtädt is compoſed of 15 canons and 13 domiciliaries, all of whom are of noble extraction. The country is divided into thirteen upper diſtricts.

AICHSTADT, the capital of the above biſhopric and reſidence of the biſhop, is ſituated in a valley on the Altmühl, where St. Wilibald built a convent, near which, by degrees, houſes were erected, which at length formed a town. In the cathedral are the remains of St. Wilibald, from which iſſues what the Roman Catholics call a holy oil, but the more enlightened of them allow it to be nothing elſe but a damp, occaſioned by the vapours. The epiſcopal palace here was rebuilt by the Biſhop Francis Lewis, of the family of Barons Schenk of Caſtell. The caſtle, called Wilibaldſburg, ſituated near the town, is now uninhabited. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Ingolſtadt, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 8° 46′ E.

AIGLE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, formerly a lordſhip, but at preſent under the juriſdiction of the canton, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Rhone about a league below it. Long. 4° 50′ E. lat. 46° 17′ N.

AIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of St. Omer, ſituated on the Lis.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, AACHEN, a free Imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the dutchies of Juliers and Limburg. Its name is probably derived from its warm baths (Aquæ), which began to be celebrated at a very early period. It is likewiſe called Aix la Chapelle, becauſe the Emperor Charlemagne, having made it his reſidence, built a church or a chapel to the Virgin Mary. It is divided into the inner and the outer city, containing about 3000 houſes and 24,000 inhabitants. It has ſtill conſiderable manufactures of cloth made of Spaniſh wool, likewiſe of needles, copper, iron, and thimbles; but all theſe branches ſuffered greatly by the expulſion of the Proteſtants, who removed with them to Burſcheid and Stollberg, in the dutchy of Juliers. In this city are 4 pariſh-churches, the cathedral of St. Adelbert, built by the Emperor Henry II. 9 convents for monks, and 12 nunneries. It was formerly the capital of the Empire and reſidence of the Emperor, the ceremony of whoſe coronation was performed here till the year 1531. In the cathedral part of the Imperial regalia is preſerved. The revenues of the town amount to about 70,000 dollars. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the Empire is 100 florins, and to every contribution for the ſupport of the Imperial chamber it gives 155 rix-dollars. In ſpiritual matters this city is under the biſhopric of Liege. The Emperor as duke of Brabant is ſupreme patron of the city; its inferior patron is the Elector Palatine, as duke of Juliers, by whom a mayor is appointed to adminiſter juſtice both in civil and criminal caſes, and to put in execution the decrees of the magiſtracy. To aſcertain how far the rights of its patrons extend has given riſe to frequent diſputes. In the year 1769 the Elector Palatine marched 2000 men into the city, under pretence of preſerving his privileges, but in fact to overawe the members of the council. This cauſed an Imperial proceſs and commiſſion at Aix, which was very expenſive to both parties. In the year 1786 party quarrels roſe to ſuch a height, that the council-houſe was ſeized upon, the former magiſtrates were driven out of the town, and new ones eſtabliſhed by force of arms. This continued till 1788, when order and tranquillity were reſtored by a commiſſion of the directors of the circle, under the authority of the Emperor. The warm baths of Aix are ſupplied by 5 ſprings. Beſides thoſe 5 there is another bath for the uſe of the poor.

In the year 1668 a peace was concluded at Aix between France and Spain, and in 1748 between the powers who were at that time engaged in the war of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion. The circumjacent territory belonging to this city is called the Kingdom of Aix, and contains conſiderable mines of iron, ſulphur, and coal, and about 3000 inhabitants. Even the nobility living in this diſtrict are, in ſome meaſure, under the juriſdiction of the city. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Liege, 30 W. of Cologne, in lat. 50° 48′ N. long. 3° 48′ E.

ALATRI, an ancient town on a hill in the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

ALBA, a town on the river Tanaro, in the principality of Carignan. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. It lies between Aſti and Cheraſco, and the adjacent country is called the Albeſan. Lat. 44° 48′ N. long. 5° 41′ E.

ALBANO, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, which is frequented by the inhabitants of Rome in ſpring and autumn, on account of its healthy air. The biſhop, who is always a cardinal biſhop, is immediately under the Pope. Albano formerly belonged to the family of Savelli, with the title of a dutchy, but Pope Clement VIII. in 1597, purchaſed and annexed it to the State of the Church. The ſuppoſition, that this place is the ancient Alba Longa, is void of foundation; the latter certainly ſtood in this neighbourhood, but not on the ſame ſpot. The Lake of Albano is entirely ſurrounded with mountains. The Emiſſario, or canal, conſtructed by the Romans 398 years before the birth of Chriſt, to carry off the water when it riſes too high, is an admirable work, and is ſtill in good preſervation.

ALBECK, a ſmall town and caſtle on the river Alb, with a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the territory of the Imperial city of Ulm, by which it was purchaſed in 1383 of the counts of Werdenberg: 5 miles N. of Ulm.

ALBENGA, a town on the ſea-coaſt of Genoa, between Finale and Oneglia; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa. On account of its unhealthy air it is but thinly inhabited. Near it is a ſmall iſland, called Iſoletta d'Albenga, on which is nothing but a tower. Lat. 44° 4′ N. long. 5° 55′ E.

ALCMAER, a fortified town in North Holland. It is a handſome place, and carries on a great trade in corn, cheeſe, and butter. In the year 1573 it ſuſtained a cloſe ſiege from the Spaniards. In 1799 it was taken by the Britiſh and Ruſſian forces under the Duke of York, who only kept poſſeſſion of it for a few days. It is the twelfth in rank of the 18 towns which ſend deputies to the aſſembly of the province of Holland. It contains 2 Calviniſt churches, 1 for Remonſtrants, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Mennoniſts, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. The number of inhabitants amounts to 8000, many of whom are Catholics. It lies 17 miles N. N. W. of Amſterdam, in lat. 52° 38′ N. long. 2° 18′ E.

ALDENAHR, a diſtrict and village in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the river Ahr: 10 miles S. W. of Bonn.

ALDENHOVEN, a town and a diſtrict of Jüliers, near the town of Jüliers.

ALESSANO, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a dutchy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto.

ALESSANDRIA, a fortified town with a very fine citadel, in the dutchy of Milan, on the river Tanaro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. It is the capital of the Aleſſandrine, which borders on the provinces of Lumellina, the Tortoneſe, and Montferrat; and in 1707 the hereditary poſſeſſion of it, with ſeveral other places, was ceded to the Duke of Savoy by the Emperor Joſeph I. with the concurrence of his brother, Charles III. King of Spain. It was built in the latter part of the 12th century by the ſtates of Lombardy, united againſt the Emperor Frederic I. and was originally called Cæſaria; but after their gallant defence againſt the Emperor, who beſieged it ineffectually, it acquired the name of Alexandria, from Pope Alexander III. In the year 1796 this town and fortreſs were delivered up to the French, in conſequence of the peace concluded between the King of Sardinia and that republic. It was ſurrendered to the Ruſſians in 1799. Lat. 44° 56′ N. long. 6° 26′ E.

ALTFELD, a town in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, on the Leine, into which the Warne diſcharges itſelf after running through the town. The noble family of Alfeld, or Alefeld, in Holſtein and Denmark, was originally from this place: 13 miles S. of Hildeſheim.

ALGAGLIOLA, one of the fineſt and moſt fertile diſtricts of the iſland of Corſica. The capital of it is

ALGAGLIOLA, a ſmall ſea-port town, tolerably well fortified.

ALGHER, ALGERI, a pretty large town of Sardinia, with a harbour, called Porto de Conde. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Saſſari. In the bay on which it ſtands is a good coral fiſhery.

ALICATA, a town of Sicily in Val di Mazzara; likewiſe called Licata.

ALIFE, an ancient town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated among the Appenine mountains, between Capua and Moliſe. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of Benevento, and reſides in the village of Pié di Monte.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town of the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Upper Heſſe: 6 miles N. E. of Gieſſen.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the Werra, with good ſalt ſprings. It has 3 bridges over the Werra, which here divides into 3 branches.

ALLERIA, a ſmall town in the iſland of Corſica, deſtroyed by the malcontents in 1730. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Piſa, who generally reſided at Corte.

ALLOS, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: 4 miles N. of Colmars, 9 S. of Barcelonette.

ALOST, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Dender, which is navigable for veſſels as high as the town: 15 miles N. W. of Bruſſels, and as many S. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 1° 45′ E.

ALPS, a range of lofty mountains, ſeparating France and Germany from Italy. They extend over the county of Nice, almoſt the whole ſouth-eaſtern part of France, over Savoy, Switzerland, the Griſons, Tyrol, the biſhopries of Trent and Brixen, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, likewiſe over Carinthia, Carniola, part of the dutchy of Milan, the territories of Venice, &c. They commence at the Gulf of Genoa, near Nice, and run in one continued ridge to the Adriatic Sea, near the river Arſa: part of them are continually covered with ſnow, and they have different names in different provinces.

The MARITIME Alps are thoſe which lie near the ſea, and extend from Monaco to Mount Viſo, at the ſource of the Po. The moſt noted of theſe are the Camellon and Tende, both in the county of Nice. The Cottic Alps commence at Mount Viſo and run to Mount Cenis, the moſt celebrated of which are Mount Viſo, Mount Genevre, and le Col de la Croix. The Greek Alps extend to the Great St. Bernard, the moſt remarkable of which is Mount Cenis. The Pennine Alps ſtretch through the Valais to the ſource of the Rhine and Rhone, as far as Mount St. Gothard; the principal of them is Mount Sempron, over which is the paſs from the Valais into the Milaneſe. The High Alps run from thence to Lago Maggiore, ſeparate Switzerland and Milan, and the chief of them is Mount St. Gothard: next to which, the moſt remarkable are Mount Criſpalt and Mount Vogel, out of which laſt riſes the farther Rhine; and Mount de la Fourche, whence iſſue the Rhone and Reuſs. The Lepontian Alps commence at the end of the Pennine, and extend to the ſouth of the High Alps, between the ſources of the Rhine and Lago Maggiore, into the Milaneſe and Switzerland towards Mount St. Bernard. The Rhætian Alps lie between the Griſons and Milan, and comprehend Mount St. Bernard and Braulio, giving

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riſe to the rivers Inn, Adige, Oglio, and Adda. The Trentine Alps, on the frontiers of Tyrol and Venice, are very lofty; among them is the Great Brenner. The Noric Alps are between Saltzburg and Venice. The Carinthian Alps are between Carinthia and Friul, to the north of the Noric, from which riſes the river Save. The Julian, or Venetian Alps, extend between Carinthia, Carniola, Friul, and Iſtria, to the Gulf of Carnero. The principal are Monti della Vena, ſouth of the Cirknitz Sea, and Monti di Charſo, near the county of Görz.

ALSEN, a fertile iſland in the Baltic, on the eaſtern coaſt of the dutchy of Sleſwig, about 15 miles long, and from 4 to 7½ broad. Many parts of it are very fruitful in corn. It has likewiſe a good breed of cattle, plenty of wood, much game, and fine fiſheries. The inhabitants, who are Danes, principally ſubſiſt by gardening. It contains ſome good harbours, and is divided into the ſouthern and northern diſtricts. The former belonged to the ducal family of Sunderburg, but in the year 1667 was made over to the King by Duke Chriſtian Adolph, on account of debt: the latter, or diſtrict of Norburg, belonged to the houſe of Plön, but was likewiſe ceded to the King of Denmark by Duke Frederic Charles, in 1730. Lat. 55° N. long. 7° 30′ E.

ALSFELD, a ſmall ancient town, with a caſtle and diſtrict, in Upper Heſſe, ſituated on the river Schwalm, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

ALSLEBEN, an ancient town and caſtle on the Saale, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. The diſtrict wherein this town lies was, in 1747, purchaſed by the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau, of the family of Kroſigk, which had been in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince the year 1479: 24 miles S. W. of Deſſau.

ALSTADT, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Thuringia, ſituated on the rivulet Rane, between Sangerhauſen and Querfurt, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It was formerly the capital of the Palatinate of Saxony. In this diſtrict a great quantity of potaſh is prepared, which ſupplies the neighbouring provinces: 8 miles W. of Querfurt.

ALSTADTTEN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Ollmütz, on the borders of the county of Glatz: 24 miles S. E. of Glatz.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples in the province of Trani, with the title of a principality. Great numbers of Greeks live in this place.

ALTENA, a large town in the county of Mark and circle of Weſtphalia, on the rivers Lenne and Nette, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. In the year 1750 above 300 houſes were conſumed by fire. Formerly the whole country was called the County of Altena.

ALTENAU, a mine-town in the midſt of the Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen. About 3 miles from the town is the moraſs called Buchberg, where riſes the river Ocker, which runs near the town. Here is likewiſe a ſilver-mine: 8 miles E. of Goſlar.

ALTENBERG, a ſmall open mine-town of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, which has a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies; celebrated for a tin-mine, the produce of which is eſteemed the next in quality to the Engliſh and Bohemian tin: 20 miles S. of Dreſden.

ALTENBURG, a principality of the circle of Upper Saxony, which aroſe in the following manner: John William, the ſecond ſon of the unfortunate elector of Saxony John Frederic I. divided his dominions amongſt his ſons, whereby Altenburg fell to the ſhare of Frederic William I. and Weimar to Duke John. The line of Altenburg expired in 1672, whereupon that principality devolved to Duke Erneſt the Pious, of Gotha, who of his own accord gave up ſeveral diſtricts of it to the ſons of his brother Bernard of Weimar. After his death his ſons divided his dominions, and the principality of Altenburg was divided into three parts, Gotha, Eiſenberg, and Saalfeld. Upon the death of Chriſtian Duke of Eiſenberg in 1707, this part again reverted to the houſe of Gotha, which now poſſeſſes 7 diſtricts of the principality of Altenburg, namely, Altenburg, Ronneburg, Eiſenberg, Camburg, Roda, Orlamünde, and Leuchtenburg, and has alſo the juriſdiction over the diviſion of Saalfeld. It has a vote both at the diets of the Empire and of the circle for this principality. The number of inhabitants in 1780 amounted to 80,000.

ALTENBURG, a well-built town of Hungary, on the Leitha, which here falls into the Danube; in the province of Wieſelburg. It is inhabited by Hungarians and Germans, and has 2 churches, a college, ſeveral ſchools, and without the town is a Capuchin convent. The caſtle, built before the coming of the Hungarians into this country, is very much decayed, and is principally uſed for a corn magazine. Several other places belong to this lordſhip; and ſince King Lewis II. gave it as a dowry to his ſiſter Anna upon her marriage with the Archduke Ferdinand, it has always been the portion of the conſorts of kings out of the Houſe of Auſtria. At preſent it belongs to the Archduchеſs Maria Chriſtina, married to the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen. It lies 19 miles S. of Preſburg, in lat. 47° 52′ N. long. 14° 47′ E.

ALTENBURG, the capital of the principality of the ſame name. It has a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock, and was formerly an Imperial town and capital of the diſtrict of Pleiſs, but in 1308 was reduced under the ſubjection of Miſnia by the Margrave Frederic. From the caſtle of this place, in 1665, the two ſons of the Elector Frederic II. were ſtolen away by Kunz of Kauffungen, but were ſoon after recovered. The convent for ladies of noble extraction was founded in 1705, by Frederic Duke of Gotha, in which are maintained 12 grown-up perſons, and from 20 to 24 children of the female ſex are educated. The number of inhabitants in this town amounts to 9000. The academy was in-

ſtituted in 1703. Here is likewiſe a houſe of correction and an orphan-houſe: 20 miles s. of Leipzig. Lat. 51° N. long. 10° 2′ E.

ALTENDORN, a town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Bigge, in the circle of Lower Rhine.

ALTEN-KIRCHEN, a diſtrict and town of the ſame name, in the county of Sayn, in Weſtphalia. It contains a caſtle, with a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. In the year 1661 it came by marriage into the family of Saxe-Eiſenach, which becoming extinct in 1741, it devolved to the Margrave of Anſpach. June 1, 1796, the French, under General Kleber, ſurpriſed the van of the Auſtrian army, under the Prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and defeated him with the loſs of upwards of 5000 men killed and taken priſoners. On the 9th of September the ſame year, the French were routed near the ſame place, with the loſs of their general, Marçeau, by the Auſtrians under General Hotze.

ALTENRIFF, a town and Ciſtercian convent in Switzerland, in the canton of Freyberg, ſituated on the river Janen: 16 miles E. of Bern.

ALTENSTEIG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Lower Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg, belonging to the counts of Falkenhain, ſituated near the river Teutſch Teya: 8 miles S. E. of Bohmiſch-Waidhoven.

ALTENSTEIG, a diſtrict and town ſituated on a craggy mountain in the Scharzwald, on the river Nagold. Since 1603 it has belonged to the ducal houſe of Würtemberg. This diſtrict likewiſe contains a village of the ſame name.

ALT-KIRCH, a town of France, and chief place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ſituated on an eminence, near the river Ill: 13 miles from Baſle, in lat. 47° 40′ N. long. 4° 54′ E.

ALTONA, a conſiderable town on the Elbe, cloſe to Hamburg, in the lordſhip of Pinneberg, belonging to the King of Denmark. It was originally a village, but in 1640 fell to the crown of Denmark, together with the lordſhip of Pinneberg, and increaſed in ſuch a manner, that in 1664 it obtained the privileges of a city. It contains at preſent 4000 houſes. In the year 1778 the number of inhabitants was reckoned at 24,400, who are partly Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Catholics; there are likewiſe Mennoniſts and other religious ſects, together with a great number of Jews; all of whom enjoy liberty of conſcience, and the free exerciſe of their religion. In the year 1713 the whole city, except 100 houſes, was burnt down by the Swedes under General Steinbock. It has been rebuilt in a far handſomer ſtyle, and in 1739 King Chriſtian VI. eſtabliſhed an academy here. The many manufactures make it a place of great trade, and for that purpoſe the city has obtained many privileges, both from Denmark and Ruſſia. In the year 1784 an hoſpital was erected, by the benevolent contributions of private individuals. Long. 7° 37′ E. lat. 53° 34′ N.

ALTORF, a handſome village, the capital of the canton of Uri, in Switzerland, near the river Reuſs. It is entirely ſurrounded by hills and delightful gardens, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of the government, and the reſidence of the principal perſons of the canton. It is ſituated 37 miles W. of Coire, in lat. 46° 48′ N. long. 6° 15′ E.

ALTSTETTEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the Rhinthal; 10 miles from Appenzell and 6 from Rheineck.

ALZEY, a diſtrict and town of the Lower Palatinate, ſituated on the Selſſe, or Selsſbach. The country between Worms and Creutzenach, in the midſt of which this town ſtands, is called Alzeyergow, and is fertile in corn and wine. In the thirty years war, and in that with the French in 1688, it ſuffered greatly; in the latter it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed, but has by degrees recovered itſelf. It is inhabited by Lutherans, Catholics, and Calviniſts. The Lutheran church here is attended by the inhabitants of 19 adjacent villages. Alzey contains 413 dwelling-houſes, and in 1785 had 2556 inhabitants. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Mentz, in lat. 49° 43′ N. long. 5° 42′ E.

AMALFI, a ſmall town in the principality of Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples, the ſee of an archbiſhop, with the title of a dutchy, belonging to the houſe of Piccolomini. It was formerly a powerful republic, which maintained its liberty till 1075.

AMBERG, the capital of the Upper Palatinate, in Bavaria, on the river Vils, which runs through and divides it into the upper and lower town. It contains above 1000 houſes, and, excluſive of the garriſon, in the year 1782 was computed to have upwards of 9000 inhabitants. The houſes are in general high and well built, and the ſtreets broad and clean. The principal ſquare in the midſt of the town is an exact quadrangle, and has a fine appearance. In it are the town-houſe, and the magnificent church of St. Martin, which contains many beautiful paintings, curioſities, and monuments, worthy of obſervation. Near St. George's church ſtands the former Jeſuits' college, which was given to the knights of Malta in 1782, beſides the Gymnaſium and Lyceum. This town has likewiſe a well-endowed hoſpital, 2 convents for men and 1 for women. To the latter belong a public ſchool for girls, and a newly-built magnificent church. Of the other buildings the moſt remarkable are, the electoral caſtle, adjoining to which is the council-houſe, the hall of government, where the college and chamber of juſtice meet, and the mint, which is eſteemed one of the fineſt buildings of the kind in Germany. The fortifications of Amberg conſiſt of a double wall, a deep ditch, with towers, baſtions, ramparts, and many outworks, principally erected by the French during their ſtay in the Upper Palatinate as allies of the Elector of Bavaria. The town is ſurrounded with gardens and villas. It lies 30 miles N. of Ratiſbon, in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 9° 35′ E.

# A PLAN of the CITY of AMSTERDAM

References

1 Doele Street Tavern
2 The Old Men's House
3 Spinning House
4 St. Jeris Hoff
5 Princes Court
6 St. Anthony Market
7 Oud Church
8 Flesh Market
9 Leen Bank
10 Spreeu Pot of Whore Lane
11 The Scale
12 New Church
13 The City House
13 Corn Meters House
14 N. Lityt Church
15 Heere Market
16 Noorder Church & Market
17 Harlemm Gate
18 The City Corn House
19 Weduwen Court
20 The Bell Foundery
21 Saw Mill Gate
22 Waster Church
23 Amstel Church
24 The Orphin House
25 New Lyds Chapel
26 English Church
27 Old Lutheran Church
28 New West India House
29 House of Correction
30 Distress'd Poor House
31 New French Church
32 Turf House

Inner

Amstel

The Nieuve Vaart

Harbour for Men of War

East India Comp.y Harbour

New Harbour

33 Leydshe Church Yard
34 Leydon Gate
35 Welering Gate
36 Utrecht Gate
37 Amstel Church
38 The Regulation Market
39 The Old Widows House
40 Portugese Synagogue
41 German Synagogue
42 Monke Bauns Tower
43 West India House
44 Tey Grafft
45 Dyers Grafft
46 Land Magazine
47 East India Magazine
48 Muyder Gate
49 The City Tign
50 Weseper Gate
51 East India Comp.y Dock

Scale of 2000 Amsterdam Feet
100 400 800 1200 1600 2000

Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port town of France, on the Engliſh Channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais: 1 league and a half N. of Boulogne.

AMELANDT, an iſland of the United Provinces, in the German Ocean, on the coaſt of Frieſland. It is 4 leagues long and 1 broad. Lat. 53° 20′ N. long. 3° 15′ E.

AMELIA, a ſmall town on a hill in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church: it is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the ſee of Rome.

AMERSCHWIR, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, ſituated on a branch of the river Ill.

AMERSFORT, the ſecond town of the province of Utrecht, on the little river Eem. At this place all goods are ſhipped going from Germany to Amſterdam. The trade in beer and tobacco carried on here is by far not ſo conſiderable as formerly. It lies 9 miles N.E. of Utrecht. Long. 2° 57′ E. lat. 52° 10′ N.

AMMERSEE, a lake of Germany, in the electorate of Bavaria, 10 miles long and 5 broad, abounding in fiſh: 80 miles W. of Saltzburg.

AMERBACH, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the Odenwald, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, near a Benedictine abbey of the ſame name, at the conflux of the Müedt and Bilbach.

AMOENEBURG, a ſmall town of the electorate of Mentz, ſituated in Upper Heſſe. Near the mill upon the bridge of Amoeneburg, on the 21ſt of September 1762, a very heavy cannonade took place between the allies and the French, which laſted 15 hours. Both parties maintained their poſts with equal obſtinacy; but the following day the French took poſſeſſion of Amoeneburg.

AMROM, a ſmall iſland belonging to the dutchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark. It lies about 7 miles N. W. of Northſtrand, in the form of a creſcent, and is remarkable for nothing but its oyſter fiſhery.

AMSCHELBERG, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun.

AMSTERDAM, the largeſt and fineſt town in the United Netherlands, in North Holland, which in extent, beauty, and population, is exceeded by few cities in the univerſe, and on account of its opulence and commerce may not improperly be termed modern Tyre. It is ſituated on the Gulf of Y, and was originally a village, inhabited merely by fiſhermen. In 1380 it was a place of conſiderable trade, and in 1482 was encloſed with walls. Between 1585 and 1654 its increaſe was very rapid, principally in conſequence of many thouſand families removing hither from Antwerp, after the conqueſt of that place in 1575. The river Amſtel runs through the midſt of the city, which is built on piles of wood, and is interſected by numerous canals. In 1785 it contained 230,000 inhabitants. Towards the land it is defended by a great number of baſtions and a broad deep ditch; and by means of its ſluices the whole country may eaſily be laid under water. Towards the Y it is not fortified, but only protected by a double row of great poles driven into the ground, and joined by beams placed horizontally. The openings left at certain diſtances to admit the ſhips are ſhut at night. Large veſſels lie on the outſide of theſe poles. This city is the fifth in rank of thoſe towns which ſend deputies to the ſtates of the province of Holland. The town-houſe, the arſenals, the academy, the exchange, the bank, the prince's court, or the admiralty, the orphan-houſe, the houſes of correction and of induſtry, its numerous canals, the ſtreets planted with rows of trees, the cleanlineſs of the houſes, the various palaces, the wharfs, &c. are particularly deſerving the attention of a traveller.—Although its ſituation is not one of the beſt for commerce, yet it lies convenient for all the towns of the United Provinces to ſend their goods thither. There are 11 churches for Dutch of the eſtabliſhed religion, which is Calviniſm, with 2 French and 1 High Dutch. The Engliſh have likewiſe 3 churches, and the Roman Catholics 27 chapels or meeting-houſes. In fact, all religious perſuaſions are tolerated at Amſterdam. There are ſeveral ſynagogues for the Jews, 1 of which belongs to the Portugueſe, who are poſſeſſed of great wealth, and the others to the Germans.—The city is governed by a council of 36 perſons, who retain their offices for life, and nominate the 12 principal magiſtrates called burgomaſters, out of whom 4 are choſen every year to execute the office. The garriſon of the town is compoſed of citizens, who are divided into 36 companies, commanded by 5 colonels and other officers. The latter form the military council, but dare not aſſemble without previouſly informing the burgomaſters.—In 1757 the exploſion of a powder-magazine deſtroyed a great number of buildings here. During the diſturbances in 1787 the city of Amſterdam refuſed to admit the Pruſſian forces; but it was compelled to liſten to terms of accommodation, and to admit the troops of the States General. The Pruſſians retained poſſeſſion of the gate of Leyden till their final departure in 1788. At the commencement of 1795 this city, with the reſt of the United Provinces, ſubmitted to the French, who have remained maſters of it ever ſince. Amſterdam lies in lat. 52° 23′ N. long. 4° 33′ E.

ANCLAM, a fortified town on the river Peene, in Hither Pomerania, ſituated between Stettin and Wolgaſt. In the year 1713 it was plundered by the Ruſſians; and in 1720, at the peace between Sweden and Pruſſia, was ceded to the latter crown. In the years 1757, 1758, and 1760, during the operations in Pomerania, it was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the Swedes and ſometimes of the Pruſſians. In the year 1779 the number of inhabitants amounted to above 3000, excluſive of the garriſon.

ANCONA, the capital of the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Adriatic Sea, lies on and between two mountains, upon one of which ſtands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral church. The number of inhabitants is 20,000. The harbour is good, and improvements are continually making in it. In the middle of the old mole, which the Emperor Trajan built

built of marble, a triumphal arch is to be ſeen in very good preſervation, erected in honour of that emperor. A monument has likewiſe been built in commemoration of Pope Benedict XIV. who made great improvements in the harbour. In the year 1732 Pope Clement XII. declared it to be a free port for all the European powers; and beſides liberty of conſcience, granted merchants of every religious perſuaſion all kinds of privileges; whereupon its commerce, which had declined very much, revived. Pope Benedict XIV. by occaſion of his quarrels with the republic of Venice, took the moſt effectual ſteps to make the commerce of Ancona ſtill more flouriſhing, which in its ſtate of decay was an object of envy to the Venetians. He repaired and lengthened the old mole, thereby rendering the harbour ſecure againſt the north winds. The inhabitants of Ancona are very induſtrious; and although the trade of the town is principally in the hands of the Jews, whoſe number amounts to 5000, yet there are here many counts and marquiſſes, who are not above engaging in the extenſive commerce which Ancona carries on with almoſt all the European powers. This town maintained its independence as a republic till 1532. Prior to this it acknowledged the Pope to be its patron, but not its ſovereign. But at length the inhabitants, terrified by the frequent landing of the Turks on the coaſt, ſuffered themſelves to be perſuaded to admit of the erection of a citadel by Pope Clement VII. as a protection againſt the pirates. This point gained, it was immediately garriſoned, and the town was thereby effectually reduced under the papal ſovereignty. It was taken by the French in 1796, but ſurrendered by them in 1799 to the Auſtrians, together with 2 line of battle ſhips in the harbour, and an immenſe quantity of cannon and ammunition. Ancona lies in lat. 43° 38′ N. long. 11° 12′ E.

ANDELFINGEN, a bailiwick and village with a caſtle, in the canton of Zürich, on the river Thur, between Schaffhauſen and Winterthür, belonging to the canton of Zürich, which keeps a bailiff there.

ANDERNACH, an ancient town, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, with an electoral caſtle, ſituated on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Bonn. The toll from the Rhine collected here is very conſiderable. In ſpiritual matters this town is under the Archbiſhop of Triers. Near it is an Auguſtine convent for nuns of noble extraction, called St. Thomas, which is well endowed. About 3 miles from Andernach, up the Rhine, is the White Tower, which is the boundary betwixt the archbiſhoprics of Triers and Cologne. In the neighbouring country is found the Cologne ſtone (in England called French ſtone), which is made into mill-ſtones, and is produced by the volcanoes which in ancient times exiſted here. Moſt of the buildings in the towns of the Lower Rhine are of this ſtone; but at preſent it is broken to pieces, mixed with lime, and only uſed as mortar. It is of great utility in reſiſting water, and for this reaſon the Dutch fetch great quantities of it, part of which they export to America and the Eaſt Indies. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Coblentz, 16 S. S. E. of Bonn, in lat. 50° 27′ N. long. 5° 2′ E.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defended by a caſtle: 18 miles S. S. W. of Straſburg, lat. 48° 24′ N. long. 5° 10′ E.

ANDREASBERG, a mine-town of the Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen and electorate of Brunſwick, with good ſilver-mines: 28 miles N. E. of Göttingen.

ANDRIA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani. It gives the title of duke to the family of Caraffa.

ANGERMUNDE, a ſmall town on the Lake of Münde, in the Uckermark, containing about 300 houſes, 2000 inhabitants, 1 reformed and 2 Lutheran churches, a free-ſchool, beſides a ſchool for German, and another for French Calviniſts.

ANGHIARI, a pretty large place and diſtrict, in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany.

ANHALT, a principality, bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg; on the eaſt, by the electorate of Saxony; on the ſouth, by the margravate of Miſnia; on the ſouth-weſt, by the county of Mansfeld; and on the north-weſt, by the dutchies of Brunſwick, Halberſtadt, and Magdeburg. Its greateſt length is 70 miles, and its breadth between 15 and 20. It contains 20 large and 2 ſmall towns. In ſome of the towns are manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats; at Köthen and Zerbſt, of gold and ſilver. The population is not high, and the whole principality does not contain above 100,000 inhabitants: Deſſau is the moſt populous part.—The princes of Anhalt are deſcended from the counts of Aſcania and Ballenſtädt, who were made margraves of Soltwedel. Amongſt them Otto the Rich was particularly renowned in the eleventh and beginning of the twelfth century, who died in 1117, or, according to ſome, in 1123. By Elicka daughter of Magnus, the laſt Duke of Saxony of the line of Billung, he had Albert the Bear, who conteſted the poſſeſſion of the dutchy of Saxony with Henry the Magnanimous. But being unable to eſtabliſh his claims, he obtained the margravate of Brandenburg as a compenſation, and was the anceſtor of four powerful families. From his eldeſt ſon Otto I. were deſcended the ſubſequent electors of Brandenburg of the houſe of Aſcania, whoſe line became extinct in 1322. Bernard, ſecond ſon of Albert II. obtained the dutchy of Saxony, together with the electoral dignity, after Henry the Lion was put to the ban. He had two ſons, Albert and Henry the Fat. From the former were deſcended the electors of Saxony till the death of Albert III. in 1422; and likewiſe the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg, whoſe family became extinct in 1689. But Henry the Fat was, in 1218, made the firſt prince of Anhalt, by the Emperor Frederic II. By his numerous deſcendants the country has been repeatedly divided. His ſons Bernard and Siegfried founded two lines, the former that of Bernburg, and the

the latter Zerbſt. Albert the Hobbling, of the line of Zerbſt, afterwards founded a third line, namely, Köthen. The old line of Bernburg expired in 1468, with Bernard VI. after whoſe death the ſhare of Bernburg devolved to Prince George of Zerbſt, as the neareſt relation; the old line of Köthen became extinct in 1526 with Adolphus II. and his portion was likewiſe inherited by Zerbſt. Prince Joachim Erneſt, ſecond ſon of John IV. again united the whole principality, upon the death of his brother without iſſue. Of his ſons, John George founded the line of Deſſau; Chriſtian, that of Bernburg; Auguſtus, that of Pöltzgau; Rudolph, that of Zerbſt; and Lewis, that of Köthen. Lewis's ſon, William Lewis, dying without iſſue in 1665, his part was inherited by the line of Plötzgau.

John George of Deſſau was ſucceeded by his ſon John Caſimir, the latter by his ſon John George II. and the latter by his ſon Leopold, the celebrated general. He was followed by his ſon Leopold Maximilian, and the latter by his ſon, the reigning prince Leopold Frederic Francis, under the guardianſhip of his uncle Prince Dietrich.

Chriſtian I. of the new line of Bernburg, was ſucceeded by Chriſtian II. whoſe brother, Frederic, eſtabliſhed the line of Harzgerode, which expired in 1709, with Prince William. Chriſtian II. was followed by his ſon Victor Amadeus, who had two ſons, Charles Frederic and Lebrecht. The former continued the reigning line of Bernburg, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Victor Frederic; but Lebrecht founded the collateral line of Zeiz and Hoym. He was followed by his ſon Victor Amadeus Adolphus, who, in right of his mother Charlotte, daughter of Adolphus Prince of Naſſau-Schaumburg, inherited the county of Holzapfel, and lordſhip of Schaumburg. His ſon is George Lewis, the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg.

Auguſtus of Plötzgau had two ſons, Lebrecht and Emanuel. The former, in 1665, inherited Köthen, and, as he left no iſſue, was ſucceeded by his brother, who was followed by his ſon Emanuel Lebrecht, the latter by his ſon Leopold, Leopold by his brother Lewis Auguſtus, whoſe ſon Charles George Lebrecht is the eldeſt reigning prince of the houſe of Anhalt.

Rudolph of Zerbſt was followed by his ſon John, who inherited Jevern, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles William. He was ſucceeded by his ſon John Auguſtus, the latter by his couſin Chriſtian Auguſtus, whoſe ſon Frederic Auguſtus is the reigning prince.

Theſe princely houſes are in a cloſe connexion with each other. They have at the diets of the Empire and circle, one vote for the principality of Anhalt, and one for the abbey of Gernrode. The latter is given by the ſenior of the family. The ſtates are compoſed of the nobility and the towns, who generally aſſemble in the town where the eldeſt prince of the family reſides. The laſt provincial aſſembly was in 1698. The Prince of Zerbſt and moſt of his ſubjects are of the Lutheran religion; the other three, together with the line of Bernburg-Schaumburg, are Calviniſts. Each line has its own regency, chamber of finance, and conſiſtory.

The revenues of the four reigning houſes for the whole principality, are eſtimated at nearly 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. Their contingent to a Roman month is 9 horſe and 20 foot, and to a chamber tax they give 243 rix-dollars 47 kr.

ANHOLT, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, between Münſter, Cleve, and Zutphen. It is ſituated near the Old Yſſel, and belongs to the princes of Salm.

ANNABERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 25 miles from Freyberg, and 45 from Dreſden. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by the mines, and various buſineſſes, and particularly by the manufacture of laces. In the neighbourhood of the town are the high mountain of Pilberg, and the celebrated Schreckenberg, containing ſilver-mines, which were formerly much richer than at preſent. In the year 1731 this town ſuffered greatly by fire; but it has been rebuilt in a far handſomer ſtyle than before.

ANNECY, the capital of the dutchy of Genevois, in Savoy, on a lake of the ſame name, whence iſſues the canal of Thioux, which, after running through the town, diſcharges itſelf into the river Fier. It is the largeſt town in Savoy, next to Chambery. When the Biſhop of Geneva, by occaſion of the Reformation, was obliged to leave that town in 1535, he betook himſelf to Annecy, the biſhops of which latter place ſtill aſſume the title of biſhops and princes of Geneva. Their dioceſe and revenues are ſmall; and the chapter, which is compoſed of 30 perſons, have only about 3000 livres amongſt them all. Francis of Sales, who was canonized in 1665, was, at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century, biſhop of Geneva, reſident at Annecy, where his relics are ſtill exhibited. It lies 16 miles s. of Geneva, in lat. 45° 56′ N. long. 3° 45′ E.

ANNOT, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Caſtellane: 6 miles w. of Entrevaux, and 9 N. E. of Caſtellane, lat. 43° 58′ N. long. 4° 24′ E.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port town of France, on the confines of Nice, in the department of the Var, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Graſſe. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which was removed to Graſſe. The harbour will only admit ſmall veſſels. It lies 11 miles s. of Nice, in lat. 43° 34′ N. and long. 4° 45′ E.

ANWEILER, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Zweybrücken, 15 miles from Landau, on the Queich. The caſtle, which is now in ruins, was built by the Emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa, and at one time the Imperial regalia were kept therein. It was formerly a free Imperial town. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Calviniſts.

ANWEILLER, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Queich, above Landau.

Aosta, Aouste, the capital of the dutchy of Aoſta, in Piedmont, on the river Doria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. This dutchy is compoſed of the valley of Aoſta, and ſix other vallies between the Alps. It is bounded on the north by the Valais; on the eaſt, by the dutchy of Milan and the county of Biella; on the ſouth, by the county of Canaves; and on the weſt, by the county of Tarentaiſe. Aouſte lies 38 miles N. of Turin, lat. 45° 41′ N. long. 5° E.

Apenrade, one of the fineſt towns in the dutchy of Sleſwig, with a good harbour, 15 miles from Haderſleben. The town is well built and well inhabited, and is daily increaſing in the number of inhabitants and buildings, as well as in opulence.

Appenine Mountains commence at the Maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and then extend in a curved line through all Italy to the ſtrait which ſeparates the kingdom of Naples from Sicily, and thus divide Italy into two almoſt equal parts.

Apolda, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, 8 miles N. of Jena. When the family of Apolda became extinct in 1631, it became the property of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The latter gave it, in 1633, to the univerſity of Jena, which poſſeſſes wholly and ſolely the patronage and juriſdiction over this place. The clergy is compoſed of a ſuperintendant and a deacon, the former of whom has under him 11 inferior miniſters. The univerſity appoints a director and ſub-director for the adminiſtration of juſtice; but nevertheleſs the town has its own council-houſe and particular magiſtracy. The council has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets. The inhabitants amount to about 4000. Before the great conflagration in 1780 it contained 569 dwelling-houſes; and had a very conſiderable ſtocking manufactory, where 53,000 pair of ſtockings were made annually, affording employment to above 3500 perſons. Long. 9° 12′ E. lat. 51° 1′ N.

Appenzell, one of the Swiſs cantons, bounded on the eaſt by the Rheinthal; on the ſouth, by the lordſhips of Saxe and Gambs; on the weſt, by Toggenburg; and on the north, by the territory of the Abbot of St. Gall. Its chief river is the Sitter. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 50,000. It has no town, but only contains 8 villages, beſides which there is nothing but ſcattered houſes. All the places in this canton compoſe 23 pariſhes, 4 of which belong to the ſo called inner communities, and 19 to the outer communities. The former are Catholics, and the latter Calviniſts.—This country was formerly ſubject to the abbey of St. Gall, but made itſelf independent by repeated inſurrections and wars; and in 1513 was admitted as the thirteenth canton into the Swiſs League. It is divided into the inner and outer communities, who form one canton; but ſince 1597 have each had their own ſeparate government, and as independent ſtates each ſends its own repreſentatives to the conferences of the League. The government is completely democratical, and the chief power in both parts of the canton is in the general aſſemblies, which meet annually, and at which all the males above the age of ſixteen appear with ſwords by their ſides. This is the moſt powerful canton next to Zürich, Bern, Lucern, and Freyberg. The Proteſtant part can bring 10,000 men into the field, and the Catholic 3000.

Appenzill, a village, the capital of the whole canton, in the inner community of Schwendin, on the river Sitter. It is a large, handſome, populous place. It originated from a chapel, which, together with an inn, was built here in 647, by the then abbot of St. Gall, and called Abbot's Zell; near which, by degrees, was erected the town, which, with a little alteration, was called Appenzell, and gave name to the whole country.

Aqui, a pretty large town with a citadel, in the dutchy of Montferrat, on the river Bormida; it is the capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan, and contains baths of mineral water. The diſtrict of Aqui is bounded on the north by the county of Aſti and province of Caſale; on the eaſt, by the Aleſſandrin, in the Milaneſe; on the ſouth, by Genoa; and on the weſt, by the marquiſate of Spigno and the territory of Alba. It lies 15 miles s. of Alexandria, in lat. 44° 42′ N. long. 6° 18′ E.

Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo Ulteriore, on a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Aterno. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope; and in 1703 and 1706 was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by earthquakes. The adjacent country yields great quantities of ſaffron.

Aquileia, in Auſtrian Litorale, was formerly a very large and celebrated city, and called the ſecond Rome; but being demoliſhed in the year 452, by Attila king of the Huns, it never recovered itſelf, but has kept continually upon the decline. At preſent it is nothing but a village at the conflux of the rivers Verſa and Torre, ſituated on a ſwampy plain, about 2 miles from the Adriatic Sea, with which it has a communication by means of a canal. Since the year 1765 attempts have been made to render it more healthy by draining the marſhes, and to make it a more flouriſhing place by encouraging ſettlers, particularly Greeks, from the Levant; but they have not been attended with ſucceſs. In the year 1773 the number of inhabitants was 2815. The ſee of the ancient patriarchs of Aquileia was very extenſive, and the patriarch was next in power to the Pope in Italy. His territories did not only comprehend the diſtrict of Aquileia, but likewiſe Friul and Iſtria. In the fifteenth century the Venetians ſeized upon the poſſeſſions of the patriarch, part of which afterwards became the property of the Houſe of Auſtria. The power of the patriarch being thereby greatly diminiſhed, he removed his reſidence from Aquileia, which was very much decayed, to Udine; and Venice had the influence to procure from the Pope a confirmation that none but a citizen of that republic ſhould be permitted to

to hold this dignity. In the ſequel this cauſed many miſunderſtandings between Auſtria and Venice, which were at length terminated, in 1750, by the patriarchate of Aquileia being entirely aboliſhed, and in lieu of it two archbiſhoprics were eſtabliſhed at Görz and Udine. To the former belongs the Auſtrian, to the latter the Venetian part of the ancient ſee of Aquileia. It lies 22 miles E. of Trieſt, in lat. 45° 53′ N. long. 11° 3′ E.

AQUINO, a decayed town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a county and the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. The celebrated Thomas Aquinas was named after this town, and it was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal.

ARAU, a ſmall populous town on a hill, on the river Aar, in Argow, in Switzerland, of the Calviniſt religion. It has its own government, but is ſubject to the canton of Bern, in conſequence of a contract to that purpoſe. It was taken by Bern from the counts of Habſburg and dukes of Auſtria in 1415. The conferences of the Proteſtant cantons are uſually held here. In 1712 peace was concluded here between Zürich and Bern, and the five old cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, and Zug.

ARBA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Morlachia, belonging to Venice, which kept a governor there. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Hungary. The town of the ſame name is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Zara. The number of inhabitants in the town amounts to about 1000, and the reſt of the iſland contains above 2000 more. It is uninhabitable on that ſide next Morlachia. The winter there is very cold, and in fact the north winds often change ſpring and ſummer to winter; and ſometimes blighting fogs deſtroy the products of the earth, and make even the fleſh of the animals uſed for food unpalatable. Lat. 45° 5′ N. long. 12° 30′ E.

ARBOIS, a town of France in the department of Jura, the capital of a diſtrict, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs. It lies 18 miles S.E. of Dole, in lat. 46° 50′ N. long. 3° 25′ E.

ARLON, a ſmall town on the Lake of Conſtance, belonging to the Biſhop of Conſtance, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle here; but the citizens have their own particular governor and council, enjoy ſeveral privileges, and are in alliance with the ten Swiſs cantons. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics, a few Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts. The place contains but 1 church, wherein the Calviniſts and Lutherans firſt perform divine ſervice, and after them the Catholics. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 6 Proteſtants and 6 Catholics. The trade of the town is pretty conſiderable.

ARBURG, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, on the borders of the canton of Solothurn, ſituated between Arwangen and Arau, 15 miles N.E. of Solothurn.

ARDENBURG, a ſmall town of Dutch Flanders, 5 miles from Sluys, near the ſea. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in 1701. It has a good trade by means of the canal to the ſea, which has been greatly improved ſince 1720.

ARDRES, a town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1596, and reſtored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between this town and Guines was the celebrated interview between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, for ratifying a treaty of peace. It lies about 6 miles from Guines, and 30 S. of Calais, lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 25′ W.

ARENBERGTHAL, a town in the electorate of Cologne, in the circle of Lower Rhine, near the river Ahr: 15 miles S.W. of Bonn.

ARENSEE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, which is divided into the old and new town. It has a convent for nuns of noble extraction, formerly of the Benedictine order. The lake cloſe by it is 5 miles in circumference, about 30 fathom deep, and contains very large pike.

ARENSWALDE, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of the ſame name: 17 miles S. E. of Stargard.

AREZZO, a town in the diſtrict of Florence, in Tuſcany, on a hill at the conflux of the Chiana and Arno: at this place Francis Petrarch was born in 1304. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

ARGENTHAL, a village containing about 60 houſes, in the diſtrict of Simmern, in the electorate of the Palatinate, between Kirchberg and Bacharach.

ARGENTIERES, a ridge of the Alps, in Piedmont, in the county of Saluzzo, over which is a road from France into Italy.

ARIENZO, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, 14 miles N.E. of Naples.

ARINTHOT, a town of France in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Orgelet: 8 miles S. of Orgelet.

ARMENTIERES, a town of France in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Liſle, on the Lys. It was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the wars between France and Spain. In 1667 the fortifications were deſtroyed by Lewis XIV. It lies 7 miles W. of Liſle.

ARMUYDEN, a ſmall town on the iſland of Walcheren, in Zealand, whoſe harbour has been choked up by the ſea.

ARNAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Königingratz, in the kingdom of Bohemia, on the Elbe; 7 miles W. of Tratenau. It belongs to Count Polza.

ARNEBURG, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, the inhabitants of which ſubſiſt by agriculture, navigation, and trade in corn. In 1767 this place ſuffered greatly by fire. Cloſe by, on a hill near the Elbe, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, which gave name to the noble family of Waldeck of Arneburg.

ARNHEIM, the capital of the Velau, on the Rhine, in Gelderland. It is a large, populous, handſome

handſome town, where the ſtates of Gelderland uſed to meet, and was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Gelderland. It lies 7 miles N. of Nimeguen, in lat. 52° N. long. 3° 29′ E.

ARNO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appenine mountains, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea, near Piſa, in Tuſcany.

ARNSHEIM, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Alzey.

ARNSTADT, a populous, thriving town, on the river Gera, in Thuringia, formerly the reſidence of the counts, but afterwards of the princes of Schwartzburg-Arnſtadt. The laſt prince, Anthony Günther, died in 1716, when the whole diſtrict devolved to the princes of Schwartzburg-Sonderſhauſen. There are 3 princely caſtles here: 11 miles S. of Erfurt.

ARNSTEIN, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on the river Weren, in the biſhopric of Würzburg: 9 miles S.W. of Schweinfurth.

AROE, a ſmall iſland in the Little Belt, on the coaſt of Sleſwick, belonging to Denmark.

ARRAS, a town of France, capital of the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Scarp. It is regularly fortified, has a ſtrong citadel, and contains 3768 houſes. It is divided into the old and new town. Before the revolution the former belonged to the biſhop, who was ſuffragan of Cambray, and poſſeſſed very great revenues. In 1773 an academy of Belles Lettres was eſtabliſhed at Arras. The tapeſtry manufactured here is very fine, and was formerly much more celebrated than at preſent. In 1640 this town was taken from the Spaniards by the French: and the former having laid ſiege to it in 1654, their army was attacked in their lines and routed by Marſhal Turenne; and nothing but the intrepidity of the Prince of Condé, who had gone over to the Spaniards in diſguſt, ſaved them from total deſtruction. Lat. 50° 18′ N. long. 25′ E.

ARROE, a ſmall, fertile iſland in the Baltic, ſouth of Fünen, which ſince 1749 has formed a part of the dutchy of Sleſwick, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It has a fine breed of horſes and other cattle. It is mountainous, but contains little wood, as the greater part of the country is turned into paſture land.

ARSCHOT, a ſmall fortified town of Brabant, on the river Demer. Its territory, which was formerly a barony, afterwards a marquiſate, and was at laſt raiſed to a dutchy, is ſituated on both ſides of that river. It formerly belonged to the dukes of Croy, but devolved by marriage, together with the principality of Chimay, to the houſe of Aremberg.

ARTERN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Unſtrut, in that part of the county of Mansfeld belonging to Saxony: 12 miles W. of Querfurt.

ASCHA, a village of Bohemia, containing 420 houſes, near the ſource of the river Aſch, between the diſtricts of Hof and Wunſiedel, in Bayreuth, the diſtrict of Eger and circle of Vogtland, in Saxony. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of linen, cotton, and woollen ſtuffs. Here is a Bohemian and Imperial poſt ſtation. Since 1781 the Catholics have had a church, and in 1775 the Lutherans obtained permiſſion of the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa to eſtabliſh a conſiſtory there. The diſtrict of this town is 30 miles in circumference, comprehending 18 villages, above 1500 families, upwards of 1200 houſes, and more than 7000 inhabitants. Although Aſcha gives name to the whole diſtrict, yet the lordſhips of which it is compoſed, namely, Neuberg, Krugſreut, Schönbach, Sorg, Aſch, and Elſter, ſtill retain thoſe appellations: the latter is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. Albert of Neuberg, of the noble family of Zedtwitz, whoſe anceſtors had by degrees purchaſed all theſe lordſhips, in 1331 ceded this diſtrict to John King of Bohemia, and afterwards accepted it of him as a fief. For this reaſon the family of Zedtwitz are vaſſals of the crown of Bohemia for the diſtrict of Aſch; but they maintained their independence till, during the reign of the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa, after a military execution of 8 years, they were compelled to acknowledge the ſovereignty of the crown of Bohemia. Lat. 50° 11′ N. long. 9° 52′ E.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a diſtrict and town on the Mayn, belonging to the Elector of Mentz. It contains one of the fineſt palaces in Germany, where the Elector frequently reſides. Near it the little river Aſchaff diſcharges itſelf into the Mayn. It lies 22 miles S.E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 50° N. long. 6° 53′ E.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the river Eine. It was formerly a Hanſe town, and the capital of the famous county of Aſcania; but in 1320 was annexed to the ſee of Halberſtadt. It has good woollen manufactures. The ſuburbs, one of which is called the New Town, are pretty extenſive. The town itſelf contains 588 houſes, and the ſuburbs 504. Its population in 1782, excluſive of the garriſon, was 6365 ſouls. The magiſtrates have the criminal and civil juriſdiction over the whole town (with the exception of a ſingle houſe, which is immediately under the regency of Halberſtadt), the ſuburbs, and the villages of Great Schierſtädt and Königſau. It has 3 churches, of which that in the market-place belongs jointly to the Lutherans and Calviniſts; a Lutheran and Calviniſt ſchool. Of the caſtle of the ſame name only a few traces are obſervable. Two miles from this place was the Lake of Aſcherſleben, or Gaterſleben, which was 15 miles in length and 10 in breadth, and by order of the King of Pruſſia was drained in 1703, and converted into arable and paſture land.

ASCOLI, a town in the State of the Church and marquiſate of Ancona, at the conflux of the rivers Caſtellano and Tronto. It is large, and fortified in the ancient manner, having 2 citadels, and is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

ASCOLI DI SATIRANO, a town on a hill, in the province of Capitanata and kingdom of Naples, with

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# A PLAN of the CITY of AUGSBURG

Pub.d by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

References

1. St. Ulrics Church
2. St. Afras Church
3. St. Michaels Convent
4. Holy Ghost
5. Red Tower and Wall
6. The Eser Wall
7. The Arch
8. The Bird Gate
9. St. Ursula's Church
10. The Mensuration House
11. St. Margarets Church
12. Correction House
13. Italian Wine Store
14. The Salt Store
15. The Seal House
16. Town Hall
17. Capuchin Church
18. St. Catharines Church
19. The Arsenal
20. Gogginger Gate
21. St. Anns Church
22. The Poor House
23. The Weavers House
24. St. Morits Church
25. St. Peters Church
26. St. Sterns Church
27. The Barefooted Church
28. The Butchers Market
29. Barefooted Tower & Gate
30. The Fuggarey
31. St. Marks Church
32. St. Jacobs Church
33. The Fencing Place
34. The North House
35. Jacobs Wall
36. Jacobs Gate
37. The Building Garden
38. The Blatler Wall
39. Small Pox House
40. Franciscan Church
41. Candle Store Room
42. Town Powder Mill
43. Halblatler Gate
44. The Town Cellar
45. Correction House
46. St. Stephens Church
47. St. Galls Chapel
48. St. Stephens Gate
49. St. Stephens Church Yard
50. Lucy in the Country
51. Ravelin by the Ruind Fisher Gate
52. St. Georges Church
53. The Bake Oven in Ruins
54. The Wertag Bridge Gate
55. House for Orphans L
56. The Jews Wall
57. Hall belonging to the Convents
58. Lower Arsenal in Ruins
59. Town Bell Foundery
60. The Kings Store
61. House for Orphans R
62. Town Scale for Hay
63. Jesuits Church
64. English Ladys
65. Carmelitz Church
66. St. Gilgens Chapel
67. St. Barbaras Chapel
68. The Bilger House
69. Foundling House
70. Lower Water Tower
71. St. Michaels Chapel
72. St. Barbaras Tower
73. St. Panthaliens Chapel
74. St. Martins Court
75. The 3 Holy Kings Church
76. St. Johns Church
77. The Cathedral
78. St. Lamberts Church
79. The Palatine
80. St. Vetys Church
81. St. Marys Tower
82. Holy Croß Church
83. Holy Croß Convent
84. Holy Croß Tower
85. Ley House
86. The Pinlas and Ravelin
87. The Clincher Gate
88. Hornwork & Red Gate

Anderloni Sculp

with the title of a dutchy and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

ASINARA, a ſmall iſland near Sardinia, with the title of a dutchy. According to the laws of the country, all foundlings at the age of ſix or ſeven are to be ſent thither to earn their livelihood by agriculture and the manufactures eſtabliſhed there.

ASOLA, a town in the Breſciano, in Upper Italy, belonging to Venice.

ASOLO, a town ſtanding on hills in the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, containing at leaſt 3000 inhabitants. The river Muſone waſhes the north and weſt ſide of the town.

ASPEREN, a town in the province of Holland, on the borders of Gelderland, ſituated on the river Linge: 5 miles N.E. of Gorcum, 11 S. of Utrecht.

ASPERG, a village in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated juſt below the fortreſs of Hohenaſperg.

ASSENHEIM, an ancient ſmall town in the county of Upper Yſenburg, in Wetteravia, at the conflux of the rivers Nidda and Wetter, a ſixth part of which belongs to the Count of Hanau, and the remainder to Solms-Rödelheim and Iſenburg-Wächterſbach. The caſtle belongs entirely to Solms-Rödelheim.

ASSISI, a ſmall town on a hill in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church. In the magnificent cathedral in this town is the tomb of St. Francis of Aſſiſi, founder of the Franciſcan order, which, as well as the church of the Virgin Mary at Portiuncula, about a mile from the town, is frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

ASTI, a large, handſome, ſtrong town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro. It has a citadel, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. It is the capital of the county of Aſti. It lies 20 miles W. of Aleſſandria, in lat. 44° 56′ N. long. 5° 52′ E.

ATERSEE, a lake of Germany in the archdutchy of Auſtria, near the confines of Bavaria, about 9 miles long and 4 broad.

ATH, a town on the river Dender, in Hainault, celebrated for its linen manufactures. Although but ſmall, it is well built, populous, and well fortified, particularly as the above-mentioned river ſupplies the ditches with water, and likewiſe overflows the adjacent country. This fortreſs was taken by the Dutch General Overkerk in 1709, and by the French in 1745, who reſtored it again to Auſtria at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is at preſent in the hands of the French. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Mons, in lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 1° 25′ E.

ATRI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, ſituated on a ſteep mountain, belonging to the houſe of Aquaviva.

AUB, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Franconia, on the river Gollach, belonging to Würzburg: 12 miles N.E. of Mergentheim.

AUBONNE, a town, caſtle, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, belonging to the canton of Bern, near a river of the ſame name, 1 mile N. of the Lake of Geneva.

AUDENARDE, OUDENARDE, a town of Flanders, upon the river Scheldt: it is fortified, and a place of great trade. The town-houſe with its fountain, and the college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, are worthy of notice. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of linen and tapeſtry. In 1708 it was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough. In 1745, after a ſiege of four days, it was taken by the French, who by the peace of 1748 reſtored it to Auſtria after demoliſhing its fortifications. It ſurrendered to the French in July 1794. Lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 1° 15′ E.

AUE, a ſmall mine-town, containing 101 houſes, on the Mulda, in the circular diſtrict of Schwarzenberg, in Erzgebirge. It has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets; and near it is dug the clay uſed in the manufacture of Miſnian porcelain: 11 miles S. E. of Zwickau.

AVELLINE, a ſmall town in Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a principality, belonging to a branch of the houſe of Caraccioli, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake in 1731.

AUERBACH, a town in the electoral part of Vogtland. About 6 miles from this place, on a high rock, is found a kind of topaz, which in hardneſs exceeds thoſe of Spain and Bohemia, and for colour and brilliancy is ſaid to be equal to the Oriental ſtones. Near forty years ago this town was entirely conſumed by fire, but has been very well rebuilt: 15 miles S. of Zwickau.

AVERNAKOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark to the ſouth of Fünen.

AUGSBURG, a biſhopric, named after the Imperial city of Augſburg, ſaid to have been founded at the end of the ſixth century. The territories belonging to it lie between the Lech, the Iler, and the Danube. The Biſhop of Augſburg's ſeat amongſt the ſpiritual princes is between the biſhops of Conſtance and Hildeſheim. His matricular aſſeſſment is 189 rix-dollars 31½ kr. It was formerly much greater. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz. He reſides at Dillingen, but his cathedral is in the city of Augſburg. His revenues are eſtimated at 100,000 rix-dollars (upwards of 17,000*l.* ſterling), out of which he pays 800 florins to the ſee of Rome. The chapter is compoſed of 40 canons.

AUGSBURG, a free Imperial city, ſituated on a ſmall hill called Roſenaug, in Swabia, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, on the frontiers of Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, with 4 large and 6 ſmaller gates. Within the walls are 3047 houſes, and the number of inhabitants may probably amount to between 37 and 38,000. It has a variety of manufactures: thoſe of ſilver were formerly and are ſtill very famous. The fine cotton ſtuffs made in Augſburg are ſimilar to thoſe of the Eaſt Indies. Copper-plate pictures form a very conſiderable branch of employment of

the inhabitants. Augſburg is one of the principal trading towns in Germany, and the chief depoſit for the Neckar, Tirol, Italian, and Greek wines. Books are a very important article of trade, particularly productions of Catholic literature. The Catholics have 6 churches and 8 convents, and the Lutherans 6 churches. The maſter of the Lutheran academy of St. Anna is librarian of the public library, which is particularly copious in both manuſcript and printed Greek works. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 45 perſons, 23 of whom are Catholics and 22 Lutherans; in religious matters the 23d Catholic vote is not admitted; but in other reſpects there is a perfect equality of the two religions. The abbot of the convent of St. Afra is a ſtate of the Empire, and there is an abbeſs over the convent of St. Stephen for nuns of noble extraction. The cathedral, the town-houſe, the water-works, the biſhop's court (in which is ſhown the hall, which has lately been altered and made much ſmaller, where the Augſburg confeſſion was delivered at the diet of 1530), are worth ſeeing. In the ſuburb before the gate of St. James is the ſo called Fuggerey. It is thus named from the brothers of the name of Fugger, by whom it was built, and is compoſed of 106 houſes. In this town was publiſhed the celebrated Interim in 1548; here likewiſe the religious peace was concluded in 1555, and the treaty of Paſſau confirmed. Amongſt the literary inſtitutions is the Imperial academy of ſciences, founded in 1755. In 1703 Augſburg was taken by the Elector of Bavaria, who blew up the fortifications; but was obliged to evacuate it in 1704, after the battle of Hochſtädt. This city has the firſt place on the Swabian bench of Imperial towns at the diets of the Empire and of the circle. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 200 florins; to the circle it gives 400 florins, and to a chamber tax 507 rix-dollars 20½ kr. Lat. 48° 17′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

Aviano, a town of Italy in the province of Friuli, belonging to Venice, 28 miles W. of Udine, and 12 E. of Belluno.

Aulerest, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 miles N.E. of Lauſanne.

Auma, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Neuſtadt, ſituated between Gera and Schlaitz: ſince 1718 it has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 13 miles S. of Gera.

Aurbach, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 30 miles N.E. of Nüremberg.

Aurich, a town in the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, with a fine caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the princes. It is at preſent the ſeat of the Pruſſian colleges of government. The adjacent country is called the diſtrict of Aurich.

Ausche, a ſmall town with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia: 10 miles N.E. of Leutmeritz.

Auspitz, a town containing 200 houſes, in the lordſhip of Eiſgrub and Auſpitz, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein, in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia: 19 miles S. of Brünn.

Aussee, a ſmall town containing 53 houſes, in the lordſhip of Auſſee, which belongs to the Prince of Lichtenſtein, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia: 5 miles W. of Mahriſch-Neuſtadt.

Aussig, a royal borough on the Elbe, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia. In the year 1426 near this place the Miſnians were routed by the Huſſites, and the town was deſtroyed in ſuch a manner, that it was deſerted for three years. In this part of the country is cultivated a kind of ſweet red wine, called Podſkalſky, which will not keep above a twelvemonth, and of which only 30 or 40 hogſheads are produced annually. It lies 11 miles N.W. of Leutmeritz, in lat. 50° 41′ N. long. 11° 49′ E.

Austerlitz, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, belonging to the Count of Kaunitz-Rietberg: 12 miles S. E. of Brünn.

Austria, the circle of Auſtria, one of the 10 circles of the German Empire, bounded on the north by Bohemia, and by the circles of Bavaria and Swabia; on the weſt, by Switzerland and the Griſons, on the ſouth by Venice, and on the eaſt by Hungary. The following provinces belong to this circle: the archdutchy of Auſtria, the dutchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, Auſtrian Friul and Litorale, the princely county of Tirol, and the Auſtrian poſſeſſions in Swabia. Beſides theſe, the biſhopries of Trent, Brixen, ſeveral cantons of the Teutonic order, and the lordſhip of Traſp, in Tirol, the property of the Prince of Dietrichſtein, likewiſe conſtitute part of this circle. Its quota in men and money is generally equal to a fifth part of the contributions of the whole Empire.

Austria, an archdutchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Bohemia and Moravia, on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by Stiria and Carinthia, on the weſt by Salzburg and Bavaria. It is a fertile country; and the river Ens, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, divides it into Upper Auſtria, or the country above the Ens, and Lower Auſtria, or the country below the Ens. The Archduke of Auſtria is exempt from the juriſdiction of the higher Imperial courts, precedes all other princes, has a ſeat on the eccleſiaſtical bench, and the direction of the college of princes alternately with the Archbiſhop of Salzburg. He can grant the rank of counts, barons, and noblemen in his territories; and females ſucceed upon failure of male heirs. The ſucceſſion was preciſely regulated by Charles VI. in 1713, by the Pragmatic Sanction, which is ſolemnly obſerved as a family law by the Houſe of Auſtria.

Axel, a town of Flanders belonging to Holland, ſtrongly fortified: lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 1° 35′ E.

# B.

## BABYMOST

BABYMOST, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Silesia, 8 miles N. E. of Züllichau.

BACARAT, a town of France, in the department of La Meurthe and district of Luneville: 12 miles S. E. of Luneville.

BACHARACH, a district of the Lower Palatinate, the soil of which is principally composed of hills of slate, which being heated by the sun, diffuse a warmth through the atmosphere which is very congenial to the growth of the red and white wine, for which this country is so highly celebrated. The capital of it is the town of Bacharach, on the Rhine. The Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans have their particular churches; and out of the town is a Capuchin convent, whose church is used as the ordinary parish-church. The Elector of Cologne has a court, called the Hall, in this town, which is the residence of his bailiff, who has frequent disputes with the Elector Palatine concerning their respective rights. Close by the town, on a mountain, formerly stood the castle of Stalecke, which was the ancient residence of the counts palatine. In the year 1754 a high road was carried from hence over the mountains to the Hundsrück. Near Bacharach a considerable toll is collected from the Rhine, called the golden toll. In the midst of the Rhine, near the town, is an oily spring, which gives the river for a certain distance a singularly pleasant smell, and particular colour. Below the town, in the Rhine, lies an island of about 30 acres, called Heilesen island. Between this island and the eastern bank of the Rhine lies the stone called Bacchi Ara (the Altar of Bacchus), whence the town and adjacent district are said to derive their name. In the most ancient record wherein this town is mentioned (of the year 1119), it is called Bachrecha. The stone can now only be seen at low water, and does not stand high enough to afford a view of the inscription said to have been engraved thereon. In the thirty years war, and in that with the French in 1688, Bacharach was frequently in a very precarious situation. The town and hamlets belonging to it comprehend above 1300 inhabitants, and 266 public and private buildings. It lies 21 miles E. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 2′ N. long. 5° 23′ E.

BACKNANG, a district and town on the Murr, with a special superintendency in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 15 miles N. of Eslingen.

BADEN, a margravate on the Rhine, in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the Lower Palatinate and the bishopric of Spire, on the east by the dutchy of Würtemberg and the county of Eberstein, on the south by Ortenau, and on the west by France, from which it is separated by the

## BADEN

Rhine. It is very fertile in wine, corn, and fruit, and has a superfluity of fish and wood. This country is particularly fortunate in its excellent regulations both civil and political. In the year 1783 the Margrave Charles Frederic abolished the vassalage, under which, till that time, part of his subjects had lived. The margravate is composed of Upper and Lower Baden; but it is more customary to divide it into Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach. The districts belonging thereto comprehend above 1000 square miles, but they are very much scattered. The margravate of Baden proper, which is 45 miles long, and 33 where broadest, is the largest connected part. The number of inhabitants in all the dominions of Baden is upwards of 200,000, who inhabit 21 towns, and above 600 villages and hamlets. The total revenues of the margrave are estimated at something more than 1 million gulden (or 125,000*l.* sterling). The margraves of Baden are descended from Herman, the second son of Berthold I. Duke of Zähringen, who died in 1074. He assumed the title of margrave, and married Judith, the heiress of the house of Baden; since which time that title has been annexed to the dominions of Baden, without any farther confirmation from the Emperor. After being several times divided, these territories were once more united in the person of the Margrave Christopher, in 1503, but they were again separated by his sons, Bernard and Ernest; the former of whom founded the line of Baden-Baden, and the latter that of Baden-Durlach. The first became extinct in 1771. The house of Durlach, which now possesses all the dominions of Baden, is of the Lutheran religion, together with most of the inhabitants; but there are likewise Catholics and Calvinists. The margraves rank at the diet of the Empire alternately with Würtemberg, Pomerania, and Hesse, and have three votes in the college of princes, for Baden-Baden, Baden-Durlach, and Hochberg, and likewise have a seat on the bench of counts, for Eberstein. The margrave's quota to a Roman month is 32 horse and 83 foot, or 566 florins; and to a chamber assessment he contributes 348 rix-dollars 89 kr. Besides the dominions lying in Swabia, the house of Baden possesses several lordships, particularly in Bohemia, and till lately some in Luxemburg; the former by inheritance, and the latter as a reward for services performed to the House of Austria, during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I.

BADEN, a district and town, the capital of Upper Baden, situated on the Oelbach, and surrounded with vineyards. It contains baths of boiling-hot water, and a palace belonging to the prince. It lies

lies 15 miles S.W. of Durlach, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 5° 47′ E.

BADEN, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Switzerland, on the river Limmat, has two caſtles, and carries on a great trade. In this place the Swiſs hold their general conferences; and in 1714, the negotiations which commenced at Raſtadt, between the Emperor and France, were concluded here September 7. The town chooſes its magiſtrates, and is governed by its own laws; ſo that the bailiff, who reſides in a caſtle near the town, cannot interfere therein. It formerly belonged to the 8 old cantons, but in the year 1712, in the war of Toggenburg, it was taken by Zürich and Bern, excluding the Catholic cantons, and confirmed to them by the peace of Arau, in 1712. The canton of Glaris, however, retained its part; ſo that Zürich and Bern poſſeſs 7 parts, and Glaris the eighth. The two former cantons appoint bailiffs 14 years, and Glaris for 2 years. About a mile from the town are ſome excellent warm baths, which are very much frequented. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Zürich, in lat. 47° 26′ N. long. 5° 59′ E.

BADEN, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, 15 miles S. of Vienna, on the river Schwöcha; within the walls it contains 3 warm baths, and out of them there are 9. Lat. 48° 1′ N. long. 13° 52′ E.

BAGNARA, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dutchy. It was laid waſte by an earthquake in 1783.

BAGNAREA, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in St. Peter's Patrimony; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

BAHNEN, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the diſtrict of Pyritz, 22 miles S. S.W. of New Stargard.

BAHRN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Ollmütz, at the ſource of the river Morawa: 21 miles S.W. of Troppau.

BALGA, an ancient caſtle and diſtrict of the circle of Brandenburg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the Friſche Haff, oppoſite Pillau. Near it ſtood the famous fortreſs of Honeda, where great numbers of urns, and other heathen antiquities, are met with from time to time: 22 miles S.W. of Königſberg.

BALINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 20 miles S. W. of Tübingen.

BALLENSTADT, formerly a county, but now a diſtrict of the principality of Anhalt, on the frontiers of Quedlinburg, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg. Thereto belongs the caſtle of Ballenſtädt, which ſtands on a high rock, and was greatly improved by the princes Victor Amadeus and Victor Frederic. In a valley near it is the ſmall town of Ballenſtädt, through which runs the little river Getel. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Quedlinburg, in lat. 51° 46′ N. long. 9° 7′ E.

BALTIC SEA, or EAST SEA, is properly a large bay of the ocean, between the coaſts of Denmark, Germany, Pruſſia, Courland, Livonia, and Sweden. This Sea has neither ebb nor flood, and its water is not very ſalt, on account of the many rivers which diſcharge themſelves into it. Its waves are not ſo large as thoſe of the German Ocean, but it is notwithſtanding very turbulent and dangerous. When agitated, it throws up on the coaſt of Courland and Pruſſia the ſo much celebrated amber in great quantities.

BALTRUM, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, belonging to the city of Emden, the capital of Eaſt Frieſland.

BALVE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Lower Rhine and dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Hohn, belonging to the Elector of Cologne. It lies 10 miles S.W. of Arenſberg.

BAMBERG, a biſhopric in the circle of Franconia, between Culmbach, Anſpach, Würzburg, and Coburg. In ſpiritual matters the biſhop is immediately under the Pope, and enjoys the privileges of an archbiſhop. He is the directing prince of the circle of Franconia. The greater part of the territories of this biſhopric belonged formerly to the powerful counts of Babenberg, and as they reverted to the Empire when that family became extinct, in 908, the Emperor Henry II. concluded to change the county of Babenberg to a biſhopric, which was not effected till 1006. The Emperor and his conſort, Cunigunda, very amply endowed this ſee, and the Imperial chancellor Eberhard was made the firſt biſhop, in 1007. The chapter is compoſed of 34 canons. The biſhop has the fourth place among the eccleſiaſtical princes at the diet of the Empire.

BAMBERG, the capital of the biſhopric of Bamberg, and reſidence of the biſhop, ſituated on the river Regnitz, which runs through it, and joins the Mayn not far from this place. It ſtands in a very fertile and pleaſant country. The number of inhabitants is computed at upwards of 23,000. The town is ſurrounded with moats and ramparts. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the newly-erected palace of Peterſburg, built by Biſhop Lotharius, in 1702; the cathedral, wherein Henry II. and his conſort lie interred; with the old epiſcopal caſtle of Geyerſwerth, and ſeveral convents. In the year 1585 an academy was founded here, which was changed to an univerſity by Biſhop Otto, in 1647. The colleges for medicine and juriſprudence were firſt added by the Biſhop Frederic Charles, in 1739. The univerſity is called from its two founders, Ottoniano-Fredericiana. In the year 1758 this town was taken poſſeſſion of by the Pruſſian troops; a heavy contribution was exacted from it, and from the reſt of the biſhopric. The ſame happened in 1762, when the Pruſſians again invaded Franconia. In the month of February 1784, Bamberg ſuſtained great damage by an inundation. In 1796 it was taken by the French. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Schweinfurth, in lat. 49° 56′ N. long. 8° 31′ E.

BARAU, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzenberg: 15 miles S. of Piſek.

BARBY,

BARBY, a county of Upper Saxony, on the Elbe, between Magdeburg and Anhalt, compoſed of 4 diſtricts; Barby proper, Roſenburg, Walther-Nieuburg, and Müchlingen. The family of counts of Barby became extinct in 1659, upon the death of Auguſtus Lewis, after which the territories and eſtates of it were divided. The ſovereignty of the county of Barby proper belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony, which gave it as a fief to the family of Weiſſenfels. Mühlingen and Walther-Nieuburg fell to the houſe of Anhalt-Zerbſt as a fief of the electorate of Saxony, and the lordſhips of Roſenburg and Egeln were annexed to Magdeburg. This county entitles the Elector of Saxony to a ſeat and vote on the bench of Weſtphalian counts, and at the circular diets of Upper Saxony. It pays to a Roman month 20 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 21 dollars 28 kr. In the year 1748 this diſtrict was ceded by agreement to Count Henry XXVIII. Reuſs, and the United Brethren. Barby, the capital, lies on the Elbe, which here receives the river Saale. It is well built, has an ancient caſtle, and a court of ſuperintendency, under which are the 8 pariſhes of this county. Since 1749 the United Brethren have eſtabliſhed a theological ſeminary here; in 1751 they obtained the chapel belonging to the caſtle for divine ſervice, and in 1754 they founded an academical college, or univerſity, for ſtudents from the Brethren's congregations. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Magdeburg, in lat. 52° 2′ N. long. 9° 39′ E.

BARCELONETTE, a ſmall county, compoſed of fruitful vallies, which lies among the Alps, and borders on France and the county of Nice. It formerly belonged to Savoy; by the peace of Utrecht in 1713 was ceded to France; but in 1760 was again annexed to Piedmont by exchange. Barcelonette, the capital, is ſituated on the river Hubaye, and was built by Raimond Berenger, Count of Provence, in 1230, who called it Barcelonette, in commemoration of his anceſtors, who came from Barcelona. It lies 13 miles S. S. E. of Embrun, in lat. 44° 24′ N. long. 4° 21′ E.

BARDI, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, and capital of a marquiſate belonging to Prince Doria, who has a magnificent caſtle there: 20 miles S. E. of Bobbio.

BARENSTEIN, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Müglitz, in the circle of Miſnia, in Saxony. Since 1711 it has belonged to the counts Holzendorf. Cloſe by it is a tin-mine, and a village of the ſame name: 17 miles S. of Dreſden.

BARGHOLTZHAUSEN, a town of the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Ravenſberg, about 20 miles N. E. of Münſter.

BARI, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Gulf of Venice, on the eaſt by Terra di Otranto, on the ſouth by Baſilicata, and on the weſt by Capitanata. The capital, lying on the Gulf of Venice, is likewiſe called Bari, is well fortified, and has a great trade, on account of its harbour. It has the title of a dutchy, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Long. 14° 34′ E. lat. 41° 15′ N.

BARJOLS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var: 27 miles N. of Toulon.

BAR LE DUC, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe. It is ſituated on the river Ornaie, and contains 1100 houſes and 8000 inhabitants.

BARLETTA, a ſmall town on the Adriatic Sea, with a good harbour, in the province of Bari and kingdom of Naples. It is the reſidence of the Archbiſhop of Nazareth, who likewiſe ſtyles himſelf Biſhop of Canne and Monteverde.

BARSÖE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Little Belt, at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt of Jutland: 7 miles N. E. of Apenrade.

BAR SUR AUBE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aube. It is celebrated for its excellent wine.

BARTH, a town and caſtle on a ſmall bay in the principality of Barth, in the Swediſh part of Hither Pomerania. The territory of Barth borders on Mecklenburg, the county of Gützkow, the iſland of Rügen, and the Baltic Sea, and is 50 miles in length and 40 in breadth. Since 1733 it has had a convent for nuns of noble extraction, erected at the expence of the king: 16 miles W. of Stralſund.

BARUTH, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the electorate of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, belonging to the counts of Solms, of the line of Sonnewald: 26 miles S. E. of Potſdam.

BARWALDE, a ſmall town in the circle of New Stettin, in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the families of Wolden and Zaſtrow: 16 miles W. of New Stettin.

BASEL, a biſhopric, bounded on the north by the Sundgau, on the eaſt by the canton of Baſel, on the ſouth by the canton of Solothurn, and on the weſt by France. The biſhop is a prince of the Empire, and has a ſeat on the ſpiritual bench next to the Biſhop of Brixen. His contingent to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 15 foot. As a member of the circle of Upper Rhine he pays annually into the exchequer of the circle 500 florins, and to a chamber tax 40 dollars 54 kr. He is in league with the ſeven Catholic cantons, and reſides at Brundrut, or Porentrui. Part of this dioceſe has, by degrees, withdrawn itſelf from the juriſdiction of the German Empire, but ſtill acknowledges the biſhop as its ſovereign. The ſeat of the chapter is at Arleſheim. It is compoſed of 18 members, part of whom are of noble extraction.

BASEL, one of the thirteen Swiſs cantons, the ninth in rank, bounded on the weſt by the Sundgau, on the north by Briſgau, on the eaſt by the Foreſt towns, and on the ſouth by Solothurn. It contains between 36 and 37,000 inhabitants, 7 bailiwicks, 3 towns, 27 pariſhes, and is of the Calviniſt religion.

BASEL, the capital of the canton of the ſame name,

name, and the largeſt town in Switzerland. The Rhine divides it into the great and little town, which are connected by a bridge over that river, 600 feet long. A kind of hatred ſubſiſts between the inhabitants of theſe two towns. The cathedral, the town-houſe, and the council-houſe, are worthy of notice. The univerſity, founded in 1459, has a fine library, a cabinet of coins, and a botanical garden. The chief power is in the hands of the great council, by whom the ſmaller council, compoſed of 60 perſons, is appointed. The nobility have no ſhare in the government. The Teutonic order and that of St. John have commanderies here. It is remarkable that the clocks of this town are exactly an hour faſter than elſewhere. Baſel was formerly a free Imperial city, but joined the Swiſs league in 1501. From 1431 till 1444, the celebrated council was held here. Lat. 47° 33′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

BASILICATA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by Bari and Baſilicata, on the weſt by Il Principato Ultra and Citra, and by the Mediterranean Sea, on the ſouth by Calabria, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Taranto. It is otherwiſe called Matera.

BASSANO, a town in the Venetian territory, with a diſtrict containing 12 villages. It lies on the Brenta; the town itſelf is not large, but the ſuburbs are very extenſive. The inhabitants of the town amount to above 10,000, and the 12 villages contain 20,000. The air of Baſſano is healthy, in winter not very cold, and for that reaſon the more favourable to the cultivation of wine and olives. The trade in ſilk, cloth, and leather, is likewiſe very flouriſhing. It lies 18 miles N. of Vicenza, and in lat. 45° 44′ N. long. 9° 25′ E.

BASSE'E, a town of France, in the department of the North, formerly a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but diſmantled by Lewis XIV. It is ſituated on the Deule, 6 miles E. of Bethune, and 11 S. W. of Liſle.

BASTIA, the capital of the iſland of Corſica, has a good harbour, and a ſtrong citadel on an eminence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. It was formerly the reſidence of the Genoeſe governors of the iſland. In 1745 it was bombarded by the Engliſh, and in 1748 beſieged by the Imperialiſts and Piedmonteſe, without effect. In 1794 it was taken by the Engliſh under Lord Hood, who kept poſſeſſion of it and of the whole iſland a conſiderable time. Upon their departure, it was again occupied by the French. Lat. 42° 20′ N. long. 12° 5′ E.

BASTOGNE, a town in the dutchy of Luxemburg, near the foreſt of Ardennes. It was formerly a much more flouriſhing place than at preſent, but is ſtill the fineſt and largeſt town in the dutchy next to Luxemburg. It was fortified by the French in the year 1688, and commonly known among them by the name of Paris in the Ardennes. It lies 29 miles W. N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50° N. long. 3° 27′ E.

BATENBOURG, a village of Gelderland, on the Maas, with a large caſtle. It belongs, together with the lordſhip, of which it is the capital, to the counts of Bentheim-Steinfurt.

BATTENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with an ancient caſtle, on the Eder, in Heſſe, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 14 miles N. of Marburg.

BAVARIA, the circle of. To this circle belong Upper and Lower Bavaria, the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, the Upper Palatinate, the biſhoprics of Paſſau, Freyſingen, and Ratiſbon, the provoſtſhip of Berchtolſgaden, the abbies of Kaiſerſheim, St. Emmeran, Upper and Lower Münſter (the three laſt of which are in Ratiſbon), the dutchy of Neuburg, the principality of Sultzbach, the landgravate of Leuchtenberg, the counties and lordſhips of the princes, counts, and barons Lobkowitz, Ortenburg, Ehrenfels, Wolfſtein, Maxelrain, Hohenwaldeck, Haag, &c.; and likewiſe the free Imperial city of Ratiſbon. The directing princes of the circle are the Duke of Bavaria and Archbiſhop of Saltzburg.

BAVARIA, the dutchy of, in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the eaſt by Auſtria, Saltzburg, and Paſſau, on the ſouth by Tirol, on the weſt by Swabia, and on the north by Neuburg and the Upper Palatinate. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Upper Bavaria is partly mountainous and woody, partly full of large and ſmall lakes, and therefore fitter for paſturage than ploughing. On the contrary, Lower Bavaria is more level and fertile; but both abound in corn, fruits, and wood. According to a calculation made in 1781, all Bavaria contained 39 cities, 75 market-towns, 4700 villages, and above 1,300,000 inhabitants. The Elector's revenues are eſtimated at nearly 750,000*l.* ſterling, and he enjoys the *privilegium de non appellando*. The ſtates of Bavaria are compoſed of the prelates, knights, nobles, and citizens, from the cities and market-towns. No other religion but the Catholic is tolerated in the whole country. Its exports conſiſt principally of cattle, corn, and wood. The quota of Bavaria, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 811 dollars 57½ kr. In return for the aſſiſtance which Maximilian Duke of Bavaria lent the Emperor Ferdinand II. againſt the revolted Bohemians, he was inveſted for himſelf and his ſucceſſors with the electoral dignity, and the office of arch ſewer, which the Elector Palatine Frederic V. loſt for attempting to obtain the crown of Bohemia, when offered to him. The treaty entered into with France by Maximilian Emanuel, the grandſon of the above-mentioned elector, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, during the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, cauſed him to be put under the ban of the Empire, and deprived of his dominions; and from 1705 till 1714 Bavaria was under an Imperial adminiſtration till the reinſtatement of the elector by the peace concluded at Raſtadt and Baden. Charles Albert, ſon of Maximilian Emanuel, upon the death of Charles VI. laid claim to the Auſtrian ſucceſſion,

ſucceſſion, which he endeavoured to obtain with the aſſiſtance of France. Fortune ſmiled upon him at firſt; but in 1742 circumſtances aſſumed a more unfavourable aſpect, and ſhortly before his death, at the beginning of 1745, he had the mortification of ſeeing his dominions in the hands of the Auſtrians. His ſon and ſucceſſor, Maximilian Joſeph, ſoon after his acceſſion, concluded a peace with the Empreſs Maria Thereſa, gave up his pretenſions, and thereby recovered his territories. Under his government arts and ſciences were cultivated in Bavaria with uncommon aſſiduity and great ſucceſs, and knowledge was thereby generally diffuſed. To him the academy of ſciences, founded at Münich in 1759, is indebted for its privileges. The ſituation of the finances was not ſo flouriſhing. The debts contracted by Charles VII. amounting to 40 million florins, were not only not half paid during his ſon's reign, but new debts to the amount of 37 million were made. In the year 1776 the expences exceeded the income by 76,000 florins. Maximilian Joſeph died December 30, 1777, and in him ended the younger line of the family of Wittelſbach, together with the dignity of Elector of Bavaria. Hereupon Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine, of the elder line of Wittelſbach, obtained the office of archſewer, and the fifth place in the electoral college: but great difficulties aroſe with reſpect to the ſucceſſion to the Bavarian dominions. The Houſe of Auſtria claimed and likewiſe took poſſeſſion of ſeveral diſtricts, although an agreement upon that head had been concluded between the Elector Palatine and Maria Thereſa, in January 1778. Frederic II. King of Pruſſia, for ſeveral reaſons, oppoſed theſe meaſures, and negotiation failing, hoſtilities recommenced between Auſtria and Pruſſia, in alliance with the Elector of Saxony; but they were concluded in May 1779 by the peace of Teſchen; whereby the Houſe of Auſtria only obtained part of the diſtrict of Burghauſen, relinquiſhing all other claims. In the year 1782 Charles Theodore eſtabliſhed a new fraternity of the order of Malta, from the eſtates of the Jeſuits in Bavaria, Neuburg, Sulzbach, and the Upper Palatinate. In the year 1785 Auſtria propoſed an exchange of the above diſtricts for a part of the Netherlands, in which the Elector was ready to concur, but the ſtates of Bavaria and the city of Münich, where he reſided, violently remonſtrated againſt ſuch a proceeding. The latter period is remarkable in the annals of Bavaria for the extraordinary zeal exerted to exterminate the order of Illuminati. Charles Theodore, upon leaving his former reſidence, Manheim, choſe for that purpoſe Münich, the ancient reſidence of the electors of Bavaria.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was once a conſiderable town, but is at preſent little more than a village.—In the year 1709, not far from Bavay, at the villages of Malplaquet, Tancines, and Bleaugies, a bloody battle was fought between the French and allies under the Duke of Marlborough, in which the former were completely defeated. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Le Queſnoy, and 12 N. W. of Mons, in lat. 50° 26′ N. long. 1° 11′ E.

Baume les Dames, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, on the river Doubs, 15 miles N. E. of Beſançon.

Baunach, a ſmall river of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on which is ſituated a village and diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to Bamberg, 7 miles N. of the city of Bamberg. One of the ſix cantons of Franconia belonging to the Imperial knights is likewiſe called Baunach.

Bauta, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on a rivulet which runs into the river Fers, 20 miles S. W. of Dantzig.

Bayersdorf, a diſtrict and town in the lower diviſion of Culmbach. Cloſe by, on the Regnitz, are to be ſeen the remains of the large caſtle of Scharfeneck, which was deſtroyed in 1634 by the commandant of Forchheim, Colonel Schletz, who at the ſame time ſet fire to Bayerſdorf. It has been handſomely rebuilt and provided with 3 gates. To the church belong a ſuperintendant and a chaplain, and the ſchool is under the management of a rector. The town poſſeſſes an extenſive juriſdiction between the biſhopric of Bamberg and the territory of Nürnberg. The number of Jews here is very conſiderable, and they have a fine ſynagogue and a large burial-ground. It lies 13 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 40′ N. long. 8° 34′ E.

Bayreuth, a principality in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the eaſt by the Upper Palatinate and Bohemia, on the ſouth by Nürnberg and Anſpach, on the weſt by Schwartzenberg and Bamberg, and on the north by Vogtland. It is part of the burgravate of Nürnberg, and is compoſed of the upper and lower diviſion. To the former belong the diſtricts of Bayreuth, Culmbach, Schauenſtein and Helmbrecht, Lichtenberg, Mönchberg, Gefrees, Creuſen, Pegnitz, Oſternohe, Neuſtadt, Wonſiedel, and Hof. The lower contains the diſtricts of Neuſtadt, Erlangen, Bayerſdorf, Hoheneck, and Neuhof. This province, and the upper part in particular, is mountainous, containing minerals, marble, game, foreſts, produces ſome wine, and great quantities of corn and tobacco (of which laſt 50,000 cwt. are annually exported), has good breeds of cattle, and tolerable fiſheries. Upon the death of the Margrave Frederic Chriſtian without male heirs in 1769, his dominions fell to the houſe of Anſpach. The revenues of the principality may probably amount to a million rix-dollars (about 175,000*l.* ſterling). To a Roman month it contributes 329 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 338 dollars 14¼ kr. At the peace of Teſchen the fiefs belonging to it in Auſtria were exchanged for thoſe which the crown of Bohemia poſſeſſed in Bayreuth. By the ſame peace it was agreed that whenever the line of Brandenburg ſhould become extinct in Franconia, both the principalities of Anſpach and Bayreuth ſhould revert to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg. The government of theſe two principalities was reſigned by the

Margrave Charles Alexander by a manifeſto publiſhed at Bourdeaux in December 1791, and aſſumed by Frederic William II. at the commencement of the following year.

Bayreuth, the capital of the above principality, between the Red Mayn, Miſſelbach, and Sendelbach. The palace, the reſidence of the prince, was burned down in 1753, but is ſince rebuilt; beſides which a fine large new caſtle has been erected. The town contains 1 Calviniſt and 2 Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a college founded by Chriſtian Erneſt in 1664, an academy, and a fine orphan-houſe. It is likewiſe the ſeat of all the colleges of government. In the year 1783 the archives were removed hither from Plaſſenburg. About 3 miles from Bayreuth is the beautiful hermitage conſtructed by the Margrave George William in 1718, and completed by the Margrave Frederic and his conſort, which is ſtill in good preſervation. In the thirteenth century, when Bayreuth became the property of the burgraves, this city, which is now ſo conſiderable, was ſmaller than the neighbouring village of Altenſtadt-Bayreuth. It lies 13 miles s. s. e. of Culmbach, in lat. 49° 55′ n. long. 9° 19′ e.

Beaumont, a town of the Netherlands, with a caſtle, in the county of Hainault, 21 miles n. of Rocroy.

Beblingen, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg; it is not very large, but has a fine caſtle ſtanding on a hill, and is ſituated in a very fertile country: 11 miles s. e. of Stutgard.

Bechin, the circle of, formerly one of the twelve circles of Bohemia, bounded on the eaſt by the circle of Czaſlau and Moravia, on the ſouth by Auſtria, on the weſt by Prachin, and on the north by the circles of Moldau and Caurzim. It is named after the town of Bechin, which contains an ancient fortified caſtle, and is ſituated between the rivers Leſchnitz and Mulda. According to the preſent diviſion it forms two circles; Bechin in the diſtrict of Budweis, and Bechin in the diſtrict of Tabor.

Beckem, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the river Werſe, 17 miles s. s. e. of Münſter. Beſides a collegiate church, it contains 2 convents of Auguſtine nuns. In the year 1734 it was almoſt entirely burned down.

Bedburg, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Erft, in the diſtrict of Hulchradt and electorate of Cologne, belonging to the counts of Salm-Reiferſcheid: 12 miles w. of Cologne.

Beelike, a ſmall town, with a Benedictine provoſtſhip, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 10 miles s. of Lippſtadt.

Beeskow, a lordſhip, diſtrict, and town, on the Spree, which, with the lordſhip of Storkow, forms a circle belonging to the margravate of Brandenburg.

Beilngriess, a ſmall town on the Altmühl, in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg and biſhopric of Eichſtett: 16 miles n. e. of Aichſtädt.

Beilstein, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine and electorate of Triers, ſituated on the Moſel, belonging to the Count of Metternich-Beilſtein. The Elector of Triers likewiſe has a part both of the town and lordſhip: 22 miles s. w. of Coblentz.

Beilstein, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, near Heilbron, celebrated for its ſprings of mineral water: 20 miles n. of Efflingen.

Beilstein, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Umbach in the Weſterwald, in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated in the territories of Naſſau, and belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Diez: 18 miles w. of Gieſſen.

Belcastro, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, near the Gulf of Squillace. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Santa Severina, and gives the title of duke to a branch of the family of Caraccioli.

Belgard, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Farther Pomerania, on the river Perſante, in the circle of Belgard. It is celebrated for its fair for horſes and cattle: 18 miles s. e. of Colberg.

Belgern, a ſmall ancient town in the diſtrict of Torgau and electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe, having a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and a good trade in beer: 7 miles s. e. of Torgau.

Belgrado, a ſmall town in that part of Friul which belonged to Venice: 13 miles s. s. w. of Udine.

Bellingwolder-Zyl, a ſmall fortified place in the province of Gröningen, near the Dollart, on the confines of Eaſt Friesland: 16 miles s. s. w. of Emden.

Bellinzona, or Bellenz, a ſmall town and bailiwick belonging to Switzerland, ſituated in a plain at the mouth of the Teſſino, in the Milaneſe, with three caſtles, wherein reſide the three caſtellans of the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, to whom jointly this bailiwick belongs. It lies 26 miles n. of Como, in lat. 46° 8′ n. long. 6° 39′ e.

Bellunese, a diſtrict in the Treviſan in Italy, belonging to the Venetian territories, containing good iron-mines.

Belluno, the capital of the Belluneſe, in the territory of Venice, ſituated on a hill between the rivers Ardo and Piave. It has a ſuburb called Campedello, and is the reſidence of a governor, and ſee of a biſhop. The council is compoſed of noblemen, ſome of whom are knights of Malta. The country is fertile in wine, corn, and fruit. It lies 12 miles w. of Aviano, in lat. 46° 9′ n. long. 9° 47′ e.

Belt—the Great Belt is the ſtrait between the iſlands of Zealand and Fünen. The Little Belt is the ſtrait between the iſland of Fünen and the coaſt of Jütland. All veſſels ſailing through the Great Belt are obliged to pay toll at Nyborg in the iſland of Fünen, to enforce which, a ſhip of war is always ſtationed there. Thoſe paſſing through the Little Belt pay toll at Fredericia, in Jütland.

Belzig,

BELZIG, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the electoral circle of Saxony, on the frontiers of Anhalt-Zerbſt: 14 miles N. E. of Zerbſt.

BENE, BENA, a ſmall town of Piedmont, in the principality of Carignan, 10 miles E. of Savigliano.

BENESCHOW, a ſmall open town with a large caſtle on the Oppa, in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Troppau: 10 miles E. of Troppau.

BENEVENTO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, at the conflux of the rivers Subato and Calore. Its territory extends a great many miles, has the title of a dutchy, and ſince the eleventh century has belonged to the Papal chair, yielding a yearly revenue of 6000 dollars. Since 969 it has been the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of inhabitants in the town amounts to 12,000: it was formerly much greater: 4000 were ſwept off by the plague of 1656, before which it contained 18,000. This was followed in 1688 by a terrible earthquake, which deſtroyed the town in a dreadful manner, and whereby 1400 perſons loſt their lives. The archbiſhop at that time was Cardinal Orſini (who in 1724 became Pope by the name of Benedict XIII.), who had the good fortune, when the archiepiſcopal palace was falling, to ſink down from the uppermoſt room to the very lowermoſt without ſuſtaining any injury. He afterwards ſpared no pains to repair the damage done to the town, and was therefore regarded as its ſecond founder. As St. Peter was highly reverenced in this town, the inhabitants are upon that account denominated the Faithful of St. Peter. The dutchy or ſtate of Benevento has good water, plenty of cattle, excellent fruits, abundance of game and corn, and good wines. During the conteſt in 1769, between the powers of the Houſe of Bourbon and the Pope, this dutchy was occupied by Neapolitan troops, but they evacuated it again in 1774. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Naples, in lat. 41° 7′ N. long. 12° 22′ E.

BENFELDEN, a town in France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Ill: 14 miles S. of Straſburg.

BENIGHEIM, a ſmall town with a Proteſtant pariſh-church and a Capuchin convent, in Würtemberg, near the Neckar, in a diſtrict called Zabergow. It was formerly a co-hereditary place; but when the family of Liebenſtein, whoſe portion was a fief of the electorate of Mentz, became extinct, the elector contrived to make himſelf ſole maſter of Benigheim: but in 1784 this town, with the village of Erligheim and half of Kleebron in Zabergow, were purchaſed by the Duke of Würtemberg for 430,000 florins. It lies 15 miles N. of Stutgard.

BENNICKENSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the county of Hohenſtein, in Thuringia, ſtanding by itſelf on the Harz, on the frontiers of Blankenburg, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It contains an iron-foundery; and both lines of the princely houſe of Schwarzburg formerly had a fourth part of its diſtrict: that of Sonderſhauſen was exchanged in 1675, and that of Rudolſtadt was ſold in 1741.

BENSCHE, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Jägerndorf, belonging to Auſtria: 13 miles W. of Troppau.

BENSHEIM, a ſmall town of the circle of Upper Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz, 10 miles N. E. of Worms.

BERAUN, a royal town on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Beraun and kingdom of Bohemia. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthenware. In the year 1744 the Auſtrians gained an advantage here over the Pruſſians, after a very ſharp conteſt. The circle of Beraun lies on the river Mulda, between the circles of Prachin, Pilſen, Rakonitz, and Kaurzim. It lies 14 miles S. E. of Rakonitz, in lat. 49° 57′ N. long. 11° 52′ E.

BERCHING, a ſmall town on the Sulz, in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg and biſhopric of Eichſtett, 22 miles N. E. of Ingolſtadt.

BERCHTESGADEN, a princely provoſtſhip lying in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, whoſe provoſt is an independent ſtate of the Empire. In ſpiritual matters he is immediately under the Pope. The revenues are eſtimated at 70,000 florins (about 12,500*l.* ſterling). His quota to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 20 foot, or 104 florins, and he contributes to a chamber aſſeſſment 121 dollars 66¾ kr. The capital of this provoſtſhip is the market-town of Berchteſgaden on the Achen, containing a fine church, a Franciſcan convent, and the caſtle of Fürſtenſtein. In the year 1736 it was much damaged by an inundation: 14 miles S. of Salzburg.

BERCKA, a ſmall town on the Werra, in Thuringia, belonging partly to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and partly to Heſſe-Darmſtadt; but Weimar has the ſupreme juriſdiction, together with other privileges: 10 miles S. W. of Eiſenach.

BERG, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Cleve, on the eaſt by the county of Mark and the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by the Weſterwald, and on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Cologne. It comprehends 9 towns and 8 villages or liberties, and belongs to the Elector of the Palatinate. The inhabitants are partly of the Proteſtant, partly of the Catholic religion.

BERGA, a ſmall open town of Vogtland, in the diſtrict of Weyda, belonging, with the caſtle of the ſame name, to the family of Watzdorf: 11 miles S. E. of Gera.

BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, part of the Venetian territories; bounded on the eaſt by the Breſciano, on the north by the Valteline, on the weſt and ſouth by the Milaneſe. It contains iron-mines and quarries of excellent marble.

BERGAMO, the capital of the diſtrict of Bergamo. It is fortified, and ſtands on a hill between the two rivers Brembo and Serio. The citadel in the centre of it has a ſubterranean communication with the fortreſs of La Capella, ſituated on an eminence out of the town. The number of in-

habitants in Bergamo and its ſuburbs (two of which have walls and gates) amounts to 14,000. Near the town is a meadow, in which a great fair for cattle is annually held. The trade of the town is conſiderable, particularly in fine twiſted ſilk, wool, and wine. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. It lies 30 miles N. W. of Breſcia, in lat. 45° 18′ N. long. 7° 25′ E.

BERGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and convent for nuns of noble extraction, in the iſland of Rügen, which lies oppoſite the town of Stralſund. It is the ſeat of the king's court of juſtice, and reſidence of the governor, who muſt always be a nobleman and a native of the iſland. The adjacent country is called the diſtrict of Bergen. Lat. 54° 27′ N. long. 11° 16′ E.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a city and marquiſate of Dutch Brabant, ſituated on the Scheldt, ſeparated from Zealand by the river Endracht. It was compoſed of four quarters, and had various maſters after the year 1287, when Duke John I. ſeparated it from Brabant. Upon the death of Francis Egon de la Tour, Duke of Auverne, in 1710, this marquiſate devolved to his only daughter Maria Anna, who in 1722 married John Chriſtian, count palatine of Sultzbach. It belonged to his ſon Charles Theodore, elector of the Palatinate, till he was diſpoſſeſſed of it by the French.

The capital of this marquiſate is Bergen-op-Zoom, a very ſtrong fortification. The little river Zoom runs through it, and diſcharges itſelf into the Eaſt Scheldt, with which the town has a communication by means of a good harbour. The States General, as ſovereigns of this city, kept a ſtrong garriſon and a governor therein. In the years 1586 and 1622 it was beſieged by the Spaniards, but without effect. In 1747 it was taken by ſtorm, after a gallant defence of three months, by the French, who, after diſmantling it, reſtored it at the peace of 1748. In the year 1794 it was again taken by the French, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. It lies 22 miles S. W. of Breda, in lat. 51° 30′ N. long. 1° 58′ E.

BERG-GIESSHUBEL, a ſmall mine-town, with a mine diſtrict, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, 15 miles from Dreſden, and 30 from Freyberg. It is ſituated on the rivulet Gottleube, in a delightful country, with a healthy air, and a celebrated ſpring of mineral water, which is frequented with much ſucceſs by vaſt numbers of patients. In 1735 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire. Lat. 50° 53′ N. long. 11° 40′ E.

BERGHEIM, BERCHEM, a ſmall town on the Erft, in the dutchy of Jüliers in Weſtphalia, 9 miles W. of Jüliers.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a ſmall royal mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 19 miles N. W. of Prachatitz.

BERGSTADTL, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 30 miles W. S. W. of Piſek.

BERGUES, a ſmall but well-fortified town of France, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North, between Dunkirk and Moncaſſel, having a communication with the former by means of a canal. Since 1788 a free paſſage has been made from the ſea, ſo that veſſels can go to and from the town. Lat. 50° 57′ N. long. 6′ E.

BERGZABERN, a town and caſtle on the river Erlbach, in the principality of Zweybrücken, on the frontiers of France. It is the capital of the diſtrict of the ſame name, which is likewiſe ſometimes called Neucaſtel, and lies 12 miles N. W. of Lauterburg.

BERKA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Ilm, belonging to Saxe-Weimar: 8 miles S. E. of Erfurt.

BERLEBURG, a ſmall town on the Berlebach, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Eder, in Wetteravia, in the county of Witgenſtein, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the counts of Witgenſtein-Berleburg. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Marburg.

BERLIN, the capital of all the dominions of the King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandenburg, and reſidence of the king, lies in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, and is one of the largeſt and fineſt cities in Europe. It is ſurrounded partly by walls, partly by paliſades, having 15 gates, and is 12 miles in circumference. It is properly compoſed of five towns, which have their reſpective ſuburbs, and are governed jointly by the ſame magiſtrates. Its handſome, long ſtreets, large ſquares, magnificent and extenſive palaces, churches, and other buildings, are ſcarcely to be equalled. It contains 32 churches, ſome of which belong to the Lutherans, ſome to the Calviniſts, ſome jointly to both denominations of Proteſtants, and ſome to the Catholics. The total number of houſes in the city and ſuburbs at the end of 1785, was 6644, which (excluſive of the royal and public buildings) were inſured in the fire inſurance office for 19,003,500 dollars. The number of inhabitants, which in 1661 amounted only to 6500, was at the above period increaſed to 146,647. King Frederic II. rebuilt a great number of its houſes in a very handſome manner at his own expence; and it is computed that he expended annually 400,000 dollars for that purpoſe in Berlin, and 200,000 in Potſdam. Berlin contains likewiſe many excellent manufactures, ſeveral academies, capital libraries, and a great number of ſcientific men; ſo that it may be looked upon as the ſeat of the belles lettres. Its police is admirable, and the exciſe yields an income of at leaſt 500,000 dollars per annum. The five towns of which this capital is compoſed are, 1. Berlin Proper, founded in 1163 by the Margrave Albert the Bear, in which are 39 ſtreets. In the King's-ſtreet are the new royal poſt-houſe, the reſidence of the governor, and the town-houſe, wherein the magiſtrates of all the five towns aſſemble; in Joachim-ſtreet is the Calviniſt academy of Joachimſthal; the Spandau-ſtreet contains the garriſon church completed in 1722—it is ornamented with a great number of colours taken in battle, and with paintings of the generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld,

References.

1 S.t Peters Church
2 Splitgerbers House
3 Truchsisihe House
4 Spital Market
5 Werdrick Town House
6 French & German Church
7 Princes of Prussias Palace
8 The Arsenal
9 The Opera House
10 The New Catholic Church
11 The Great Stable
12 The Anatomy
13 The French Church
14 A Square
15 Williams Market
16 Trinity Church
17 Eiters House
18 French Church
19 Middle Market
20 Market Church
21 Bohoemieu Church
22 The Octogon
23 The Rondel
24 Husars Stable
25 Jerusalem Church
26 The French Town House
27 Sebastias Church
28 The Church in Cologn
29 Wogelins House
30 Colog Fish Market
31 Kings Stable Place
32 The Kings Palace
33 The Cathedral & Court Chu.
34 The Parade Place
35 Prince Henry's Palace
36 Wall Garn Church
37 The Jews Synagogue
38 Great Guard House
39 Marys Church
40 The New Market
41 Behind Calands House
42 The Commandants House
43 Kings Hunting House
44 The Govenors House
45 Hacks House
46 New French Church
47 The Grey Cloister Church
48 Cadetten Court
49 Podwils House
50 Presbyterian Church
51 The Magazine
52 Great Fredrick Hospital
53 Kings Bake House
54 Manicks House
55 Molken Market
56 S.t Nicols Church
57 Krugeris House
58 The House for S.d Deputys of State
59 Berlin Town House
60 Post House
61 Jordans House
62 House of Langens
63 S.t Georges Church
64 Spandauer Gate
65 Monbijou
66 Charity House
67 Sophia Church

Spree River

Spree River

A
PLAN of the CITY
of
BERLIN.

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Scale of 3000 Feet
500 1000 2000 3000

terfeld, and of Major Kleiſt, the poet, which were preſented to this church by Rode, maſter of the academy of painting. The portrait of General Ziethen, which the officers of his regiment employed the ſame artiſt to execute, was afterwards added to the number. Here is likewiſe the extenſive building where the provincial aſſemblies of Brandenburg are held annually. In the Heidereuter-ſtreet is the Jews ſynagogue; and in the new market-place ſtands the Lutheran pariſh-church of St. Mary. At the corner of Roſen-ſtreet is the new general watch-houſe. In the Kloſter-ſtreet are the Calviniſt pariſh-church, the Lutheran academy in the Grey convent, and the royal manufactory, where the cloth is made for the king's whole army, and where poor people are ſupplied with work out of the great wool magazine. In Frederic's hoſpital upwards of 800 children receive inſtruction gratis. The former reſidence of the commandant is converted into a porcelain manufactory. We muſt likewiſe notice the building occupied by the royal corps of cadets, where 224 young noblemen are inſtructed in the languages, ſciences, and other things ſuitable to their rank; and the king's ſtorehouſe at the gate of Strahlau. The ſuburbs of Berlin Proper are compoſed of, 1ſt, The quarter of Spandau, or Sophienſtadt, containing the large newly-built houſe of induſtry, the new royal mint, ſtore-houſe and bake-houſe, the king's ſummer reſidence of Monbijou, the delightful gardens of Count Reuſs, the great hoſpital called La Charité, for poor and infirm perſons; and, 2dly, of the quarter of Strahlau, in which are the gardens of Counts Haack and Kraus, with the ſugar-refinery near the Strahlau-gate. Near the gate of Oranienberg is the magnificent hoſpital for invalids, erected by Frederic II. and completed in 1748. The number of officers and ſoldiers, with their wives and children, who are maintained therein, amounts to about 1000. In the neighbourhood of Wedden, near the paper-mill on the Panko, 1½ mile from the city, is Frederic's bath, which was greatly improved and rendered more convenient for uſe in 1761. Over the principal branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Köln, is the long bridge of free-ſtone, 160 feet in length, with 5 arches, embelliſhed with a metal ſtatue of the Elector Frederic the Great. 2. Köln on the Spree was likewiſe built by the Margrave Albert, and was formerly a ſeparate town, but its walls were by degrees taken down: two branches of the Spree encloſe and form an iſland of it: it has 25 ſtreets. Coming from Berlin over the long bridge, the royal palace firſt ſtrikes the eye: herein are to be ſeen the king's library, comprehending 150,000 volumes, the cabinets of antiquities, coins, and medals, and likewiſe the collection of natural and artificial curioſities. It likewiſe contains the ſupreme colleges of government, as the council of ſtate, the general directory for war, finance, and the royal domains, the general war exchequer, and that of the margravate. Near the palace ſtands the magnificent cathedral completed in 1750. Oppoſite to it are the new warehouſes. In the Broad-ſtreet, lined with handſome buildings, are the king's mews, and above them for the preſent is the newly eſtabliſhed Ecole Militaire, or academy for young noblemen. Near St. Peter's church is the Lutheran college of Köln. New Köln, part of the ancient city of Köln, contains 4 ſtreets, which run parallel with the Spree and the ramparts. The ſalt-warehouſe of Halle, the obſervatory belonging to the family of Kroſigk, and Splitberg's ſugar-houſe, are worthy of attention. The ſuburb of Köln, or Köpenick, is delightfully ſituated, and was in 1736 encloſed by the ſame outer wall as Köln. 3. Frederickſwerder was founded by the Elector Frederic William the Great, and has 19 ſtreets. Half of its church belongs to the French, and the other half jointly to the Lutherans and German Calviniſts. Near it are the French academy, the united Lutheran and Calviniſt academy in the old town-houſe, and the hall belonging to the college of phyſicians. We muſt not omit the old warehouſes, the old mint near the ſluice, conſtructed of free-ſtone, the king's ranger-court, containing at preſent the upper department of architecture, and the royal bank, the palaces of the margraves of Schwedt, and of the princes of Pruſſia, with the royal arſenal. The king's foundery, and the building called the prince's houſes, are at preſent occupied by the king's pages, by the ſtore-rooms containing the regimentals for the army, and by the ſtamp-office. Here is alſo a very uſeful inſtitution called the addreſs houſe, for lending ſums of money upon ſufficient ſecurity. 4. Dorotheenſtadt or Newtown, was built by the Elector Frederic William, who named it after his conſort. It lies between Frederickſwerder, Friedrichsſtadt, and the Spree, and is not large, containing only 6 regular ſtreets, with handſome and in part magnificent buildings, the moſt remarkable of which are, the church belonging jointly to the Lutherans, the German and French Calviniſts, Prince Henry's palace, the extenſive royal ſtables, over which was formerly the academy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, which is now removed into a private houſe. The newly-erected building over the ſtables now contains the royal academy of ſciences, the hall, painted in an exquiſite ſtyle, the library, cabinet of coins, &c. Beſides the above, here are alſo the aſtronomical obſervatory, the anatomical theatre, the ſplendid opera-houſe, the beautiful Catholic church finiſhed in 1773, but which belongs to Friedrichsſtadt, the delightful alley of lime-trees, about 1200 paces in length, both ſides of which are lined with the moſt magnificent buildings, the old menagerie, which is now converted into a variety of promenades, alleys, and labyrinths. 5. Friedrichsſtadt, founded by the Elector Frederic III. in 1688. It is larger than any of the other four towns, and has 23 ſpacious handſome ſtreets, amongſt which that of Leipzig is a magnificent one, and Frederic's-ſtreet is above a mile in length.—In this town the attention of a ſtranger is principally attracted by the large hall of government, in which the tribunal,

tribunal, ſupreme conſiſtory, and court of juſtice for the margravate aſſemble; the gold and ſilver manufactories belonging to the orphan-houſe at Potſdam, the royal porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand maſter of the order of St. John, the palace of Count Reuſs, the Trinity, Jeruſalem, and New churches, the church of the Bohemian Lutherans, called Bethlehem, the French church, the ſtatues of the generals Schwerin, Winterfeld, &c. The preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the trade of Berlin is occaſioned by its numerous manufactures of ſilk, wool, cotton, camel's hair, linen, Pruſſian blue, cutlery, and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. Its trade in books is very conſiderable, and it contains many printing-offices. This city was taken and laid under contribution in 1760 by an army of Ruſſians, Auſtrians, and Saxons, who, after plundering the royal palaces, were obliged to evacuate it in a few days, upon the approach of the king to its relief. Berlin lies in lat. 53° 30′ N. long. 11° E.

BERLINCHE, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the confines of Pomerania, 23 miles S. of New Stargard.

BERN, the largeſt of the Swiſs cantons, being in its greateſt length 180 miles, and 90 in breadth. To the weſt it borders on the cantons of Baſel and Solothurn, the county of Neufchatel and France; to the north, on the Foreſt towns, the Rhine, and the canton of Zürich; to the eaſt, on Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri; and to the ſouth, on the country of Gex, the Lake of Geneva, and the Valais. It is divided into the German and Italian part, the former of which lies to the right, on the river Aar, and the latter round the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel, and is called the Pays de Vaud. The whole canton compriſes 39 bailiwicks, and many towns and diſtricts, governed by officers with various titles, ſent thither from Bern. It contains above 1300 villages and 400,000 inhabitants. Before the French made themſelves maſters of Switzerland, the finances of this canton were in a very flouriſhing condition, and the debts due to it by foreign powers, as Saxony, Sardinia, Denmark, &c. amounted to five million rix-dollars. It is the moſt fertile part of Switzerland, and adheres to the doctrines of Calviniſm. It joined the Swiſs league in 1353, and, on account of its ſtrength, became the ſecond in rank next to Zürich. The chief power of Bern is in the hands of the grand council of Bern. The inferior, likewiſe called the daily council, is compoſed of 27 members; the number of both amounts to 299 when complete, which however is ſeldom the caſe. Spiritual matters fall under the cogniſance of the conſiſtory.

BERN, the capital of the canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, ſtands on an eminence. The Aar waſhes three ſides of it, forming a peninſula, which at the extremity by the ſtone bridge is ſo narrow as to admit of only a ſingle ſtreet, but it widens gradually for about 400 paces along the ſide of the eminence, after which it is divided into two ſtreets, then into three, and at laſt into five. On the top of the hill to the weſt, the town is ſurrounded with walls, ditches, and baſtions. It is large, and contains many handſome buildings; the three principal ſtreets are long and wide, with piazzas or arches on both ſides, for the convenience of walking dry in wet weather. The ſtreets are paved with flints, and are traverſed by a canal, which is of infinite ſervice in carrying off the filth of the town and in caſe of fire. Moſt of the houſes are built with free-ſtone, with which the above-mentioned canal is conſtructed.

By the great church are the public walks, raiſed a prodigious height on arches, and ſurrounded with walls and iron rails. Theſe walks command a view of a chain of mountains whoſe ſummits are always covered with ſnow, in the Griſons, above 70 miles from Bern. The cathedral, which is a beautiful Gothic ſtructure built in 1421, contains 40 pair of colours taken by the Swiſs from Charles Duke of Burgundy at Murten. The church of the Holy Ghoſt ſtands in the uppermoſt part of the city. The hoſpital and infirmary are two extenſive buildings.

The arſenal, beſides artillery, contains arms for 20,000 men. Herein are preſerved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his ſon's head. To the academy belong 8 profeſſors, a large public library, a cabinet of antiquities and coins: the ſtudents are maintained gratis. The regular garriſon of Bern is compoſed of 360 men. The citizens are divided into 12 claſſes. In this city all kinds of manufactures are carried on, as thoſe of crape, fine cloths, ſtuffs, ſilk, &c. It was taken in 1798 by the French, who are ſtill maſters of it. It lies in lat. 46° 52′ N. long. 5° 4′ E.

BERNAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria on the Nabe, 14 miles S. of Eger.

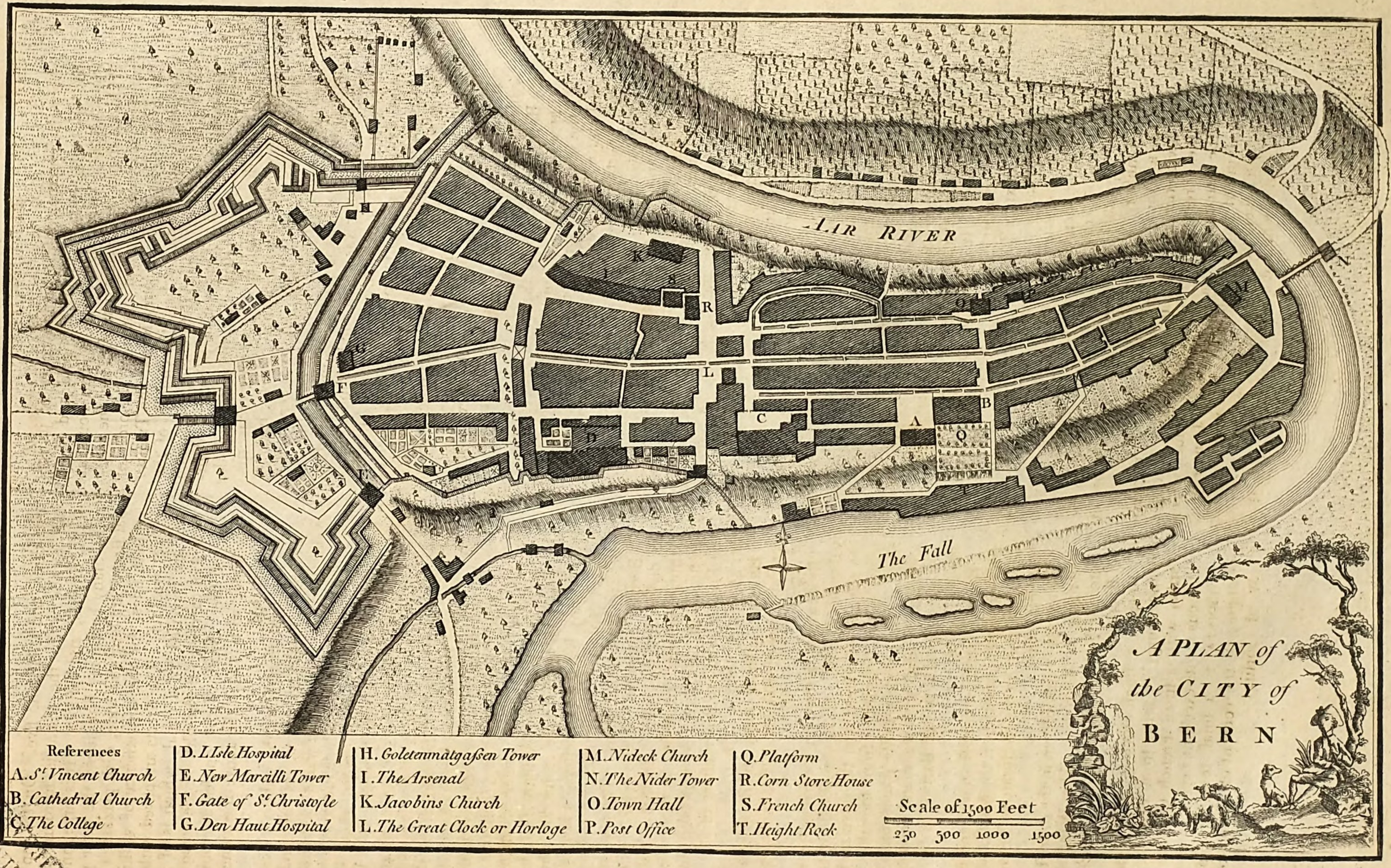
BERNBURG, a town on the Saale, in the principality of Anhalt. It is compoſed of three parts, the old and new town, and the town on the mountains, which is ſeparated from the other two by the Saale. The prince's caſtle ſtands on a high rock, and is ſurrounded with walls and deep ditches. It lies 15 miles S. S. W. of Barby, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 9° 32′ E.

BERN CASTEL, a diſtrict, town, and ſtrong caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the Moſel, with a bridge over that river, in the electorate of Triers: 18 miles N. E. of Triers.

BERNECK, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Gefrees, belonging to Bayreuth. The White Mayn iſſues from the Fichtelberg at this place: 9 miles N. E. of Bayreuth.

BERNO, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 15 miles from Berlin, on the river Panko, with a ſmall French Calviniſt colony. It is famous for its excellent beer.

BERNSTADT, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, belonging to the convent of Marienſtern: 9 miles S. W. of Görlitz.




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BERNSTADT, a ſmall town on the river Weida, in the principality of Oels in Sileſia, with a caſtle, where the prince reſides. Upon the death of Charles Duke of Würtemberg-Bernſtadt, in 1745, it devolved to the reigning Duke of Würtemberg-Oels. It contains about 1800 inhabitants: 20 miles s. of Breſlau.

BERSCHETZ, a ſmall town with a bad harbour on the Adriatic ſea, belonging to the county of Mitterberg in Carniola. The dark red wine made here, has a particularly fine flavour. It lies 12 miles s.s.w. of Fiume.

BERSSELO, a ſmall town on the Po, in the dutchy of Reggio, on the borders of Mantua and Parma, which was formerly well fortified; but its works were deſtroyed in the war ſubſequent to the death of the Emperor Charles VI. It belongs to the Duke of Modena, who holds it as a fief of the dutchy of Mantua. It lies 9 miles N. of Parma.

BERUN, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, ſituated on a lake in which are ſeveral iſlands: 16 miles N. of Bilitz.

BESANÇON, a city of France, capital of the department of the Doubs. It is ſituated on the river Doux, which divides it into the upper and lower town. It was formerly a free Imperial city, but in 1652 was ceded by the emperor and Empire to Spain. By the peace of Nimeguen it was, together with Franche Comté, annexed to France. It is large and handſome, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It was fortified by Lewis XIV. It contains an univerſity, and an academy of ſciences: before the revolution it was the ſeat of the parliament of Franche Comté, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who ſtyled himſelf Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; but ſince the peace of Ryſwick he never appeared at the diet. Long. 3° 50′ E. lat. 47° 15′ N.

BESIGHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict with two old caſtles, at the conflux of the rivers Neckar and Ens, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 11 miles N. of Stutgard.

BETHUNE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais, is ſituated on the river Bietre. The houſes and ſtreets are very bad, but the great market-place is a handſome ſquare. This town was taken by the French in 1645, by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, who retained it at the peace of Utrecht.

BETZENSTEIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town belonging to Nürnberg, as a fief of Bohemia. Beſides the caſtle where the bailiff reſides, there is another old caſtle ſtanding on a hill, with a very deep well. In the diſtrict belonging to it are ſeveral pits, from which the inhabitants extract great quantities of iron-ore, wherewith the neighbouring forges are ſupplied: 23 miles N. E. of Nürnberg.

BEVERGERN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with an ancient caſtle on the river Ems, in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſurrounded entirely with moraſſes: 5 miles N.W. of Tecklenburg.

BEVERUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, at the conflux of the rivers Weſer and Bever. A toll is here collected from the Weſer, and near it are ſalt ſprings: 20 miles N.W. of Göttingen.

BEVERWYCK, a large handſome village of Holland, on the Wyckermeer, which has a communication with the Y, between Alkmaer and Haerlem: 13 miles N.W. of Amſterdam.

BEUIL, a ſmall town in the county of Nice, in Italy, 27 miles N.W. of Nice.

BEUREN, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the biſhopric of Paderborn, near the city of Paderborn; it belonged to the Jeſuits from the year 1610, at which time the laſt poſſeſſor gave it to that order, till their abolition. At preſent the Biſhop of Paderborn has the greater part of the revenues. The church is a very handſome building.

BEUTHEN, a lordſhip in Upper Sileſia, which was made a free ſtate lordſhip by the Emperor Leopold I. in 1697. On the ſouth it is bounded by the lordſhip of Pleſſe, on the weſt and north by Oppeln, and on the eaſt by Poland. The inhabitants are moſtly Catholics, and ſpeak the Poliſh language. The capital of this lordſhip is Beuthen, or Upper Beuthen on the Oder. It belongs to Count Leo Maximilian Henkel of Donnerſmark, and is the ſeat of the government for the lordſhip. Lat. 50° 21′ N. long. 16° 38′ E.

BEUTHEN, LOWER, a ſmall town on the Oder, in a delightful country in the lordſhip of Carolath, in Lower Sileſia. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Great Glogau, in lat. 51° 43′ N. long. 15° 35′ E.

BIALEMBURK, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on the borders of Pomerania, 8 miles N. of New Stettin.

BIBEN, a ſmall town of Iſtria, in the county of Mitterburg, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Görz: 27 miles s.s.w. of Fiume.

BIBERACH, a free Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated in a valley watered by the ſmall river Reiſs. The magiſtracy are half Lutherans and half Catholics, and the inhabitants of both religions have one church in common. To the territory of this town belong 5 villages and ſeveral hamlets. About 2 miles from the town is the Jordan Bath, conducing at the ſame time to the health and pleaſure of the inhabitants. Its contribution, according to the matricula of the Empire and circle, is $65\frac{1}{3}$ florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 81 dollars $14\frac{1}{2}$ kr. It lies 20 miles s. s. E. of Ulm, in lat. 48° 7′ N. long. 7° 21′ E.

BIBRA, a ſmall town of the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Thuringia, containing a ſpring of mineral water. Since the year 1777 many improvements have been made for the convenience of perſons uſing the waters, which have occaſioned it to be very much frequented: 9 miles s. of Querfurt.

BICHE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. It was formerly the capital of a lordſhip which formed part of Lorrain, and belonged

longed at firſt to the counts of Zweybrücken, and afterwards to the counts of Hanau, who exchanged it in 1606 for the diſtrict of Lemberg. In 1738 it was ceded to France with the reſt of the dutchy of Lorrain. It lies 21 miles N.W. of Haguenau, in lat. 49° 4′ N. long. 5° 9′ E.

BIDGOSZEZ, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, 64 miles S. of Dantzig.

BIEDENKOPF, a diſtrict with a ſmall town on a mountain in Heſſe-Darmſtadt, ſituated on the Lahne, 10 miles from Marburg, famous for its iron-works and ſmelting-houſes, and likewiſe for its manufactory of woollen cloth.

BIEL, a town of Switzerland, on the river Süſs, between Solothurn and Neufchatel; it is one of the confederate places or allies of Switzerland. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. The Biſhop of Baſel, whom they acknowledge as their ſovereign, and to whom they ſwear allegiance, keeps a bailiff here. Near it is the lake of Biel, which abounds in fiſh, and whoſe banks are covered with vineyards. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Bern, in lat. 46° 56′ N. long. 4° 53′ E.

BIELEFELD, the capital of the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, was formerly a Hanſe town. The linen made and bleached here is famous both in Europe and abroad. It lies 15 miles N. of Lippſtadt, in lat. 51° 53′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

BIELSK, a town of Poland and capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, or Bielſk, on the river Biela. Lat. 52° 25′ N. long. 17° 20′ E.

BIENTINA, a village of Tuſcany, in the province of Piſa, cloſe by a lake of the ſame name, 10 miles N. W. of Piſa.

BIERVLIET, a town of Dutch Flanders on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name. It is ſituated on the Weſt Scheldt, and has been much damaged by inundations of the ſea. It lies 3 miles from Iſendyk.

BIESENTHAL, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow or Fühne, which riſes here out of the lakes and ſwamps. The adjacent wood is called the Foreſt of Bieſenthal: 22 miles N. N. E. of Berlin.

BILIN, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz. Not far from hence is the mountain of Bilin, whereon are found many rare herbs, ſtones, and metals. Here is likewiſe a good medicinal ſpring: 17 miles W. of Leitmeritz.

BRIX, a well-built and pretty large town, in the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the ſmall river Bela; has 2 convents for monks, a nunnery, and a commandery of the knights of the Croſs and Star: 14 miles N. of Saatz.

BILITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Nieplitz. Here is an eccleſiaſtical inſpection, under which are 5 pariſhes: 16 miles S. of Brandenburg, 22 S.W. of Berlin.

BILITZ, a ſmall principality of Upper Sileſia, bounded by the lordſhip of Pleſſe, the principality of Teſchen, and Poland. It was formerly an inferior lordſhip, but upon becoming the property of the princes Sulkowſky, it was raiſed to the rank of a principality by the Emperor Francis, in 1752. The town of Bilitz has a caſtle, and is ſituated on the Biala. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and amongſt the inhabitants are 400 clothmakers. It lies 16 miles N. E. of Teſchen, in lat. 49° 48′ N. long. 16° 39′ E.

BILLERBEECK, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, 5 miles N. N. E. of Coesfeld.

BILLIGHEIM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of about 200 houſes and 1000 inhabitants, in the diſtrict of Germerſheim, belonging to the Lower Palatinate, containing a Lutheran church, and another uſed in common by the Catholics and Calviniſts. It lies 4 miles S. of Landau.

BILSEN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, between Mäeſtricht and Haſſelt, on the river Demer. Near it is the celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for princeſſes and counteſſes, called Münſter Bilſen: 7 miles N.W. of Mäeſtricht.

BINCH, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault, in the Netherlands, ſituated on the river Haye, 28 miles S. of Bruſſels.

BINGEN, a town of the Rheingau, where the Nähe diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine, between Mentz and Bacharach, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Mentz. Near it is the Binger-loch, which on account of the rocks is a very dangerous place for veſſels navigating the Rhine. On an iſland near the town is the Mice tower, whither Hatto II. Archbiſhop of Mentz is ſaid to have retired. It lies 15 miles S.S.W. of Mentz, in lat. 49° 55′ N. long. 5° 32′ E.

BINNEN SEA, a gulf of the Baltic, between the coaſt of Swediſh Pomerania and the iſland of Zingſt.

BISACCIA, a ſmall town, which confers the title of prince on the family of Pignatelli, in Principato Ultra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza.

BISCHOFFSHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a Franciſcan convent and an academy, on the Tauber, in Franconia, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Mentz: 13 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

BISCHOFSLACK, a town with a lordſhip and ruined caſtle, in Upper Carinthia, which, together with its diſtrict containing 200 villages, belongs to the Biſhop of Freyſingen. A good trade is carried on here in linen, worſted, and horſes. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Laybach, in lat. 46° 18′ N. long. 11° 51′ E.

BISCHOFSHEIM, a town and diſtrict of Würzburg, 10 miles S. of Fladungen, and as many S. of Oſtheim.

BISCHOFSWERDA, a town in the circle of Miſnia and diſtrict of Stolpen, on the Weiſeritz, with a ſuperintendency, and a good trade in white yarn: 18 miles E. of Dreſden.

BISCHOFSWERDER, a ſmall independent town in Eaſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Oſs, which runs into the Viſtula: 28 miles N. E. of Culm.



BISCHOFSZELL,

BISCHOFSZELL, a bailiwick and town of Thurgau, in Switzerland, on the river Sitter, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Thur, with a caſtle: it is partly independent, and partly ſubject to the Biſhop of Conſtance, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle. The magiſtrates and civil officers are half Catholics and half Proteſtants. Both religions perform divine ſervice in the church. In religious matters this town is, together with Arbon, under the particular protection of Zürich and Bern. It lies 13 miles s. of Conſtance.

BISEGLIA, a ſea-port town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Trani.

BISEGNANO, a town, caſtle, and principality, giving title to the family of San Severino, in Calabria Citra. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

BISENZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, 12 miles s.w. of Hradiſch.

BISKAPIE, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kalicz, on the river Prezſna, 4 miles s. of Kalicz.

BISMARCH, a village of the Ucker Mark, in the circle of Stolpe, belonging to the poſſeſſions of the family of that name, in the Old Mark: 9 miles N.W. of Stendal.

BISTRITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 25 miles N.W. of Brinn.

BISTRITZ, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau.

BITESCH, Great, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, 16 miles N.W. of Brinn.

BITETTO, a thinly inhabited town of Naples, in the province of Bari; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari.

BITONTO, a town of Naples in the province of Bari. This place is remarkable for the defeat of the Imperialiſts by the Spaniards in 1734, in memory of which Philip V. of Spain erected a pyramid on the field of battle, and gave General Montemar, who commanded the Spaniards, the title of Duke of Bitonto. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of Bari.

BITTERFELD, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mulda, in the electoral circle of Saxony. It has a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and a ſuperintendency: 14 miles s. of Deſſau.

BLAMONT, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of La Meurthe: 14 miles E. of Luneville, 25 E.S.E. of Nancy.

BLAMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs and diſtrict of S. Hippolite: 9 miles s.w. of Porentrui, and 4½ s.w. of S. Hippolite.

BLANCKENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Thuringia, 5 miles from Saalfeld, on the Rinne and Schwartza. The caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the counts of Schwartzburg, is now in ruins. This diſtrict, to which belong 20 villages, is an Imperial fief, and is at preſent incorporated with the diſtrict of Rudolſtadt, belonging to the princes of Schwartzburg. It lies 3 miles s.w. of Rudolſtadt, in lat. 50° 42′ N. long. 9° E.

BLANKENAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Fulda, 10 miles w. of Fulda.

BLANKENBERG, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 24 miles S. E. of Cologne.

BLANKENBURG, a principality in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Lower Harz, bounded on the eaſt by Halberſtadt and Anhalt; on the ſouth, by Stolberg and Hohenſtein; on the weſt, by the principality of Grubenhagen, the county of Wernigerode, and the Upper Harz; and on the north, by Halberſtadt. It was formerly a county, and in 1690 was given by Anthony Ulric Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbüttel to his ſon Lewis Rudolph. It was raiſed to the rank of a principality by the Emperor Joſeph, in 1707.

BLANKENBURG, the capital of the above-mentioned principality, is 10 miles diſtant from Halberſtadt. The caſtle, where the prince reſides, ſtands on a craggy mountain, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt buildings of the kind in Germany. The town lies at the foot of the mountain. It is the ſeat of the chamber of juſtice, the conſiſtory, and of the ſuperintendency over the principality: lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 8° 45′ E.

BLANKENHAYN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the county of Gleichen, in Thuringia, belonging to the Prince of Hatzfeld, as a fief of the electorate of Mentz: 12 miles S. E. of Erfurt.

BLASII CELLA, a ſmall town of the principality of Götha, in the diſtrict of Schwarzwald. It has a good manufacture of fire-arms: 13 miles N. E. of Meinungen.

BLAUBEUREN, a town and diſtrict of Würtemberg, ſituated on the river Ach, at its junction with the Blau. At this place great quantities of fuſtian and linen cloth are made. The caſtle ſtands on a hill out of the town; and in the ſchool belonging to the convent upwards of 20 orphans, the children of princes, are maintained and educated under the inſpection of the abbot and 2 teachers.

BLECKEDE, a caſtle, village, and diſtrict on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Lüneburg. At this place a conſiderable toll is collected from the Elbe: 17 miles E. of Lüneburg.

BLEICHERODE, a ſmall town of the county of Hohenſtein, in Thuringia, ſituated between the Bode and Wipper, belonging to the principality of Halberſtadt, the ſuperintendent of which has a ſeat in the conſiſtory of Halberſtadt: 22 miles s.w. of Stolberg.

BLEISTEIN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Sultzbach of the ſame name, which, with the title of a lordſhip, belonged as a fief of Bohemia to Count Zinzendorf. Upon his death it was again annexed to the palatinate of Sultzbach, according to a compact made upon the election of Joſeph II. as King of the Romans: 25 miles N. E. of Amberg.

BLEYSTADT, a ſmall mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, on the frontiers of Vogtland, 14 miles N. N. E. of Eger.

Bliescastel, a conſiderable lordſhip of Weſterreich, belonging to the counts of Leyen, as a fief of the electorate of Triers, to which are annexed ſeveral other places, beſides the village and caſtle of Bliescaſtel, on the river Blies. It lies 4 miles W. of Zweybrücken.

Blockzyl, a ſmall town, and formerly a fort, of Overyſſel, with a commodious harbour on the Zuyder Zee, at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, called likewiſe the Old Aa, which here diſcharges itſelf into the ſea by two channels.

Blomberg, a town in the county of Lippe. The caſtle and diſtrict of that name belong to Lippe-Büekeburg: 17 miles N. of Paderborn.

Blumberg, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, in the territories of Fürſtenberg, near Stülingen, on the frontiers of the landgravate of Nellenburg.

Blumenfeld, a ſmall town in the circle of Swabia, 25 miles W. of Conſtance, and 8 N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

Bobbio, a ſmall town with the title of a county, in the dutchy of Milan. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Genoa. It is the capital of a very mountainous territory of the ſame name. In the year 1743 it was ceded to the King of Sardinia by Queen Maria Thereſa, by the treaty of Worms. It lies 30 miles N. N. E. of Genoa, in lat. 44° 49′ N. long. 7° E.

Bobenhausen, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the county of Hanau, with a Catholic and Lutheran church: 9 miles W. of Aſchaffenburg.

Bobenhausen, a village in the diſtrict of Ulrichſtein, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

Bobersberg, a ſmall town of the principality of Croſſen, belonging to the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Luſatia, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Bober. The adjacent country, comprehending a great number of villages, is called the diſtrict of Boberſberg. It lies 5 miles S. of Croſſen, in lat. 52° 3′ N. long. 12° 48′ E.

Bobrownik, a ſmall town in the territory of Dobrzin and palatinate of Wladiſlaw, in Great Poland.

Bocholt, a ſmall town in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Cleve; there are iron-mines in its neighbourhood. It lies 18 miles W. of Weſel.

Bockeneim, a town on the river Nette, belonging to the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, having 1 Catholic and 1 Lutheran church. The principal miniſter of the Lutheran church, who is commonly general-ſuperintendent, is appointed by Hannover, but the dean is choſen by the town: 13 miles S. E. of Hildeſheim.

Bockum, a diſtrict and town in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, inhabited by Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, who have ſeparate churches: 24 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp, and 26 S. E. of Weſel.

Boden Sea, likewiſe called the Lake of Conſtance, or Bregenz, abounds in fiſh, and is 35 miles in length, 15 in breadth, lying between Swabia and Switzerland. The Rhine runs through the middle of it. It is named Boden Sea after the caſtle of Bodmen.

Bodenstadt, a lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to a count of Walderode, 20 miles E. of Ollmütz.

Bodenwerder, a ſmall town on the Weſer, in the principality of Calenberg: 15 miles S. E. of Hameln.

Bohemia. See the Introduction, page 81.

Böhmischaicha, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 17 miles S. S. E. of Zittau.

Böhmischbrodt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles E. of Prague.

Böhmisch Leyppa, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. It belongs to Prince Kaunitz, and has an old and a new caſtle. The inhabitants derive a good ſubſiſtence from their earthenware manufactures and trade in cloth. It lies 17 miles S. of Zittau, in lat. 50° 40′ N. long. 12° 18′ E.

Böhmisch Wiesenthal. See Wiesenthal.

Bojano, a town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It gives the title of duke to the houſe of Caraffa.

Boitzenburg, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the county of Schwerin, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe. Here is a conſiderable toll, of which the houſe of Strelitz receives 9000 rix-dollars. It is one of the prettieſt as well as moſt thriving towns in Mecklenburg. In 1709 it ſuſtained great injury by fire, which has however been completely repaired. It lies 16 miles N. E. of Lüneburg, in lat. 53° 22′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

Boitzenberg, a diſtrict of the Ucker Mark, 10 miles from Prentzlow, with a caſtle and ſmall town, whoſe inhabitants raiſe a great deal of ſilk. It belongs to the family of Arnim.

Bolkenhayn, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a caſtle on a hill, which, with its diſtrict, was purchaſed in 1703 by the convent of Griſſau, of the barons of Zedwitz: 13 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

Bologna is, next to Rome, the chief town in the Eccleſiaſtical State, and contains 70,000 inhabitants. It lies at the foot of the Appenine mountains between the rivers Savena and Reno. The great number of churches and convents give it a fine appearance at a diſtance. In the church of St. Petronius the Emperor Charles V. was crowned by Pope Clement VII. in 1530, which is the laſt inſtance of an emperor receiving the Imperial crown from the Pope. In the Dominican church the founder of that order lies interred. Amongſt the remarkable buildings are the two towers of degli Aſinelli and de Gariſendi. The former was built in 1109, and is 371 feet high. This city is the reſidence of ſome of the firſt families, as the Ludoviſi, Buoncompagni, Bentivogli, Pepoli, Azzolini, Davia, Spada, Campeggi, Aldrovandi, Malvezzi, Marſigli, Lambertini, &c. from the laſt of which

ſprung

prung the much-reſpected Pope Benedict XIV. whoſe partiality to his native town was conſpicuous from his various donations of valuable books, inſtruments, and of his own private library. It is celebrated for being the ſchool of the Caracci, who, next to Michael Angelo and Raphael, contributed to revive a good taſte in painting; it is likewiſe famous for its gymnaſium, or univerſity, in which the ſtudy of the Roman law was brought to great perfection in the middle ages, and was called Mater Studiorum, or Mother of Academies. In the year 1712 Count Lewis Ferdinand Marſigli, ſo celebrated for his learning, inſtituted an academy of ſciences, which was incorporated with the Academia Clementina, founded by Pope Clement XI. for the ſtudy of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. Every two months a Gonfalonier is choſen as chief magiſtrate out of the ſenate, compoſed of 50 members, who elects 8 aſſiſtants, entitled Anziani, Ancients. This city and its territory having preſerved its independence as a republic through many viciſſitudes in the middle ages, voluntarily ſubmitted to Pope Julius II. and thereby preſerved many of their privileges, and among the reſt that of keeping an envoy at the court of Rome. The only tax received by the Pope is the duty on wine. The Papal governor, or legate, is always a cardinal, and he has a prelate as vice-legate. The archbiſhop preſides over ſpiritual matters. Among the many articles of commerce manufactured at Bologna, that of ſilk deſerves notice; which is very eaſily and expeditiouſly prepared by means of various mills on the river Reno, erected as early as the year 1341. The moſt remarkable among the natural productions of this diſtrict is a ſpecies of ſtone found near Paderno, which collects and retains the rays of light in ſuch a manner that in the dark it appears like a red-hot coal. The fertility of the country has cauſed the city to be ſurnamed the Fat. The Bologneſe contains upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, and is bounded on the north by Ferrara, on the eaſt by Romagna, on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and on the weſt by Modena. Bologna was taken by the French in 1796, but retaken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies 19 miles W. of Modena, in lat. 44° 30′ N. long. 9° 2′ E.

Bolsena, a village in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, on a large lake of the ſame name, containing 2 iſlands, Biſentina and Martana.

Bolswerd, a town in the province of Frieſland, near the Zuyder Zee, which carries on a very profitable trade in butter and light woollen ſtuffs: 13 miles S.W. of Leuwarden.

Bommel, not a very large town on the iſland of Bommelwert, in the Betau and dutchy of Gelderland, on the Waal. Near it is the fort of St. Andrew.

Bommene, a ſmall place on the iſland of Schouwen, in Zealand, probably on the ſite of the town of Bommene, which was annihilated by inundations of the ſea.

Bonifacio, a town on a ſmall peninſula, at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Corſica. It is pretty ſtrong, has a good harbour, which is very much frequented by trading veſſels, and a coral fiſhery. The ſtrait between the town and the iſland of Sardinia is called Bocche di Bonifacio, or Straits of Bonifacio.

Bonn, a city of Germany, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the upper diviſion of the electorate of Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine, and ſince 1268, when the Archbiſhop Engelbert II. was driven out of the city of Cologne by an inſurrection of the people, has been the reſidence of the archbiſhops and electors. It lies in a pleaſant and fertile country, is not large, but very populous. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, half of whom are artiſans, and the other half is compoſed of attendants on the electoral court. The whole trade of the town is in the hands of the Jews, whoſe number amounts to about 200, who inhabit a particular ſtreet containing 21 houſes. Bonn has 4 pariſh-churches, 3 monaſteries of mendicants, 3 nunneries, and ſeveral other religious foundations. Among the nunneries the moſt remarkable is that of the nuns of the congregation of Notre Dame, who are very ſerviceable to this city by inſtructing the youth of their ſex. Bonn was formerly a fortification, and was almoſt reduced to a heap of aſhes by the bombardment of the allied forces during the ſieges of 1689 and 1703, when the French were maſters of the town; for which reaſon there are but a very few old houſes to be ſeen. In the year 1717 the Elector Joſeph Clemens demoliſhed the fortifications of the city, and the ſame year laid the foundation of the magnificent electoral palace, which was nearly completed by his ſucceſſor Clemens Auguſtus. It was very much damaged by fire in 1777; but the loſs it ſuſtained at that time has ſince been repaired. The weſtern wing of this caſtle is called Buon Retiro: the eaſtern is the reſidence of the elector. In the caſtle is alſo preſerved the cabinet of natural curioſities, begun in 1769, and which has already been brought to great perfection. Bonn is likewiſe the ſeat of the colleges of government. The academy founded in 1777 was raiſed to an univerſity in 1786, and ſolemnly conſecrated in November the ſame year. Bonn was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Cologne, in lat. 50° 40′ N. long. 4° 44′ E.

Bopfingen, a ſmall free Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Eger. The inhabitants are Lutherans. The town ſtands in a delightful ſituation, and has the thirty-ſeventh place at the diets of the Empire, and the twenty-ſeventh in thoſe of the circle of Swabia, amongſt the Imperial cities. Its matricular aſſeſſment is now 20 florins, and to a chamber-tax it gives 13 dollars 65½ kr. It lies 19 miles N. W. of Donauwerth, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 8° 2′ E.

Boppart, an ancient town and diſtrict on the Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. It was formerly an Imperial city, but was mortgaged by the

Emperor Henry VII. to the archbiſhopric. The toll collected here from the Rhine is divided betwixt the Elector of Triers and the houſe of Heſſe, but the former has the greater part: 8 miles s. of Coblentz.

Borcholtz, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the river Bever, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Weſer: 20 miles N. of Caſſel.

Borcken, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Ziegenhayn, in Lower Heſſe, on the river Schwalm, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel: 9 miles N. of Ziegenhayn.

Borken, a ſmall but ancient town of the biſhopric of Münſter and circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Aa, near the Weſel, having manufactures of cloth. It contains a collegiate church, 2 convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John: 21 miles N. N. E. of Weſel.

Borgentryck, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 17 miles N. of Caſſel.

Borkelo, a town of the United Provinces in Gelderland, ſituated near the river Borkel, 13 miles N. E. of Zutphen.

Borkum, an iſland belonging to Eaſt Frieſland, ſituated between the mouths of the Eaſt and Weſt Ems; it is ſo low in the middle, that at time of flood the ſea almoſt divides it into two parts. It is governed by a bailiff, has a Calviniſt miniſter and ſchoolmaſter, and many of the inhabitants are employed as captains of Dutch and Hamburg veſſels in the whale fiſhery, and in the North Sea, Baltic, and Levant trade. Lat. 53° 35′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

Bormio, a province on the frontiers of Tirol, ſubject to the Griſons and part of the Valteline, which is wholly encloſed by mountains, and is divided into 5 communities. Its capital is likewiſe called Bormio, and is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Fredylſo and Adda. It is the reſidence of the podeſta or bailiff. Near it are celebrated warm baths. It lies 17 miles S. W. of Glarus, in lat. 46° 27′ N. long. 7° 46′ E.

Borna, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Leipzig, between two branches of the river Wiehra. It contains many manufactures of ſtuffs, and ſince the fire of 1750 many elegant houſes have been erected. Not far from it are the villages of Altſtadt-Borna and Wenigen-Borna: 13 miles S. E. of Leipzig.

Bornholm, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It contains nothing of conſequence except the caſtles of Hammerhaus, Svännicke, and the ſmall town of Rönne, or Rönneby, which has a fortified but not a very deep harbour. Lat. 55° N. long. 12° 30′ E.

Borok, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kalicz, 20 miles W. of Kalicz.

Bosche, a ſmall iſland off the coaſt of Frieſland, belonging to the United Provinces.

Boskowitz, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Ollmütz, 18 miles N. of Brünn.

Bossonens, a ſmall town of Switzerland in the canton of Freybourg, 13 miles E. of Lauſanne.

Bottenstein, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 12 miles S.W. of Bayreuth.

Bottwar, a town and diſtrict on the river Bottwar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. To it belongs the village of Little Bottwar: the town, by way of diſtinction, is called Great Bottwar.

Botzen, a famous trading town, ſurrounded by mountains, on the river Eiſack, in Etſchland, a diſtrict of Tirol. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiſs, and Italians. It has a caſtle, the reſidence of the Auſtrian governor of Etſchland, and at this place the courts of juſtice for Etſchland are held four times a year. It lies 22 miles S.W. of Brixen, in lat. 46° 32′ N. long. 8° 50′ E.

Bova, a ſmall town of Calabria Citra, with the title of a county. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

Bouchain, a town of France in the department of the North, in the diſtrict of Valenciennes. It is a fortified place, divided by the Scheldt into the upper and lower town. It was taken by the French in 1676. In 1711 it ſurrendered to the allies under the Duke of Marlborough; but the French retook it the year following. It was beſieged by the Auſtrians in the ſummer of 1793, but ſoon relieved. It lies 9 miles S. W. of Valenciennes, and 7 N. N. E. of Cambray: lat. 50° 30′ N. long. 59′ E.

Bovino, a ſmall town and dutchy of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, ſituated on the river Cervaro, at the foot of the Appenines. It belongs to the Spaniſh family of Guevara, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, with hot baths.

Bourget, a ſmall town of Savoy, near the Rhone, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. W. of Chambery.

Bourmont, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, 24 miles N. of Langres.

Boxberg, a diſtrict of the Palatinate, belonging to the grand maſterſhip of Mergentheim, having no connexion with the other diſtricts of the Lower Palatinate. Till the year 1632 it belonged to the family of Roſenberg, which then became extinct. In the thirty years war it experienced a ſimilar fate with the reſt of the Palatinate. In 1691 the Elector John William mortgaged it to Würtzburg, but it was redeemed by the preſent Elector Charles Theodore. The capital of it is the ſmall town of Boxberg, near Mergentheim, ſituated on the Tauber, with an ancient caſtle ſtanding on an eminence. To the town belongs likewiſe the adjoining village of Wölchingen, containing a Calviniſt and Catholic church. That of the Lutherans is in the neighbouring village of Epplingen. It lies 13 miles W. of Mer-

Mergentheim, in lat. 49° 28′ N. long. 7° 12′ E.

Bozzolo, a diſtrict and ſmall town, fortified in 1734, ſituated on the river Oglio, in the dutchy of Mantua, between Mantua and Cremona. It has the title of a principality, and was the reſidence of the princes of Bozzolo of the houſe of Gonzaga, which became extinct in 1703, whereupon the Duke of Guaſtalla accepted this principality as a fief from the Emperor in 1708. Upon his death in 1746, without iſſue, the Empreſs Queen took poſſeſſion of it; but in 1748 it was ceded to Don Philip Duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Guaſtalla, in lat. 45° 6′ N. long. 8° 15′ E.

Bra, a village of Piedmont, near the river Tanaro. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, which was diſmantled, and in 1628 was converted into a Capuchin convent. It lies 2 miles N. of Cheraſco.

Brabant, a dutchy, and one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Holland and Gelderland, on the eaſt by Zealand and Flanders, on the ſouth by the counties of Hainault and Namur, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Liege and Gelderland. It till lately belonged partly to Auſtria, partly to the Dutch, and was therefore divided into Auſtrian and Dutch Brabant. The former, to the ſouth, was the largeſt; the latter lay to the north. It contained 28 towns and 700 villages. In 1746 the French ſeized upon Auſtrian Brabant; but by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, they were obliged to reſtore it to the Houſe of Auſtria. Since the commencement of the preſent war the French again made themſelves maſters of the whole of Brabant; and the Auſtrian part was formally ceded to them, together with the reſt of the Netherlands, inſtead of Venice.

Bracciano, a pretty large town, on a lake of the ſame name, in St. Peter's Patrimony, which belonged to Livius Odeſchalcus, a nephew of Pope Innocent XI.; but after his death in 1713, became the property of the family of Erba Odeſchalcus. The neighbourhood of the town contains warm baths.

Brackenheim, a diſtrict and town on the river Zaber, in Zabergow, belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg: 6 miles S. W. of Heilbron.

Braine le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, formerly belonging to Auſtrian Hainault, about 16 miles S. S. E. of Bruſſels.

Brakel, a ſmall town on the Brucht, near its junction with the Nette, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was formerly an Imperial town, but in 1250 became the property of the counts of Eberſtein; and upon the extinction of that family in 1423, it was annexed to the biſhopric of Paderborn: 16 miles E. of Paderborn.

Bralin, a ſmall open town with a caſtle, in the ſtate lordſhip of Wartenberg, in Lower Sileſia, 9 miles E. of Wartenberg.

Brandenburg, the margravate of, one of the moſt extenſive provinces of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the weſt by the dutchy of Lüneburg, on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania, on the eaſt by Great Poland, on the ſouth by Sileſia, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg. It is in general fertile in corn, and abounds in wood, wool, fiſh, iron, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, has good breeds of cattle, many manufactures and handicraft buſineſſes. Its ſituation is very favourable to commerce, being interſected by numerous rivers and canals, whoſe banks are lined with a great number of towns. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, the remainder are Calviniſts. At different times, but particularly between 1685 and 1688, a great number of French refugees, Lorrainers, and Walloons (moſt of whom came from the Lower Palatinate), ſettled in this province. During the reign of Frederic II. till 1777, 7500 families of coloniſts had emigrated to the Electoral Mark, and 2600 to the New Mark: the two principal diviſions of this margravate. The former is ſubdivided into—

1. The Old Mark, between Prignitz and the dutchies of Magdeburg and Lüneburg;

2. Prignitz, between the Old and Middle Mark and the dutchy of Mecklenburg;

3. The Middle Mark, bounded by the New Mark, Luſatia, the electorate of Saxony, and Priegnitz;

4. The Ucker Mark, between the Middle Mark, the county of Ruppin, the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and Pomerania.

The New Mark is bounded on the weſt by the Middle Mark, on the ſouth by Sileſia, on the eaſt by Poland, and on the north by Pomerania.

At various times ſeveral ſmall diſtricts have been added to the margravate; namely, the diſtrict of Sternberg, the diſtrict of Cotbus, the lordſhip of Peitz, the county of Wernigerode, the diſtrict of Teupitz, the bailiwick of Schiefelbein, the diſtricts of Berfeld, Boberſberg, Sommerfeld, and the lordſhips of Schwed, Bernſtein, Vierroſen, Zoſſen, Beeſkau, Storkau, &c. They are divided amongſt the circles, and incorporated for ever with the margravate of Brandenburg. From this extenſive and powerful province the margraves of Brandenburg derive their title, whoſe family ſince 1769 has been divided into two principal branches—the royal family of Pruſſia, or the electoral line; and the line of Onolzbach, or Anſpach-Bayreuth. The former is of the Calviniſt, the latter of the Lutheran perſuaſion. The electoral quota to the defence of the Empire is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins. His aſſeſſment to the Imperial chamber is 811 rix-dollars 58½ kr.

The moſt ancient inhabitants of the margravate of Brandenburg were Swabians, who were followed by Sclavonian nations. The Emperor Henry I. ſubdued the margravate, and the Emperor Conrad III. gave it to Albert Count of Aſcania, together with the title of duke, and one of the arch-offices. The Aſcanian line became extinct in 1322, whereupon

upon the Emperor Lewis IV. gave the margravate of Brandenburg as a fief to his eldeſt ſon, who was ſucceeded by his brother, Lewis the Roman. The latter was followed by his indolent brother, Otto, who ſold the margravate to his father-in-law, the Emperor Charles IV.; Charles's eldeſt ſon, Wenceſlaus, left it to his brother Sigiſmund, who reſigned it to his couſins, Jodocus and Prokopius of Moravia. The laſt mortgaged it to the landgraves of Thuringia. Sigiſmund, after redeeming it, at firſt appointed Frederic burgrave of Nürnberg as governor of it, and finally as actual margrave and elector. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Frederic II. and the latter by his brother Albert, who divided the margravate, whereby his eldeſt ſon, John, obtained the electoral title and margravate of Brandenburg; Frederic had Anſpach; and Sigiſmund, Culmbach. The latter dying without iſſue, his ſhare fell to his brother Frederic. The Elector John was ſucceeded by his ſon, Joachim I. and the latter by his ſon, Joachim II. who introduced the Proteſtant religion. They were followed by John, George, and Joachim Frederic, whoſe brothers, Chriſtian and Joachim Erneſt, founded the younger branches of Culmbach and Anſpach, upon the deceaſe of the Margrave George Frederic of Culmbach and Anſpach. Joachim Frederic was followed by his eldeſt ſon, John Sigiſmund, who upon the death of the laſt Duke of Jüliers, Cleve, and Berg, laid claim to thoſe provinces, embraced the doctrines of Calviniſm, and acquired the dutchy of Pruſſia, as a fief of the kingdom of Poland. The reign of his ſon and ſucceſſor, George William, was marked by the unfortunate era of the thirty years war, whereby this country was a great ſufferer. But it attained to a more proſperous ſtate during the reign of his ſon, Frederic William the Great, who by the peace of Weſtphalia added to his dominions Farther-Pomerania, and the ſecularized biſhopries of Halberſtadt, Minden, Camin, and the reverſion of Magdeburg (of which he obtained the actual poſſeſſion in 1680). By the treaty of Wehlau, the ſovereignty of the dutchy of Pruſſia, with the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow, were ceded to him by Poland. He alſo obtained by compromiſe the dutchy of Cleve and counties of Mark and Ravenſburg. His ſon Frederic, the firſt king of Pruſſia, upon the death of Maria Dutcheſs of Nemours took poſſeſſion of Neufchatel and Valengin. His ſon, Frederic William, by the peace of Utrecht acquired the upper part of Gelderland, and by the war with Sweden, a conſiderable part of Hither Pomerania. He was embroiled with the houſe of Naſſau-Diez on account of the inheritance of Orange, which had devolved to that family upon the death of William III. of England, and eſtabliſhed a numerous and well-diſciplined military force, with which his ſucceſſor, Frederic II. made good his pretenſions to ſeveral Sileſian principalities, and by the peace of 1742 obtained the whole of Lower and the greateſt part of Upper Sileſia, and the county of Glatz. Upon the deceaſe of the laſt prince of Eaſt Frieſland he took poſſeſſion of that principality, agreeable to a reverſion of the ſame ſettled on his family in the year 1694. Beſides that of 1740, he was engaged in bloody wars with the Houſe of Auſtria in 1744 and 1745, in ſupport of the Emperor Charles VII.; from 1756 to 1763, for the preſervation of Sileſia; and lastly, in 1778 and 1779, concerning the Bavarian ſucceſſion. In the year 1772 he joined with Ruſſia and Auſtria in the firſt partition of Poland, whereby he acquired a great acceſſion of territory, by the addition of thoſe provinces ſince denominated Poliſh Pruſſia to his dominions. This prince raiſed the power and influence of his houſe to a greater pitch than it was ever before ſuppoſed capable of attaining. Upon his death in 1786, he was ſucceeded by his nephew, Frederic William II. At the commencement of the war with France this monarch joined the coalition againſt that country, but concluded a ſeparate peace in the year 1795. By the ſecond partition of the unfortunate kingdom of Poland ſeveral more of its provinces were ceded to the Pruſſian monarchy, in 1793. He died in 1797, whereupon his ſon, Frederic III. aſcended the throne of Pruſſia. This prince has hitherto ſtrictly adhered to the line of neutrality obſerved by his father during the latter part of his reign, no doubt waiting to embrace any favourable opportunity of ſtill farther aggrandizing the houſe of Brandenburg.

BRANDENBURG, New, a flouriſhing town in the circle of Stargard, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the Tollenſee. The walls which ſurround it are in good condition, and there are ſtill ſome remains of ditches, &c. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight. The principal church, of St. Mary, is a large ſtructure, and the town-houſe is worthy of notice. In the year 1737, 211 of the beſt houſes in this town were conſumed by fire. It lies 5 miles N. of Stargard, in lat. 53° 34′ N. long. 10° 55′ E.

BRANDENBURG, a large ancient town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Havel, which divides it into two parts, Old and New Brandenburg. The magiſtracy of both towns has been united ſince 1716, and in the new town is a court of juſtice. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, brewing, manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and trade, which is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, principally owing to the colony of French refugees ſettled at this place. The Jews in 1784 amounted to 21 families. In the old and new town together were 1297 houſes, 4 churches, 2 ſchools, and about 9000 inhabitants. The chapter is ſtill retained, belonging to the biſhopric formerly eſtabliſhed here, and is compoſed of 7 canons. It lies 27 miles W. of Berlin, in lat. 52° 27′ N. long. 10° 21′ E.

BRANDENBURG, a circle and diſtrict of Eaſt Pruſſia, belonging to the royal domains. It contains the village of Brandenburg, principally inhabited by fiſhermen. The caſtle is a large ancient building, and the adjacent country is very fertile: 13 miles S. W. of Königſberg.

BRANDIS, a ſmall town of Miſnia, belonging to the

the lords of Bodenhauſen, 10 miles E. of Leipzig.

BRAUBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rhine, in the lower county of Katzenellenbogen, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Near it are the forts of Markſburg and Philippſburg, and it contains many medicinal ſprings: 6 miles S. E. of Coblentz.

BRAUNAU, a town and Benedictine convent in the circle of Königingratz, in Bohemia, 14 miles from Glatz.

BRAUNAU, a well-built, but badly fortified town, formerly belonging to Bavaria, ſituated on the river Inn, below Burghauſen. In 1742 it was beſieged by an Auſtrian army, between which and the Bavarians a bloody battle took place here in 1743, to the diſadvantage of the latter. By the peace of Teſchen, in 1779, this town and its diſtrict were ceded to Auſtria, and now belong to the quarter of the Inn in Upper Auſtria. It lies 28 miles S. W. of Paſſau, in lat. 48° 14′ N. long. 10° 35′ E.

BRAUNFELS, a ſmall town, with a caſtle on a mountain, in the county of Solms, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Upon the deceaſe of the Count of Solms-Braunfels, this town and the county belonging to it devolved to Count William Maurice of Solms-Greifenſtein, who removed his reſidence hither. His ſon Frederic William was made a prince of the Empire in 1742 by the Emperor Charles VII. It lies 6 miles S. W. of Wetzlar, in lat. 50° 31′ N. long. 6° 6′ E.

BRAUNSBURG, a populous trading town in the diſtrict of Wermeland, in Weſt Pruſſia, ſituated on the Paſſarge, which not far from hence diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff. It is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Ermeland. An academy for Catholics was eſtabliſhed here in 1783. In the adjacent country are found agates: 18 miles N. E. of Elbing.

BRDOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Lencziecz.

BREDA, a large town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Merke. It is defended both by nature and art, being ſituated in a ſwampy country which may be laid under water, and is protected by baſtions and a very ſtrong citadel. In 1667 peace between England and Holland was concluded at this place. Some years ago a good ſtocking manufactory was eſtabliſhed here. It was taken by the French in 1793.

BREDENBORN, a village in the biſhopric of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia, 16 miles E. of Paderborn.

BREE, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia and biſhopric of Liege, 13 miles W. of Roermonde.

BREEVORD, a ſmall town in the county of Zutphen, a place of great ſtrength from its ſituation in a moraſs, and defended by a caſtle. It belonged to the houſe of Naſſau-Orange: 20 miles S. E. of Zutphen.

BREGENZ, a lordſhip of Swabia, on the Lake of Conſtance, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. Its capital is likewiſe called Bregenz, which has an ancient caſtle ſtanding on an eminence, called Pfannenberg, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Lake of Conſtance. This town is principally ſupported by its iron-founderies. To the ſouth of it is the defile of Bregenz, which commands the paſs into Italy. It lies 5 miles S. E. of Lindau.

BREHNA, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Bitterfeld and electorate of Saxony, which was formerly the capital of a celebrated county, the arms of which are ſtill retained by the houſe of Saxony. It was the property of the houſe of Saxe-Merſeburg till that family became extinct, when it was again annexed to the electorate: 8 miles N. E. of Halle.

BREMEN, a free Imperial city in the dutchy of Bremen, divided by the Weſer into the old and new town, both of which are fortified. It likewiſe has a harbour, which is ſituated 9 miles below the town. It is a large place, one of the Hanſe towns, and carries on an extenſive trade. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtracy, which is compoſed of 4 burgomaſters and 24 counſellors, who are all Calviniſts; but the Elector of Brunſwick, as duke of Bremen, appoints an officer who decides in criminal caſes. The cathedral, with the houſes of the chapter, and the Lutheran academy, belong to the Duke of Bremen. This town was involved in many conteſts concerning its rights and privileges with its former archbiſhops, and afterwards with the crown of Sweden at the time Bremen was ſubject to it: but after the Elector of Brunſwick obtained poſſeſſion of this dutchy, Bremen was confirmed in its privileges as an Imperial city in 1731, and all former miſunderſtandings were done away in 1741, by the ceſſion of the diſtricts of Blumenthal and Neukirchen, with ſeveral hamlets, to the dutchy of Bremen. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hannoverians. The latter did not evacuate it till the concluſion of the peace in 1762. Bremen lies in lat. 53° 6′ N. long. 6° 31′ E.

BREMGARTEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, 15 miles from Zurich, on the river Reuſs, which ſurrounds it in ſuch a manner as to form a peninſula. It formerly belonged to the counts of Habſburg, but at the beginning of the fifteenth century it formed an alliance with the 8 old cantons of Switzerland, which continued till 1712, when it was ſeized by Zurich and Bern, and retained by them at the ſubſequent peace, but Glaris preſerved its former juriſdiction. It lies 20 miles N. of Lucern, in lat. 47° 17′ N. long. 5° 56′ E.

BRESCIA, the capital of the Breſciano, in the territories of Venice, ſituated on the river Ganza, which runs through the town. It is well fortified, has a fine town-houſe, is defended by a good citadel; which ſtands on a rock, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. There is a good manufactory of fire-arms at this place. Auguſt 18, 1769, during a violent thunder-ſtorm, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck into the powder magazine, whereby 200 houſes were deſtroyed, and a great

great number of the inhabitants loſt their lives. This city was taken by the French in 1796, but ceded to Auſtria the year following. It lies 26 miles N. E. of Cremona, in lat. 45° 31′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

BRESCIANO, a diſtrict of Italy, belonging to Venice, bounded on the north by the Griſons, on the weſt by the Bergamaſco, on the ſouth by the Cremoneſe, and on the eaſt by Mantua, the Veroneſe, and Trent.

BRESLAW, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, and of all Sileſia, ſituated on the Oder. The ſmall river Ohlau runs through it and falls into the Oder. The two iſlands formed here by the Oder are called the Sand and the Iſland of St. John. It is a large, well-built, populous, fortified city, and carries on a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a Sileſian prince, on account of Neiſſe. The magiſtracy and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans, and it has two academies. At the end of the year 1702 an univerſity was founded here by the Emperor Leopold. The profeſſors of divinity and philoſophy were always to be choſen from the order of Jeſuits, but in the other two departments Proteſtants might likewiſe be appointed, according to circumſtances. In the year 1741 this city became ſubject to Pruſſia: in 1742 the king eſtabliſhed ſeveral colleges of government here; and after the peace concluded with Auſtria, not only confirmed it in its privileges, but was likewiſe pleaſed to make it the third city in rank in all his royal and electoral dominions. For the benefit of its trade, two additional yearly fairs were inſtituted. The biſhopric of Breſlaw is the only one in Sileſia, and immediately ſubject to the Pope, having made itſelf independent of the Archbiſhop of Gneſna. It has likewiſe a church for Greek Chriſtians. The population in 1787 amounted to upwards of 60,000 ſouls; of which number the ſuburbs contained above 17,000. The military included in the above calculation comprehended 5270, to whom belonged 3012 women. The Jews of both ſexes amounted to 2224. June 21, 1749, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck into a powder magazine, the exploſion of which not only greatly damaged and alarmed the town, but likewiſe occaſioned the loſs of a great number of lives. In November 1757, it was taken by the Imperial troops under the Prince of Bevern, after driving out and routing a corps of Pruſſians ſtationed there, but was again ſurrendered December 20, after the battle of Leuthen. Auguſt 1, 1760, the city was beſieged a ſecond time by the Imperial General Laudohn, but he was obliged to retire in three days, after throwing a great number of bombs and ſhells into it. It lies in lat. 51° 7′ N. long. 14° 45′ E.

BRETCHEN, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the circular diſtrict of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia.

BRETTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Criechgau, about 2 miles from Knittlingen, and 5 from Maulbronn. It was formerly a county, belonging to the counts of Eberſtein, after whom it fell into the hands of the margraves of Baden-Durlach, who in the year 1349 ſold it to the Elector Rupert I.; ſince which time it has always belonged to the Palatinate. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated Philip Melancthon. The houſe which belonged to his parents is ſtill to be ſeen in the market-place, with an inſcription, and his picture. In the thirty years war, many of the literati and wealthy inhabitants of Heidelberg took refuge in this town; but in 1632 it was taken and deſtroyed by the Imperialiſts. In the year 1789 it was plundered and burnt by the French, and all that was left ſtanding by them, being chiefly walls and towers, was razed to the ground by orders of the Imperial General Ogilvi, by which, however, he loſt the favour of the Emperor. In the year 1784 Bretten contained 262 dwelling-houſes, excluſive of the public buildings, and 2247 inhabitants. The Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have churches here. Bretten lies in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 6° 32′ E.

BREUNLINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the Briſgau, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 5 miles N. W. of Fürſtenberg.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Alps, 45 miles S. E. of Grenoble.

BRIEG, a principality of Lower Sileſia, watered by the river Oder. It is ſurrounded by the principalities of Oels, Breſlau, Schweidnitz, Münſterberg, Neiſs, and Oppeln. It contains 11 large and ſmall towns, is very fertile in corn, and has extenſive foreſts. It formerly had its own dukes of the family of Piaſt: but in 1675, upon the death of the laſt duke, George William, who likewiſe poſſeſſed Leignitz, Brieg, and Wolau, theſe principalities fell into the hands of the Emperor. Since the year 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia.

BRIEG, the capital of the above principality, is a well-built populous town, ſituated on the Oder, over which it has a long, lofty, and ſtrong wooden bridge. To the town belong four ſuburbs. The caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the dukes, was burned down in 1741, during the ſiege by the Pruſſians. It contains an academy, a Lutheran cathedral, a Catholic church, a Capuchin convent; and in 1770 a Poliſh church was erected. There are likewiſe houſes of correction and of induſtry. In 1741 it was taken by the Pruſſians, and very ſtrongly fortified. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Breſlaw, in lat. 50° 49′ N. long. 15° 12′ E.

BRIEL, a town of the province of Holland, on the ſmall iſland of Borne. It is well fortified, and has a good harbour at the mouth of the Meuſe. It contains nearly 950 houſes, and upwards of 5000 inhabitants, principally fiſhermen and pilots, who bring veſſels from the ſea up the Meuſe. At the beginning of the inſurrection againſt Spain, in 1572, this was the firſt town that was taken poſſeſſion of for the ſtates, which laid the foundation of the freedom of the United Provinces. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 1° 36′ E.



BRIENZ,

Brienz, a handſome village in the canton of Bern, on a lake of the ſame name, near the ſource of the Aar.

Brignoles, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, 18 miles N. of Toulon.

Brillon, a quarter, diſtrict, and chief town of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the Mönne: it was formerly a Hanſe town. It contains a Minorite convent and an hoſpital. Near it is found calamine. It lies 20 miles S. of Lippſtadt, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 6° 20′ E.

Brindisi, a town in the Neapolitan province of Terra di Otranto. Its harbour, which was formerly very capacious and ſecure, is now choaked up. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop; and in its territory are whole woods of olive-trees. Lat. 40° 48′ N. long. 15° 4′ E.

Brinn, a town in the circle of Brinn, in Moravia, at the junction of the rivers Swarczava and Switawa. In the year 1742 it was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but without effect. It carries on the greateſt trade of any place in Moravia, and, to increaſe it ſtill more, 4 new fairs were eſtabliſhed in 1749. Out of the town is the fortreſs of Spielberg, wherein the Imperial court ſometimes confines ſtate priſoners. In the year 1777 a biſhopric was founded here, and in 1782 the univerſity was changed to a lyceum, and removed to Olmütz. It lies 33 miles S.W. of Olmütz, in lat. 49° 13′ N. long. 14° 13′ E.

Brisach, Old, an ancient open town in the Briſgau, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, between Baſel and Straſburg. It was formerly very well fortified. In 1688 it was taken by the French, but by the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, it was reſtored to Auſtria. In 1703 the French retook it, through the miſconduct of the two commandants, Count Arco and Marſigli; but it was again ceded to Auſtria by the peace of Raſtadt, in 1714. In 1741 the fortifications were demoliſhed, and the garriſon and artillery removed to Freyberg. Lat. 48° 4′ N. long. 4° 18′ E.

Brisach, New, a fortified town on the Rhine, oppoſite Old Briſach, which, with the caſtle of Le Mortier, was built by the French, after the peace of Ryſwick. It is about 1½ mile diſtant from Old Briſach.

Brisgau, a province of the circle of Swabia, ſeparated, on the weſt, from France, by the Rhine, bounded on the north by the Ortenau, on the eaſt by the territory of Fürſtenberg in the Schwarzwald, and on the ſouth by the Foreſt towns. It belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria, except a few places ſubject to the Biſhop of Straſburg and the Margrave of Baden.

Brixen, a biſhopric of Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the biſhopric of Trent, the territory of Venice, and the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Saltzburg, and an independent ſtate of the German empire. The chapter is compoſed of 19 canons, each of whom ſtands a chance of attaining the epiſcopal dignity.

Brixen, the capital of the above biſhopric, and reſidence of the biſhop, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Rienz and Eiſack. It is entirely ſurrounded with high mountains, and celebrated for its red wine. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Clauſen, in lat. 46° 41′ N. long. 9° 23′ E.

Brouvershagen, a ſmall handſome town of Zealand, ſituated on the north ſide of the iſland of Schouwen, oppoſite Goree, with a harbour. It lies 5 miles S. of Goree, and 8 S.W. of Helvoetſluys, in lat. 51° 38′ N. long. 1° 30′ E.

Bruchsal, a town on the river Salza, in the biſhopric of Spire, with a fine caſtle, which is the reſidence of the biſhop. At this place is a fraternity of knights, called that of Odenheim, becauſe it was removed hither from Odenheim. The Biſhop of Spire is always provoſt of it, but as ſuch has very little power, as the chapter have taken it into their own hands. Nevertheleſs, in quality of provoſt, he has a ſeat and vote at the circular diets of Upper Rhine, and at the diets of the Empire, on the bench of prelates. His contingent to a Roman month is 1 horſeman and 7 foot, or 40 florins; and he pays to a chamber aſſeſſment 81 dollars 14½ kr. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Spire.

Bruck, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Lower Auſtria, on the river Leytha, on the frontiers of Hungary, belonging to the Counts Harrach.

Bruck, a fine ſmall town of Argow, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Aar, with a ſtone bridge over that river. It has its own court of judicature and magiſtracy, but appeals go to the canton of Bern, to which it was mortgaged in 1415, by the Emperor Sigiſmund, and which has retained poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Zürich.

Bruck, a town on the river Mür, in Upper Stiria, containing ſcarcely 200 houſes. The inhabitants are almoſt all in good circumſtances, owing principally to its being ſuch a great thoroughfare, for two high roads meet here; namely, that from Vienna, through Grätz, to Trieſte; and that from Italy, by Clagenfurt, to Vienna. It lies 18 miles N. of Grätz.

Bruck, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the electoral circle of Saxony, 9 miles N. E. of Belzig.

Bruckenau, a ſmall town on the river Sinn, in the biſhopric of Fulda, near which is a ſpring of mineral water: 15 miles S. S. E. of Fulda.

Brudzew, New, a town of Poland, on a branch of the river Warta, 30 miles N. N. W. of Kalicz.

Bruel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 12 miles N. E. of Schwerin.

Bruel, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper archbiſhopric of Cologne, in a delightful country, with a magnificent electoral palace, a menagerie, and hunting-ſeat, called Falkenluſt: 6 miles S. of Cologne.

Bruges, a city in that part of Flanders formerly belonging to Auſtria. It ſtands on ſeveral canals communicating with Oſtend, Ghent, Sluys, &c. and carries on a great trade in wool, cotton, tapeſtry, and ſilk ſtuffs. Near the town is a rope manufactory, and in it a ſchool, where inſtruction in navigation is given gratis. It has likewiſe a large exchange, and was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mechlin. In the year 1430 the order of the Golden Fleece was inſtituted here, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. Bruges ſubmitted to the French in 1794. Lat. 51° 13′ N. long. 51′ E.

Bruggen, a town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Jüliers, on the Schwalm, 6 miles N.E. of Ruremond.

Brugneto, a ſmall town in the territory of Genoa, on the river Verra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Genoa: 10 miles N.W. of Spezzia.

Brumau, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 30 miles E. of Hradiſch.

Brunswick, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Lüneburg, on the weſt by the circle of Weſtphalia, from which it is ſeparated by the Weſer, on the ſouth by Heſſe and the Eichsfeld, on the eaſt by Thuringia, Anhalt, Halberſtadt, and the dutchy of Magdeburg. The dukes of Brunſwick are at preſent divided into two principal lines, deſcended from Henry and William, ſons of Duke Erneſt: the elder branch is that of Wolfenbüttel, and the younger, the electoral line of Hannover.

Brunswick, a large fortified trading town, on the river Ocker, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel. This town formerly poſſeſſed extenſive privileges, and had many conteſts with the dukes; but in 1671 it was taken by Duke Rudolph Auguſtus, and is now entirely ſubject to Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel. The ducal palace is called the Grey Court. In 1745 the Collegium Carolinum was eſtabliſhed here, in which young people of quality are inſtructed in languages and ſciences. In 1530 the firſt ſpinning-wheels were made at this place, by one Jürger, a ſtone-maſon and ſtatuary; and its celebrated beer, called mum, ſo named after its inventor, Chriſtian Mumme, is exported even to Aſia, without ſpoiling. The number of inhabitants is not quite 20,000. This town contains 10 Lutheran churches, 1 for French Calviniſts, and 1 for Catholics. It lies 7 miles N. of Wolfenbüttel, in lat. 52° 15′ N. long. 8° 23′ E.

Brussels, the capital of the dutchy of Brabant, on the river Sienne, or Senne, from which ſeveral canals are carried into the town. It is large, populous, handſome, well fortified, having a caſtle called Fort Monterey, and flouriſhing, both with reſpect to its commerce and manufactures. That of lace employs in and near Bruſſels 10,000 perſons. The other moſt remarkable manufactures are thoſe of cards, iron, and tobacco: the latter affords employment for 200 hands. In the year 1785 the number of inhabitants was eſtimated at 100,000. The citizens are divided into 52 claſſes, which form 9 great diviſions, called the Nine Nations. The governor-general of the Auſtrian Netherlands reſided in the palace belonging to the Prince of Orange, his own having been burnt down in 1731, with all the valuable effects and the archives. On the ſite of it has been erected the preſent Place Royale, upon which the city and government have expended great ſums of money. It is a regular ſquare, and the houſes are likewiſe uniform, and built in a capital ſtyle. In the midſt of it a ſtatue of Prince Charles of Lorrain, at that time governor-general, was erected in 1775, by the inhabitants of the Netherlands. In the year 1749 an academy of young noblemen was eſtabliſhed here, and in 1772 an Imperial and Royal academy of arts and ſciences. It was likewiſe the ſeat of the privy council, the council of finance, and other colleges of government. Bruſſels was taken by the French in 1792, who were obliged to quit it again in March the year following; but it was retaken by them in the ſummer of 1794. It lies 25 miles S. of Antwerp, in lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 2° 2′ E.

Brussow, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the Ucker Mark, in the circle of Stolpe.

Bruyeres, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, 11 miles E. of Epinal.

Brzesc, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Bielſk, 32 miles N.W. of Bielſk.

Brzesnitz, a royal mine-town, in the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia. It has conſiderable manufactures of laces, fire-arms, iron, and wire: 18 miles N.N.E. of Carlſbad.

Brzeznitz, a ſmall open town in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Kolowrat.

Bublitz, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, ſituated on the Gozel, 13 miles N. of New Stettin.

Buccari, a market-town and caſtle in Hungarian Croatia, on the ſea-coaſt. It belonged formerly, with ſeveral neighbouring places, to the counts Serini; but in 1670, when Count Peter Serini was beheaded for a conſpiracy againſt the Emperor Leopold, this town was confiſcated, together with his other eſtates. It lies 12 miles E. of Fiume, in lat. 45° 37′ N. long. 12° 37′ E.

Buch, a village in the circle of Tangermünde, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, over which there is a ferry at this place.

Buchau, a caſtle and ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, formerly belonging to the barons Prinzen of Buchau, but now to the counts of Hartig: 11 miles E. of Carlſbad.

Buchau, a free Imperial town of the circle of Swabia, on the Feder See. At the diets of the Empire it has the thirty-ſixth place on the Swabian bench. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 4 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 16 dollars 19½ kr. In the

town is the free ſecular convent of Buchau, containing 9 ladies, the daughters of counts or barons, who, as well as their abbeſs, are allowed to marry. The latter has a ſeat and vote at the diets of the circle of Swabia, but not at thoſe of the Empire. The quota of this convent is 2 horſe and 6 foot, or 48 florins; and to a chamber tax it gives 40 dollars 45 kr. The town lies 8 miles w. of Biberach, in lat. 48° 7′ N. long. 7° 8′ E.

Buchen, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Amorbach and electorate of Mentz, 13 miles w. of Biſchoffsheim.

Buchholtz, a diſtrict and village, with the privileges of a town, ſituated on the Dahme, in the circle of Beeſkow and Storkow, in the margravate of Brandenburg: 30 miles s. E. of Berlin.

Buchholtz, a ſmall mine-town of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It is a mile diſtant from Annaberg, towards Schlettau, and is famous for the lace made here. It lies in lat. 50° 32′ N. long. 10° 39′ E.

Buchorn, a ſmall free Imperial city of Swabia in Algow, on the Lake of Conſtance. It is a noted depoſit for merchandize going from St. Gall over the lake to Swabia, or from Swabia to Switzerland. To it belongs the lordſhip of Baumgarten, and it is under the protection of the city of Ueberlingen. Its aſſeſſment to a Roman month is 13 florins, and it contributes to the Imperial chamber 20 dollars 27 kr. It lies 13 miles N. E. of Conſtance, in lat. 47° 41′ N. long. 7° 5′ E.

Buchsweiller, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Haguenau. It formerly belonged, together with the lordſhip of Lichtenberg, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It lies 13 miles w. of Haguenau.

Buckeburg, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict in the county of Schaumburg, on the river Aa, belonging to the counts of Lippe of the line of Bückeburg. It lies 8 miles s. E. of Minden, in lat. 52° 18′ N. long. 6° 33′ E.

Buckow, a pretty large town in the circle of Upper Barnim, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a ſmall lake. The adjacent country yields very good hops: 32 miles E. of Berlin.

Budin, a town, with a caſtle, on the Eger, in the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein. In 1759 the town ſuffered greatly from the Pruſſians, by whom part of it was laid in aſhes. It was ſtill more unfortunate in 1783, when the whole of it was deſtroyed by fire, except 5 houſes, the poſt-houſe, and part of the church: 9 miles s. of Leitmeritz.

Budingen, a town, with a caſtle, the capital of the county of Upper Yſenburg, in Wetteravia, ſituated on the river Sambach, the reſidence of the count. The town has two ſuburbs, the old and the new; near the latter is a large village, which may alſo be conſidered as a ſuburb. Near it is the foreſt of Büdingen. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 50° 20′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

Budissin, or Bautzen, the capital of the margravate of Upper Luſatia, and the firſt of the 6 towns ſituated on the Spree, with a caſtle upon a rock, called Orienburg, the reſidence of a deputy-governor. This town contains a Catholic foundation, the provoſt of which is a Proteſtant, being choſen from the canons of Meiſſen. The cathedral belongs partly to the Catholics, and partly to the Proteſtants. The adjacent country being entirely inhabited by Vandals, that language is in very general uſe here. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the council-houſe, the library belonging to the council, the college, the orphan-houſe, and houſe of correction. The trade ariſing from the various manufactures is very conſiderable; but that of cloth, which was its principal ſupport, is not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. The number of inhabitants is between 9 and 10,000. In the years 1709, 1760, and 1767, Bautzen ſuffered ſeverely by fire. It lies 30 miles E. of Dreſden, in lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 12° 5′ E.

Budweis, a large town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, fortified in the ancient manner, and ſituated on the Mulda. In 1783 it was made the ſee of a biſhop. It lies in lat. 49° 2′ N. long. 12° E.

Budweis, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, 16 miles s. E. of Znaym.

Bukow, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is likewiſe called New Bukow, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjacent village of Old Bukow: 17 miles w. of Roſtock.

Bulach, a village between Zürich and Egliſau, under the protection of the canton of Zürich, for which it pays a ſum of money, but has its own magiſtracy. The great council, in whom is veſted the chief power, conſiſts of 30 members; and the ſmaller, which poſſeſſes the executive part, is compoſed of 12. It lies 12 miles N. of Zürich.

Bulach, a ſmall town and diſtrict near the river Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, divided into Old and New Bulach. The town itſelf is generally called New Bulach, and Old Bulach is only an inſignificant village, about a mile from it. Here are ſome very celebrated copper-mines: 15 miles w. of Böblingen.

Bunde, a town in the circle of Weſtphalia and county of Ravenſberg. Its trade conſiſts in thread and coarſe linen; and near it is a medicinal ſpring, diſcovered in 1748: 21 miles s. of Minden.

Bunzlau, a town of Sileſia, on the river Bober, in the principality of Jauer. At this place is made a kind of beautiful brown earthen-ware, with gold and ſilver flowers. Near it is the ſpring ſo celebrated by the Sileſian poets on account of its pure and wholeſome water. About 5 miles from hence runs the Queiſs, which is the boundary between Sileſia and Luſatia. It lies 23 miles E. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 15′ N. long. 13° 18′ E.

Burchen, a ſmall town in the electorate of Mentz and circle of Lower Rhine, 14 miles s. E. of Biſchofsſheim.

Buren, a ſmall town of the Betau, in Dutch Gelderland, on a branch of the Linge, called the Milldam.

Milldam. It has a fortified caſtle, and belonged to the Stadtholder.

BUREN, a ſmall town and bailiwick in the canton of Bern, with a bridge over the river Aar, 6 miles S.W. of Solothurn.

BURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Gelderland, between Anholt and Dotekum, ſituated on the Old Yſſel, 14 miles S. E. of Doeſburg.

BURG, a town on the Ihle, in the circle of Jerichow and dutchy of Magdeburg; containing 2 Lutheran churches, and good woollen manufactures: 11 miles N. of Magdeburg.

BURG, a ſmall town on the Wipper, in the diſtrict of Solingen and Burg, in the dutchy of Berg. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and a commandery of the order of St. John. The counts of Berg formerly reſided in the ancient caſtle, which ſtands on a hill. In this place are manufactures of gun-barrels and woollen ſtuffs.

BURGDORF, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a princely caſtle, in Lüneburg, ſituated on the river Owe, between Zell and Hannover, 15 miles N. E. of the latter.

BURGDORF, a diſtrict and town, with a caſtle, on the river Emmen, in the canton of Bern. It has a celebrated bath, and enjoys conſiderable privileges and revenues. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Bern.

BURGEL, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Weimar, on the rivulet of Gleiſa. Near it is a hamlet, formerly a Benedictine abbey, called Kloſterburglin, or Bürgel in the Valley. The title of Abbot of Bürgel is ſtill given by the Pope. May 7, 1754, this town ſuffered greatly by fire: 10 miles E. of Jena.

BURGHAUN, a village and caſtle in the diſtrict of Buchau and biſhopric of Fulda, on the river Haun, 9 miles N. of Fulda.

BURG-KUNSTADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town, on the White Mayn, in the biſhopric of Bamberg. Near it is the village of Old Kunſtadt: 9 miles N.W. of Culmbach.

BURGLENGENFELD, the capital of the Nordgau, or eaſtern part of the principality of Neuburg, on the Naab, 16 miles from Ratiſbon, with a princely caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. Near this town, at the village of Saltendorf, is found a kind of ſtone, which when rubbed emits a ſtrong ſmell like turpentine, and in many caſes is of great ſervice both to man and beaſt. Lat. 49° 13′ N. long. 9° 41′ E.

BURGSTADT, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Rochſburg and county of Schönburg, in the electorate of Saxony, 9 miles N.W. of Chemnitz.

BURGUNDY, the Circle of, one of the 10 circles of the Roman Empire, to which the former county of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, at one time belonged. The Emperor Maximilian I. eſtabliſhed this circle in 1512, and his grandſon Charles V. united it to the German Empire in 1548. But the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands becoming an independent republic, and great part of the other provinces being ſubdued by France, it afterwards included merely the Auſtrian Netherlands, comprehending about 5000 ſquare miles, 1,200,000 inhabitants, yielding a revenue of about 300,000*l.* ſterling. That part of Gelderland ceded to Pruſſia was in no kind of connexion with the circle, which belonged ſolely to Auſtria. But the French in 1794 made themſelves maſters of the whole of the Auſtrian part, and in 1797 it was formally ceded to them as an equivalent for Venice.

BURKHAUSEN, a town on the river Salza, near its confluence with the Inn, in Upper Bavaria, with an old fortified caſtle, ſituated on a mountain. In the war of 1742 it ſuffered ſeverely from the Auſtrians. It is the ſeat of a regency, and has a ſcientific agricultural ſociety. It lies 12 miles S.W. of Braunau.

BURICH, a town of the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated near the Rhine, 3 miles S.W. of Weſel.

BUTO, a ſmall town in Pruſſian Pomerania, 39 miles N. E. of New Stettin.

BUTTELSTADT, a ſmall town in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The diſtrict in which it ſtands, together with ſeveral villages, is called the bailiwick of Brembach, from the village of the ſame name: 7 miles N. of Weimar.

BUTZBACH, a diſtrict and town with a caſtle, in Wetteravia, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It contains above 2200 inhabitants, and has a very flouriſhing trade in linen cloth: 21 miles N. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

BUTZO, a town of the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 miles N. E. of Schwerin, and 7 N.W. of Guſtrow.

BUXTEHUDE, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Bremen, between the Geeſt and Altenland, in a meadow watered by the Eſte. Many of its inhabitants are good ſmiths, and the neighbourhood of the town produces excellent horſe-radiſh: 13 miles W. of Hamburg.

BUYRTANG, a ſmall fortified place in Gröningen, one of the Seven United Provinces, on the confines of Eaſt Frieſland, about 17 miles S.W. of Emden.

# C.

## CAADEN

CAADEN, a ſmall town on the Eger, in the circle of Saatz in Bohemia. It has a great trade in malt and hops. In the town is a Minorite, and near it a Franciſcan convent containing 14 monks. It lies 9 miles S.W. of Commotau.

CABO D'ISTRIA, the capital of Iſtria, on a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Trieſt, connected with the continent by means of a bridge, half an Italian mile in length, which is defended by the caſtle Leone. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine. It lies 12 miles S. of Trieſt, in lat. 45° 40′ N. long. 11° 35′ E.

CADORE, the capital of the county of Cadorino, 17 miles N. of Bellune.

CADORINO, a ſmall county in Frioul, belonging to Venice.

CAGLI, a town of the dutchy of Urbino, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſituated on the little river Canziano, among the Appenine mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino. It lies 15 miles S. of Urbino.

CAGLIARI, the capital of the iſland of Sardinia, on an eminence on the Gulf of Cagliari. It is compoſed of 4 parts: the caſtle, which ſtands on a hill; the Marina, at the foot of the hill near the ſea; and the ſuburbs, Stampace, on the weſt; and Villa Nuova on the eaſt, likewiſe at the foot of the hill. The two former are fortified, and contain the handſomeſt buildings. It is the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity, founded in 1606, and greatly improved in 1763, with a capacious and ſecure harbour, which is of great importance to the trade of the place. The magiſtrates and citizens enjoy great privileges. The number of its inhabitants amounts to between 25 and 26,000. It lies in lat. 39° 25′ N. long. 7° 7′ E.

CAJAZZO, an ancient town, ſtanding on a hill, in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Volturno, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CALABRIA, one of the principal provinces of the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Citra and Oltra; Calabria Citra is the northern part, is likewiſe called the province of Coſenza, and is bounded on the ſouth by Calabria Oltra, on the north by Baſilicata, on the weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Taranto. Calabria Oltra, or the ſouthern part, otherwiſe called the province of Cantazaro, is bounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by Calabria Citra. This province is in many parts very fertile; and confers the title of duke of Calabria on the heir apparent to the crown of the Two Sicilies. In Feb. 1783, the whole extent of country from Cape Spartivento to Squillace, was laid waſte by an earthquake. The number of towns and villages deſtroyed thereby, amounted to 300, and at leaſt 30,000 perſons loſt their lives. At the end of July ſeveral more

## CAMBERG

ſhocks were felt in Calabria, which deſtroyed many hundreds more of the inhabitants.

CALAIS, a ſea-port town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is very well fortified, and its trade makes it populous. This town was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh from 1346, when it was taken by Edward III. till 1558, when the French again became maſters of it. From this place the Straits between the Engliſh and French coaſts are named. They are from 25 to 30 miles in breadth, ſo that in clear weather the ſhores of both countries may be ſeen at the ſame time. The packet-boats which ſail from hence twice a week in time of peace, make their paſſage to Dover in 6 or 8 hours with a fair wind. It lies 12 miles W. of Gravelines, in lat. 50° 58′ N. long. 30′ W.

CALANCHA, VAL, a valley in the country of the Upper Griſon league, lying to the eaſt of the bailiwick of Belinzona.

CALATAGIRONE, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Noto.

CALATAXIBERA, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Noto.

CALBE, a ſmall town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale, 16 miles S. of Magdeburg.

CALCAR, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Cleve. It has a celebrated cloth manufactory, and very good beer is likewiſe brewed there. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Cleve.

CALENBERG, a ſmall town, in the lordſhip of Lichtenſtein, belonging to the county of Schönburg: 8 miles N. E. of Zwickau.

CALIS, KALIS, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, near the frontiers of Poland. Half of it belongs to the royal diſtrict of Balſter, and half to the families of Günterſberg and Reck: 37 miles S. S. E. of New Stargard.

CALVI, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CALVI, a fortified town in the iſland of Corſica, on the Gulf of Calvi, with a good harbour and citadel.

CALW, a town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the river Nagold, which formerly had its own counts, who were very famous in Germany, and reſided in the caſtle ſtanding out of the town. At this place a company is eſtabliſhed, which carries on a great trade, particularly with Italy, in ſtuffs manufactured in the adjacent country; and there is likewiſe a porcelain manufactory under the patronage of the preſent duke. This place was burned by the French in 1692. It lies 20 miles S.W. of Stutgard.

CAMBERG, a ſmall, handſome, thriving town, with a caſtle, both ſituated on a hill, on the frontiers of the county of Diez. It is the capital of a bailiwick, belonging jointly to the Elector of Triers and Naſſau-Diez: 17 miles N. of Mentz.

CAMBRAY,

CAMBRAY, a town of France in the department of the North, ſituated on the Scheldt. It has 2 ſtrong citadels, and is famous for its manufactures of ſtuffs called cambrics. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, which dignity was held by the celebrated Fenelon. It is remarkable for ſeveral treaties concluded here, particularly the treaty againſt the republic of Venice in 1529, and the peace between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France. In April 1794 the French were twice defeated in the neighbourhood of this place, by the Duke of York. Their loſſes in both actions amounted to about 2500 men killed, 350 priſoners, and 25 pieces of cannon. Lat. 50° 12′ N. long. 54′ E.

CAMBURG, a ſmall town of Saxe-Gotha, belonging to the principality of Altenburg, ſituated on the Saale, between Jena and Naumburg. It lies between very high rocky mountains, and before the town the remains of an ancient caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen.

CAMEN, a ſmall town in the county of Mark. The inhabitants are of the Calviniſt religion; but ſome years ago the Lutherans likewiſe obtained leave to build a church. It contains alſo a convent of Beguines. It lies 9 miles S.W. of Hamm.

CAMENZ, one of the 6 towns of Upper Luſatia, ſituated on the Black Elſter, chiefly inhabited by cloth-makers and linen-weavers. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Dreſden.

CAMERINO, a town on the Appenine mountains, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the river Ghiento, in the State of the Church. It was the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope, but in 1787 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric.

CAMIN, a town at the mouth of the Oder, near the Baltic Sea, in Farther Pomerania. It was in 1709 deſtroyed by fire, excepting a few houſes, but rebuilt in a much better ſtyle than before. Its navigation and commerce are very extenſive; it has a conſiderable trade in fiſh and beer. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia, and given as an independent fief of the Empire to the Elector of Brandenburg, with the title of a principality: but it ſtill has a fine cathedral and chapter. This principality entitles the Elector of Brandenburg to a ſeat and vote in the college of princes, and likewiſe at the diets of the circle of Upper Saxony, and contributes to a Roman month 184 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 81 dollars 11 kr. It lies 25 miles N. of Stettin, in lat. 53° 54′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

CAMPAGNA, a town of Naples, in the principality of Salerno. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives the title of duke to the houſe of Grimaldi.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, a province of the State of the Church, in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the kingdom of Naples, on the north by the province of Sabina and the river Teverone, on the weſt by St. Peter's Patrimony and the Tiber, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPEN, a town of the province of Overyſſel, ſituated on the north bank of the Yſſel, near its mouth. It was formerly a free Imperial town, and belonged to the Hanſeatic league. The adjacent country may be laid under water. It lies 7 miles N.W. of Zwoll.

CAMPO ST. PIETRO, a caſtle in the territory of Padua, belonging to Venice, ſituated on the river Menſon, which formerly gave name to a celebrated and powerful family. It lies 12 miles N. of Padua.

CANOSA, a town near the ſea, in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Oſanto, in the province of Bari. In 1713 Don Tibero Capece was made prince of Canoſa by the Emperor, as a reward for his ſervices to the Houſe of Auſtria.

CANSTADT, a town and diſtrict on the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. Next to Stutgard and Tübingen it is the beſt town in the dominions of Würtemberg, and produces good wine; out of the town is a bath called the Hirſchbad: for ſeveral years a conſiderable cotton-printing buſineſs has been eſtabliſhed here. It contains a Calviniſt congregation of Waldenſes, whoſe public ſervice is performed alternately in the German and French languages. It lies 3 miles N. E. of Stutgard, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 7° E.

CANTH, a ſmall town of Sileſia, with a diſtrict on the Wiſtritz, belonging to the chapter of Breſlau. It lies 14 miles S.W. of Breſlau.

CAPITANATA, a province of the kingdom of Naples. It is bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea, on the eaſt by the county of Bari, on the ſouth by Baſilicata and Principato Oltra, on the weſt by the county of Moliſe and part of Abruzzo Citra. It is in general a level country, for which reaſon it is called by the Neapolitans La Puglia Piana.

CAPO LISSE, a cape in the upper part of Calabria in the Gulf of Taranto.

CAPO PASSARO, a ſmall barren iſland at the ſouthernmoſt extremity of Sicily, belonging to Val di Noto. There is a fort and garriſon upon it, as a defence againſt the depredations of the pirates. The fort is likewiſe uſed as a place of confinement for culprits, and particularly ſuch as belong to the army. Upon the maps Capo Paſſaro is repreſented as a promontory of Sicily, which is quite erroneous.

CAPO DI SPARTIVENTO, a cape of Calabria Oltra, near Capo dell Armi.

CAPPEL, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Tecklenburg, 8 miles N. E. of Tecklenburg.

CAPPEL, a village of Germany, in the biſhopric of Straſburg, at the foot of a ridge of high mountains, 17 miles N. N. W. of Old Briſach.

CAPPEL, a ſmall town of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the diſtrict of Vach, on the Wohra, which diſcharges itſelf into the Werra. Near it is the high mountain called Meiſſner. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Caſſel.

CAPRI, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, at the entrance into the Gulf of Naples. It contains the town of Capi, with a ſtrongly fortified citadel. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi, and is called Veſcovato delle Caglie, or the Biſhopric of Quails,



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References

1 *The Castle*
2 *Tennis Court*
3 *Butcher Row*
4 *The Modell*
5 *House of Arts*
6 *The Hospital*
7 *Zweren Gate*
8 *Zwerenberg*
9 *New Gate*
10 *Toden Gate*
11 *The Barracks*
12 *The Store House*
13 *Moller Gate*
14 *Freiheuter*
15 *Leder Market*
16 *Lutherians Church*
17 *The Stable*
18 *The Brother Recollects*
19 *Town Hotel Market*
20 *Town Hotel*
21 *The Clarks*
22 *The Foundery*
23 *The Fall*
24 *The Arsenal*
25 *Ancient Convent*
26 *Topfen Market*
27 *Annaberger Gate*
28 *Hotel of Hunters*
29 *Lower Town Church*
30 *Neusteller Gate*
31 *Board Magazine*
32 *Prince George*
33 *Upper Town Church*
34 *Prince William*
35 *Prince Maximilien Hotel*

Upper Town

Little Fulda River

Fulda River

Lower Town

# *A PLAN of the CITY of CASSEL.*

*Scale of 1000 Rhin Feet*
100 200 400 600 800 1000

*Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.*

Quails, becauſe the biſhop receives a large revenue from the taking of theſe birds, which come in flocks to this iſland twice a year. Capri is noted for being the ſcene of the infamous pleaſures of the Roman Emperor Tiberius. It lies 17 miles S. of Naples, in lat. 40° 34′ N. long. 11° 44′ E.

CAPUA, a ſtrong town with a citadel, on the river Volturno, in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. In 1734 it was beſieged by the Spaniards, and gallantly defended by the Imperial commandant Count Traun, but he was at length obliged to ſurrender upon capitulation. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and in 1751 a royal academy for teaching navigation was eſtabliſhed here. Two miles from the town are the remains of the ancient Capua, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of Rome. It lies 15 miles N. of Naples, in lat. 41° 5′ N. long. 11° 51′ E.

CARAMAGNOLE, a fortified trading town, with a citadel, belonging to the county of Saluzzo, in Piedmont: 16 miles E. of Pinerolo.

CARIATI, a town with the title of a principality, in Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, near the Gulf of Taranto. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severino.

CARIGNANO, a village on the Po, in Piedmont, with a caſtle and the title of a principality, which gives name to a branch of the houſe of Savoy. The country contains vaſt numbers of mulberry-trees and ſilk-worms, and has a great trade in ſilk. The Prince of Carignan has a magnificent palace here. It lies 5 miles N. N. W. of Caramagnole.

CARINOLA, a thinly inhabited town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, conferring the title of count on the family of Caraffa. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

CARINTHIA, a dutchy, bounded on the eaſt by Stiria, on the ſouth by Carniola and Friul, on the weſt by Tirol and Salzburg, and on the north likewiſe by Stiria. The country is mountainous and woody, but yields good paſturage, and ſupplies Venice with ſeveral thouſand oxen annually. Some wine is produced near Wolfsberg, though not ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants, and it grows ſome corn, but not in great quantities. It abounds in iron and ſteel, and likewiſe in fiſh and game. It is divided into Upper and Lower Carinthia, and ſometimes into Upper, Middle, and Lower Carinthia; but according to the lateſt regulation it is compoſed of two circles, the chief towns of which are Clagenfurt and Villach. In 1777 it contained 285,440 inhabitants. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is under the regency of Grätz, in Inner Auſtria. Several places in it belong to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg. Thoſe which formerly belonged to Bamberg were purchaſed by Auſtria in 1759.

CARLENTINI, a ſmall fortified town of Sicily, on a hill in Val di Noto.

CARLSBAD, a ſmall open town in the circle of Saatz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen in Bohemia, ſituated in a narrow valley between high mountains on the Töpel, where a famous medicinal ſpring was found during the reign of Charles IV. after whom it was named, the water of which ſpouts out of the ground quite hot, with a great noiſe, and is very much frequented both for drinking and bathing. There are two ſprings, one called Prudel, and the other the New Spring. This place contains between 3 and 400 houſes, which are principally one ſtory high, and commodiouſly built. The inhabitants are very expert in manufactures of ſteel and iron. In May 1759 a third part of this town was conſumed by fire. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Eger, in lat. 50° 12′ N. long. 10° 32′ E.

CARLSBURG, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Bremen in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the little river Geeſte, at the mouth of the Weſer: 30 miles N. of Bremen.

CARLSTAT, the capital of Croatia, on the river Kulpa, 18 miles S. E. of Rudolphſwert.

CARNIOLA, a dutchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by Carinthia and Stiria, on the ſouth by the Adriatic Sea and Iſtria, on the weſt by Friul, and on the eaſt by Croatia. It is ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is a very mountainous country, 150 miles long, and 125 broad. The Saave runs through the middle of it, and it is very fertile in corn, wine, and oil. It is divided into the circles of Laybach, Neuſtadt, and Adelſberg, or into Upper, Lower, and Inner Carniola, and is very populous, containing nearly 400,000 inhabitants.

CARPI, a ſmall principality in the territory of Modena, belonging to the Duke of Modena. The capital of the ſame name lies on the canal of Secchia, has a fortified caſtle, and a good trade. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Bologna. It lies 9 miles N. of Modena.

CARRARA, a ſmall town, with the title of a principality, in the dutchy of Maſſa, in Italy, in which is found a very fine ſort of marble: 21 miles N. N. W. of Piſa.

CASALE, the capital and largeſt town in Montferrat. Its caſtle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demoliſhed. It lies 33 miles N. E. by E. of Turin, in lat. 45° 7′ N. long. 6° 7′ E.

CASERTA, a town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua. It was formerly the capital of a principality purchaſed by King Charles in 1749, of the family of Gaetani. Since 1752 a magnificent palace has been erected here, with delightful gardens.

CASSANO, a town of Calabria Citra, in Naples, near the Gulf of Roſſano, with the title of a principality. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza.

CASSEL, the capital of Lower Heſſe, and reſidence of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſituated on the river Fulda. It is divided into 3 towns, the Old Town, the Lower New Town, and the Upper or French New Town. The Old Town and Lower New Town are in a great meaſure built in the ancient ſtyle, but the Upper New Town is very regular and handſome. This city contains many manufactures, and has a great trade. The number of its inhabitants in 1785 amounted to 20,000. Amongſt other

other buildings, that in which the colleges of government aſſemble, the arſenal, the foundery, and the houſe of correction, are particularly worthy of notice. No leſs ſo are the prince's pleaſure-grounds with the extenſive orangery, and the palace of Weiſſenſtein, with its admirable fountains and caſcades, about 3 miles from the city. During the war which commenced in 1756, this city was frequently in the hands of the French, being the head-quarters of the generals of that nation. They retained poſſeſſion of it till 1762, when they ſurrendered the place upon capitulation to the allies. In 1767 a beginning was made to demoliſh the former fortifications, which was completed in 6 or 7 years. The gates were removed back to the extremity of its former works, and the vacancy occaſioned thereby was filled up with new ſtreets, gardens, and promenades. The Collegium Carolinum of Caſſel was founded in 1709 by the Landgrave Charles. The drawing-ſchool formerly united with it was ſuppreſſed, inſtead of which an academy of painting and ſculpture was inſtituted in 1775. The muſeum contains a great quantity of antiquities, moſt of which were added thereto by the Landgrave Frederic II. to whom a ſtatue was erected in Frederic's Square, by the ſtates of Heſſe-Caſſel. The literary ſociety eſtabliſhed by him has, during the reign of the preſent ſovereign, been occupied with the hiſtory and antiquities of Germany, particularly of Heſſe. Caſſel lies in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 7° 5′ E.

CASSEL, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, oppoſite the city of Mentz, with a bridge of boats over the Rhine. It has a great yearly fair for cattle, and lies 14 miles S. W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

CASSEL, a town of France in the department of the North. It has a fortified caſtle, ſtanding on a high mountain, from whence in clear weather may be ſeen 30 towns and 400 villages. William III. Prince of Orange was defeated near this place by the French in 1677.

CASTELAUN, a diſtrict and ruined caſtle, in the Hundſrück, on the river Drim, in the county of Sponheim, near Simmern.

CASTEL FRANCO, a town of the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, with a deputy or podeſta, who poſſeſſes the civil and criminal juriſdiction, from whom an appeal lies only to Venice. The high road from Trent to Trevigio and Venice makes it a populous place. The number of inhabitants in the town and adjacent country is eſtimated at 6000. It lies 12 miles W. of Trevigio, in lat. 45° 39′ N. long. 9° 33′ E.

CASTELLANE, the capital of a diſtrict of the department of the Lower Alps, in France.

CASTELLANETTA, a ſmall town which gives the title of prince to the houſe of Mirabello, in the province of Otranto and kingdom of Naples. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of Taranto.

CASTEL SARDO, a large fortified town, with a harbour, in Capo di Saſſari, in Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and was formerly called Caſtel Aragoneſe, becauſe it was the firſt place taken by the Arragoneſe in this iſland, at the end of the thirteenth century. By command of the king it has been called Caſtel Sardo ſince 1767.

CASTER, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Erft, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 9 miles E. of Jüliers.

CASTIGLIONE, a village of Tuſcany in the province of Siena, on the Gulf of Genoa.

CASTRA NUOVA, a ſmall town of Sicily, on a hill, in Val di Mazzara.

CASTRO, a town and ſmall dutchy in the State of the Church, bounded on the eaſt by St. Peter's Patrimony, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, on the weſt by Tuſcany, and on the north by the province of Orvieto. Pope Paul III. gave it as a fief to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius Farneſe, who was afterwards Duke of Parma and Piacenza. Odard I. mortgaged this dutchy to the Monte di Pieta of Rome; and Pope Urban VIII. being unable to obtain of the duke either the intereſt or the principal, took poſſeſſion of it; but it was reſtored in 1644. In 1649 it again fell into the hands of the Pope, and as the biſhop ſent to the town of Caſtro was murdered on the road, it was demoliſhed, and the ſee removed to Aquapendente. In the year following, 1650, this dutchy was annexed to the Papal chamber; and although Lewis XIV. of France, by the treaty of Piſa in 1664, prevailed on Pope Alexander VII. to annul the act of incorporation, and allow the Duke of Parma 8 years to redeem it; yet it has remained in the poſſeſſion of the Pope ever ſince. It was again claimed by the Infant Don Carlos as Duke of Parma; but as the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza were ceded to the Emperor Charles VI. by the treaty of 1736, the former renounced all pretenſions to this dutchy.

CASTRO, a town on the Gulf of Venice, in Terra di Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto.

CASTRO REALE, a ſmall town of Sicily in Val di Demona.

CASTUA, a town of Iſtria, 5 miles from Fiume, ſituated on a high mountain on the Adriatic Sea; it is the capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name.

CATANEA, a town of Sicily in Val di Demona, at the mouth of the river Indicelle, which diſcharges itſelf into the great gulf of Catanea. It is the beſt town in the iſland next to Palermo, and is again in a very flouriſhing ſtate, notwithſtanding the injuries it has ſuſtained from earthquakes and the eruptions of Mount Ætna. In 1775 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 25,000. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Monreale. It lies 47 miles S. S. W. of Meſſina, in lat. 37° 32′ N. long. 12° 52′ E.

CATANZANA, the capital of Calabria Oltra, in Naples, and reſidence of the governor of that province. It is very populous, and has fine ſilk manufactures. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Reggio.

CAVALERE, a town in the biſhopric of Trent and

county of Tirol, near the river Ariſio, 16 miles S. S. E. of Botzen.

CAUB, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate, on the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Bacharach. It has 4 caſtles, Gutenfels, Rheinburg, Sauerburg, and Heppenheft. The town contains 164 houſes and 1 church, part of which belongs to the Catholics and part to the Calviniſts. On an iſland in the Rhine, oppoſite Caub, is a watch-tower, which ſerves both for the protection of the town and to enforce the collection of the toll from the Rhine. It lies 2 miles N. of Bacharach.

CEFALU, a town on a promontory of Sicily, in Val di Demona; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina.

CELANO, a ſmall town with the title of a county, near the Lake of Celano, in Abruzzo Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples.

CELLERFELD, an open mine-town in the Upper Harz, cloſe by Clauſenthal, with which it forms but one town, being ſeparated merely by the Zeller brook. It has ſtraight, ſpacious ſtreets, moſt of which are planted with lime-trees, a large market-place, wherein is a fine church, ſurrounded likewiſe with alleys of lime-trees. This town is the ſeat of the mine-office, both for the dominions of the Elector and Duke of Brunſwick. In the mint 200,000 dollars are annually coined, and the mine-towns of Wildeman and Lautenthal are obliged to bring their ſilver to this place. The ſuperintendency is immediately under the electoral and ducal conſiſtories. It lies 9 miles S. W. of Goſlar, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

CENIS, Mont Cenis, a celebrated mountain of the Alps, in the county of Maurienne, in Savoy, over which lies the road out of Savoy and Piedmont, forming alſo the boundary of thoſe provinces. On that ſide next to Larnebourg it is above 3 miles high; and though the road winds about in a ſerpentine direction, it is nevertheleſs ſo ſteep that paſſengers and their baggage muſt be carried either on mules or in litters. At the top of the mountain is a plain, with a lake, and a houſe called La Ramaſſe. In the lake are found large trout of 16 pounds weight.

CERENZA, a town of Naples, ſituated on a rock, in the principality of Calabria Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of St. Severina: 10 miles N. of St. Severina.

CERNAY, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Befort.

CERVIONI, a village of the iſland of Corſica, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Aleria, ſince the deſtruction of that town.

CEVA, a marquiſate and town on the river Tanaro, with a fortified caſtle, lying in the principality of Piedmont, bordering on the diſtricts of Finale, Alba, Mondovi, Tenda, and Genoa. At this place the conſort of Victor Amadeus II. was confined in 1731. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Mondovi.

CHAALONS, a city of France, the capital of the department of the Marne, before the revolution the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the river Marne, which divides it into three parts.

CHABLAIS, a dutchy in Savoy, bounded on the north by the lake and territory of Geneva, on the weſt by the dutchy of Genevois, on the ſouth by the lordſhip of Faucigny, and on the eaſt by the Valais. It is well cultivated, containing fields, vineyards, meadows, and foreſts. In ſpiritual matters it is under the Biſhop of Geneva. Benedict Maurice, half-brother to the King of Sardinia, at preſent bears the title of Duke of Chablais.

CHAM, a town and diſtrict in the electorate and circle of Bavaria, ſituated on the river Cham, at the conflux of that river and the Regen. It had formerly its own counts. It lies on the frontiers of Bohemia, and is in ſome meaſure fortified. In the year 1742 it was plundered and ſet on fire by the Pandours: 25 miles N. E. of Ratiſbon.

CHAMBERY, the capital of the dutchy of Savoy, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Leſſe and Orbane. The dukes of Savoy formerly reſided here, and it was the retreat of Victor Amadeus II. King of Sardinia, upon his abdication in 1730. Both the town and the extenſive citadel are fortified in the ancient manner, with high walls and deep ditches, and almoſt entirely ſurrounded with eminences, on which moſt of the fine buildings ſtand. In the year 1742 the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of this capital, and the Spaniſh prince Philip made his public entry at the end of the ſame year, but it was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The greater part of the nobility of Savoy reſide here, and the number of inhabitants is ſaid to amount to 20,000. In the neighbourhood are ſome good baths, which are much frequented in ſummer. This place is about 2½ miles in circumference. It was taken by the French in 1792, but they were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. Lat. 45° 36′ N. long. 3° 30′ E.

CHARLEMONT, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault, on a craggy mountain, at the foot of which runs the Maas, belonging to France. In 1555, when it was built by the Emperor Charles V. it belonged to Namur till it became ſubject to France in 1678, when it was annexed to Hainault. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Rocroy, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 2° 35′ E.

CHARLEROY, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſituated on the Sambre: it was built as a protection to Namur in 1666 by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him. In 1693 it was taken by the French, but reſtored to Spain by the treaty of Ryſwick in 1697. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713 it was ceded to the States General, and afterwards given up to the Emperor. In 1746 it was taken by the French after a ſiege of 16 days, who thereupon demoliſhed the greater part of its fortifications, and in that ſituation reſtored it at the peace of 1748. In 1792 it again fell into the hands of the French; but was retaken by the Auſtrians after two actions, in which the French loſt 11,000 men. In 1794 it again ſurrendered to the

latter. It lies 15 miles w. of Namur, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 2° 13′ E.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Ardennes, ſituated on the Meuſe, 2 miles N. of Mezieres.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a royal palace, with a magnificent garden and a newly-built town, 4 miles from Berlin, ſituated on the Spree. It is alſo called Lützenburg, from the neighbouring village of Lützen. It was built by the firſt Queen of Pruſſia Sophia Charlotte, and called after her name. In the year 1760, when Berlin was taken by the Imperial, Ruſſian, and Saxon troops, this palace ſuffered exceedingly, particularly the cabinet of antiquities of the late Cardinal Polignac, which King Frederic II. bought at Paris for 90,000 livres.

CHARMES, a town of France in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Mirecourt.

CHATEAU SALINS, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurthe, in France, where great quantities of ſalt are made.

CHATEAU VILAIN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Marne, in the diſtrict of Chaumont.

CHATEL, a ſmall town in the canton of Fribourg, 13 miles E. of Lauſanne.

CHATELET, a ſmall town on a hill, on the left bank of the Sambre, belonging to the biſhopric of Liege: 13 miles w. of Namur.

CHATEL SUR MOSELLE, a town of France in the department of the Voſges.

CHATILLON SUR SAONE, a town of France in the department of the Voſges, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of La Marche.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Marne, ſituated on a mountain, near the river Marne.

CHEMNITZ, an ancient, celebrated, well-built town, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia. It has 4 ſuburbs, a ſuperintendency, a good ſchool, and a caſtle about a mile out of the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine ſtuffs are manufactured here. Its bleaching buſineſs is very conſiderable, and probably as ancient as the beginning of the fourteenth century. The number of inhabitants is 11,000. It lies 20 miles N.E. of Zwickaw, in lat. 50° 50′ N. long. 10° 32′ E.

CHERASCO, a large town, territory, and fortreſs of Piedmont, on the borders of the county of Aſti, between the rivers Tanaro and Stura. In the year 1631 a peace was concluded here between the Emperor and the Kings of Spain and France, reſpecting the dutchies of Montferrat and Mantua. It lies 12 miles N.N.E. of Foſſano, in lat. 44° 42′ N. long. 4° 34′ E.

CHERSO, an iſland and town with a harbour, in the gulf of Carnero, part of the Adriatic Sea. It belongs to Venice, and has the title of a county. It is in general only uſed as the timber magazine of Venice. It has an incomparably fine breed of cattle. Lat. 45° 10′ N. long. 12° 20′ E.

CHIARI, a ſmall town in the Venetian lordſhip of Breſciano, near the river Oglio. At this place the French were routed by the Imperialiſts in 1701. It lies 15 miles N.N.E. of Crema.

CHIAVENNA, a county on the Lake of Como, in the Griſons, wherein is a lake called Lago di Chiavenna.

CHIAVENNA, the capital of the county of the ſame name in the Griſons. It lies between high ridges of mountains, has a healthy air, handſome buildings, and a fortified caſtle, commanding the entrance into the Griſons. Not far from thence is the medicinal ſpring of St. Mauricius. It lies 22 miles E.N.E. of Bellinzona, in lat. 46° 15′ N. long. 7° 2′ E.

CHIEMSEE, otherwiſe called the Bavarian Sea, is an extenſive lake of Upper Bavaria, in the government of Burghauſen, between the rivers Inn and Salza. It is 35 miles in circumference, and in the midſt of it are two iſlands. On one of them is Frauenchiemſee, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other, Herrenchiemſee, an Auguſtine monaſtery.

CHIERI, a ſmall town in the county of Chieri, in Piedmont. It is well built, and carries on a great trade in all kinds of ſtuffs and cloths: 12 miles N.N.E. of Carignan.

CHIETI, the capital of Abruzzo Citra, on the river Peſcara, in Naples: it is a large town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.

CHIEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, between Mons and Ath.

CHIMAY, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the Netherlands and county of Hainault, ſituated on the river Blanche Eau, on the frontiers of Namur, 11 miles N.W. of Rocroy.

CHIOZA, a town with a harbour, on the iſland of Chioza, at the mouth of the Brenta Nuova, near Venice, where moſt of the ſalt uſed in the territories of Venice is made. Like Venice, it is built on piles, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 14 miles S. of Venice.

CHIVASSO, a ſmall fortified town on the Po, in the dutchy of Montferrat, 12 miles N.N.E of Turin.

CHIUSI, a ſmall town in the Sienneſe and dutchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Chiano, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Sienna: 42 miles N.E. of Sienna.

CHOCZ, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kalicz.

CHOTIEBORZ, a village and caſtle in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, 6 miles N.N.E. of Deutſch Brod.

CHOYNICE, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, 30 miles E. of New Stettin.

CHREILSHEIM, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the Jaxt, on the borders of the provoſtſhip of Elwangen. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and not far from the town a medicinal ſpring. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Anſpach.

CHRIST-

CHRISTBURG, a diſtrict and royal borough, with a caſtle on a hill, ſituated on the river Sorge, in the diſtrict of Marienburg, in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles S. E. of Marienburg.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 18 miles N. of Sorau, belonging to the Count of Promnitz-Sorau. Its cloth manufactures were eſtabliſhed by Sileſian refugees.

CHRUDIM, a well-built royal town, in the circle of the ſame name and kingdom of Bohemia, ſituated on the river Chrudimka. The circle lies between thoſe of Czaſlau and Königingratz, on the confines of Moravia, and contains 33 towns.

CHUR, or COIRE, the capital of the Griſons and the League of God's Houſe, on the river Pleſſur, in a valley between two mountains, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Rhine; it is an opulent, handſome town, with a good trade. It was formerly, till the year 1498, a free Imperial city, but now belongs, with the exception of certain privileges, to its own biſhop, who is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire. The palace, where the biſhop reſides, is in the town, but is ſeparated from it by a gate, which is never ſhut. In the ſame quarter is the cathedral, round which dwell the few Catholics remaining in Chur. The reſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts. The biſhop had formerly very conſiderable revenues, as the greater part of the League of God's Houſe belonged to the dioceſe; but moſt of the communities rendered themſelves independent of his juriſdiction in conſideration of a ſum of money, and others without expence, by changing their religion. At preſent his revenues amount to ſomething more than 10,000 florins, moſt of which he receives from Tirol. The chapter conſiſts of 24 canons, who chooſe the biſhop, but are under the influence of the court of Vienna. Coire was taken by the French in 1798, but they were diſpoſſeſſed of it the following year by the Auſtrians. It lies 20 miles E. S. E. of Glarus, and 34 N. of Chiavenna, in lat. 46° 48′ N. long. 7° 7′ E.

CHURCH, STATE OF THE, or PAPAL TERRITORY, is bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea and the kingdom of Naples, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea, on the weſt by Florence, Modena, and Mantua, and on the north by the territories of Venice. Its principal rivers are the Tiber and the Po.

The State of the Church is divided into 12 provinces: the Bologneſe; the dutchy of Ferrara; Romagna; the dutchy of Urbino; Ancona; Spoleto; Perugino; Orvieto; the dutchy of Caſtro; the Patrimony of St. Peter; Sabina; and Campagna di Roma. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 2,180,000. The principal places in it are Rome, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Rimini, Urbino, Ancona, Loretto, Spoleto, Perugia, Orvieto, and Viterbo. Before the revolution the town of Avignon, in France, with its territory, likewiſe belonged to the Pope. Bologna, Urbino, Romagna, and Ferrara, are called legations, being governed by Papal legates (although, to ſpare expence, only vice-legates are appointed over thoſe places. The vice-legate of Urbino has the title of Preſident of Legation). The remaining provinces have other governors. A legate retains his office 3 years.

The ſoil is not uniformly fertile throughout the whole Eccleſiaſtical State. Some parts produce corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, and have a very wholeſome air; in others, agriculture is almoſt totally neglected, and the air very unhealthy. It abounds in metals and minerals. As this is the reſidence of the head of the Roman Catholic religion, it is not ſurpriſing that no other Chriſtians enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion except Roman Catholics; but, however, great numbers of Jews are to be met with at Rome; and Proteſtant foreigners enjoy perfect liberty. There are certain things which the Pope alone has power to perform; to theſe belong canonization, or making ſaints of deceaſed perſons, which is done with great ſolemnity; imparting the archiepiſcopal cloak and cruzada in Portugal and Spain; the ſolemn benediction of the people; pronouncing the curſe againſt heretics and unbelievers; the conſecration of the golden roſe and ſword for valiant Roman Catholic heroes; and the appointment and management of the jubilee.

All tranſactions in the courts of the Papal dominions muſt be conducted according to the Roman civil law, and the laws of the Roman Catholic church.

The Rota is the higheſt eccleſiaſtical tribunal. It is compoſed of 12 prelates, 8 of whom muſt be Italians, 1 French, 1 Spaniſh, and 1 German. They are called Uditori di Ruota, and decide in all diſputes of the clergy, whether relating to ſpiritual or temporal matters, which are ſubject to the cogniſance of this court.

The Penitentiaria is a tribunal for the inveſtigation of particular matters of conſcience, and which grants at pleaſure ſecret diſpenſations in the name of the Pope, ſealed with red wax, which are directed to a father confeſſor. The preſident of this tribunal is called Penitentiere Maggiore; he is always a cardinal, and has under him a ſubpenitentiary, 24 procurators, and a great number of penitentiary prieſts; the latter of whom are appointed by the principal churches in Rome, and aſſiſt him with their advice in difficult caſes.

The Pope is ſtyled by Roman Catholics, Moſt Holy Father, and his Holineſs. His arms are always the family arms, over which is the triple crown, and underneath the Papal croſs keys. His reſidence is at Rome, where there are three magnificent Papal palaces; the Vatican, the Quirinal on Monte Cavallo, and the Lateran, which was the habitation of the ancient popes.

In the firſt centuries the Roman church choſe its own biſhops. Under the Chriſtian emperors it was requiſite that the election of the biſhops ſhould be confirmed by them. When in the ſequel the Heruli and Eaſt Goths made themſelves maſters of

Italy, their kings confirmed the choice of biſhops, and decided in conteſted elections. When Italy became ſubject to the Greek emperors, they aſſumed all the rights of their predeceſſors, and the biſhops of Rome were even obliged to pay a ſum of money to be confirmed in their office. This was remitted by Conſtantine IV.; but both he and his ſucceſſors retained the right of final confirmation. This right afterwards belonged to the kings of the Franks, and Germany afterwards becoming the ſeat of the Empire, to the German Roman emperors, who did not long retain it.—In the twelfth century Pope Innocent II. decreed, that the Pope ſhould be choſen only by the Roman clergy, excluding the people; and in the ſame manner, by a decree of Alexander III. the election was confined ſolely to the college of cardinals. The election takes place in the chapel of St. Sixtus. There are three different methods of election: by inſpiration, when the choice of all the cardinals falls on the ſame perſon; by compromiſe, when a perſon is propoſed by one or more, and the others concur therein; and by majority of votes, either by ſcrutiny or acceſſes. The Pope muſt at leaſt have two thirds of the votes. The cardinals give their votes on ſmall pieces of paper (bolletini) about the ſize of an octavo leaf, folded eight times to about the breadth of a perſon's thumb, and ſealed in ſuch a manner, that the name of him for whom it is given, but not of the giver, may be read without breaking it open. Three cardinals choſen by lot are ſcrutineers, who read aloud the names of the perſons for whom the votes are given, and when they find that any one has two thirds of them, he is elected by ſcrutiny: but as this does not always happen, the cardinals who had before given their votes to this or to that perſon, may alter their intention and give them to another. When the number requiſite is completed thereby, it is called an election by acceſſion, or coming over. The ſcrutiny takes place in a forenoon, and acceſſion in an afternoon.

But upon an election, a Roman Emperor and the King of Spain can prevent any one from being elected; that is, the cardinals of thoſe nations may, in the name of their ſovereign, proteſt againſt the election of any cardinal who may be propoſed. When the election is over, the Pope elect is made acquainted with the reſult, his concurrence is deſired, and he is aſked what name he will aſſume as Pope inſtead of his Chriſtian name (but this rule is ſometimes liable to exceptions); he is then clothed in the Papal habit in the chapel, and placed upon the chair before the altar, where the cardinals for the firſt time pay him the honour of adoration. Hereupon a cardinal deacon makes known the election to the people, whereupon the conclave, which was before locked up, is opened. The adoration takes place a ſecond time in the chapel of Sixtus, after which it is repeated with much greater ſolemnity in the church of St. Peter. As the Pope cannot hold any conſiſtory, nor tranſact any buſineſs in his official capacity before his coronation, it generally takes place ſix or eight days after his election. Should it ſo happen that the Pope elect is not a biſhop, he is firſt ordained: he then reads maſs in St. Peter's church, and is afterwards carried to a place near it, called Limina Apoſtolorum. Here, ſeated on a throne erected for the occaſion, he is crowned with the triple crown by the eldeſt cardinal deacon, which, with ſeveral other ceremonies uſual upon ſuch an occaſion, concludes the ſolemnity. As the Lateran church is properly the epiſcopal church belonging to the Biſhop of Rome, the Pope, after the coronation, with great pomp takes poſſeſſion of it by accepting the key; which ceremony is performed in the Lateran palace cloſe by the church.

It is natural to ſuppoſe that the revenues of the Pope were much more conſiderable before the Reformation than at preſent: they are ſtill, however, very great, although they have ſuffered another diminution by the revolution in France; but it is a very difficult matter to make any calculation, as they in a great meaſure depend on a variety of adventitious circumſtances. They are derived from the taxes paid by the different provinces of the Eccleſiaſtical State, the fees for the archbiſhop's and biſhop's pallium, diſpenſations, jubilees, &c. They may amount to nearly 600,000*l.* ſterling. The military force is compoſed of the Swiſs guard (which undergoes no alteration upon the death of a Pope), the horſe life-guards, who are all noblemen, two of whom continually guard the Pope's perſon; 9 companies of foot, 1 company of cuiraſſiers, 1 of light-horſe, each of 60 men. Beſides theſe, there is the militia of the country, conſiſting of horſe, foot, and artillery, entirely compoſed of handicraftſmen and peaſants. The ſtrongeſt towns are Civita Vecchia, Orvieto, Bologna, Ferrara, Urbino, Perugia. The caſtle of St. Angelo ſerves as a citadel to Rome. It is conſtantly provided with all kinds of ammunition and a ſtrong garriſon. The Papal crown and the treaſure of Sixtus V. are preſerved there. It is likewiſe uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners. Several veſſels and gallies are kept at Civita Vecchia for the protection of the coaſts.

Cikonow, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland, with a caſtle, the reſidence of the caſtellan and ſtaroſt.

Cilley, formerly a county in the circle of Auſtria, between the Save and the Drave, forming at preſent the middle part of Stiria. The capital of it, Cilley, lies on the river Saen, where it receives the Köding and becomes navigable, and contains above 200 houſes. It has a conſiderable commiſſion trade on goods going to and from Vienna and Trieſt. The caſtle of Upper Cilley, ſtanding on a mountain at ſome diſtance from the town, is gone to decay; but about 4 miles from it is the caſtle of New Cilley, which is a handſome building, formerly the reſidence of the counts. Barbara, conſort of the Emperor Sigiſmund, was of the houſe of Cilley.

It

It lies 25 miles s.w. of Marchburg, in lat. 46°21′ N. long. 12° 54′ E.

Ciney, a town of the biſhopric of Liege, in Weſtphalia, 7 miles E. of Dinant.

Cirknitz Sea, a lake of Lower Carniola, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains of chalk-ſtone. In dry ſeaſons it is from 20 to 25 miles in circumference, but when full is 40 miles round. Under the natural bed of it are many holes and cavities, which extend ſeveral miles, forming another ſubterranean lake. It contains ſeveral hills, which upon the return of the water become iſlands. The largeſt of them is called Vorneck, on which lies the village of Ottok. The pits and holes in this lake are formed ſo as to imbibe the water, which upon returning ruſhes out of them, ſometimes in the form of waves, at others as if from a ſpout. Sometimes a thunder-ſtorm occaſions its returning through a pit. One of them is never frozen over in winter. Beſides the pits which ſupply the lake with water, it is increaſed by ſeveral brooks and ſprings. The ebb and flood do not happen annually at ſtated periods; ſometimes the water does not run off for 3 or more years; and ſometimes the lake is ſeveral years without being filled, although it may ſometimes happen two or three times a year. For theſe reaſons there is no regular ſeed-time nor harveſt. But ſometimes on the dry parts of the lake they venture to ſow buck-wheat, which is ready for the ſickle in 6 weeks. On the iſland of Vorneck the inhabitants raiſe corn, and on the other iſlands different kinds of vegetables. The lake yields excellent paſturage, the greater part of it being generally overgrown with graſs and reeds. As ſoon as the water ſubſides, oxen and horſes are driven on it out of the neighbouring places, and the water does not hurt the paſturage if it does not ſtay too long. The lake has plenty of fiſh and wild fowl; the latter are met with in great abundance when inundated.

Citadella, a ſmall town in the territory of Padua, near the river Brenta, 8 miles s. s. w. of Caſtel Franco.

Citadella, a ſmall town with a harbour, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Minorca, of which it is the capital.

Citta del Stole, a town in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, built in 1565 by Coſmo I. Duke of Tuſcany: 15 miles s. s. w. of Ravenna.

Citta di Castello, the capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Tiber in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 23 miles N. of Perugia.

Cita Nova, a ſmall town with the title of a dutchy in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice, and belonging to the houſe of Ceſarini.

Cita Nuova, a town on the weſtern coaſt of Iſtria, belonging to Venice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Udine, and is but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthineſs of the air. It lies 16 miles s. s. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

Civita Castellana, a ſmall town on a rock in the Patrimony of St. Peter, in the State of the Church. It is the ſee of a biſhop united with that of Orta, and is immediately under the Pope.

Civita Ducale, a ſmall town of Naples in Abruzzo Oltra, on the river Velino, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti. An earthquake in 1703 committed great devaſtation here.

Cividal di Friul, a pretty large town in Friul, on the river Natiſone, belonging to Venice, 18 miles N. of Aquileia.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples in Abruzzo Oltra; the ſee of a biſhop united with Atri.

Civita Vecchia, the beſt ſea-port in the Papal territories on the Mediterranean Sea. It is a ſtrong place, and in 1741 was made a free port by the Pope. It was taken by the French in 1798, but retaken by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians the following year. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Rome, in lat. 42° 3′ N. long. 9° 30′ E.

Clagenfurt, the capital of Carinthia, on the river Glan, in a country, the air of which is rather unhealthy on account of the adjacent lakes. The town is not large, but well built, having ſpacious ſtreets, about 600 houſes, and 10,000 inhabitants. The town-houſe is a large building, and in the market-place is a marble ſtatue of the Emperor Leopold I. It has beſide a ſociety for the encouragement of agriculture and the uſeful arts, a manufactory of cloth, and a conſiderable one of white lead. In the ſuburbs is the reſidence of the Archdutcheſs Maria Anna, aunt of the preſent Emperor. This town was for a ſhort time in the poſſeſſion of the French in 1797. It lies 16 miles E. of Villach, in lat. 46° 41′ N. long. 11° 42′ E.

Clairvaux, a village and caſtle in the dutchy of Luxemburg, formerly belonging to Auſtria, 30 miles N. of Luxemburg.

Clausen, a ſmall town in Tirol, with a caſtle belonging to the Biſhop of Brixen, near the river Eiſack, between Brixen and Botzen. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the Houſe of Auſtria, but the revenues belong to the Biſhop of Brixen. In the adjacent country grows a fine red wine. Lat. 46° 37′ N. long. 9° 12′ E.

Clausthal, a large, open mine-town belonging to the Elector of Hannover, in the Upper Harz, cloſe to Cellerfeld. The mint here is a very fine building, wherein between 4 and 500,000 ſilver dollars are annually coined. The place contains 800 houſes and 10,000 inhabitants; together with a ſupreme mine-office, a ſchool or ſeminary, and an orphan-houſe. Near the town are ſome very celebrated ſilver-mines, which afford employment to the greater part of the inhabitants. It lies 10 miles s. w. of Goſlar, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 7° 57′ E.

Cleve, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the ſouth by Pruſſian Gelderland, on the weſt by Dutch Gelderland, on the north by the county of Zutphen, and on the ſouth by the county of Mark, Cologne, and Münſter. The river Rhine

Rhine runs through it. Since the year 1753 this dutchy has been divided into 3 circles, called after the towns of Cleve, Wesel, and Emmerich. The established religion is Calvinism, but Catholics and Lutherans are likewise tolerated in some places.

Cleve, the capital of the dutchy of the same name, is a neat town, built in the Dutch style, situated on an eminence. It lies about 4 miles from the Rhine, with which it has a communication by means of a navigable canal. The castle, which likewise stands on a hill, is called Schawenburg. The war and domain chambers assemble therein, and the other colleges of government meet in a building adjoining the castle. The inhabitants, whose number is about 5000, are of all three religions. The Catholics have a collegiate church, 2 convents for men, and 1 for women; and there is likewise a congregation of Mennonists here. In the year 1755 a silk manufactory was established; besides which it contains a royal mint; and about a mile from the town is the menagerie, which is very much frequented on account of its pleasant walks, fountains, cascades, and baths. In the year 1757 this town and the whole dutchy was taken possession of by the French, but restored in 1762, in consequence of the peace of Fontainebleau. It was again taken by the French in 1794. It lies in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 3° 37′ E.

Clermont, a small town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Meuse, situated on an eminence on the Ayr, 12 miles W. S. W. of Verdun.

Clerval, a town of France in the department of the Doubs, in the district of Baume-les-Dames.

Clundert, a town of South Holland, on the island of Ruygenhill, 10 miles N. W. of Breda, on the frontiers of Brabant. It belonged as a lordship to the Prince of Orange.

Coblenz, a town in the electorate of Triers and residence of the elector, in the district of Ehrenbreitstein, situated in a very pleasant country at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle: over the former of which there is a bridge of boats, but over the latter a handsome stone bridge. The most remarkable buildings are, the castle, or archiepiscopal palace, a great number of fine churches and convents, the college and academy formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the archiepiscopal seminary, the orphan-house, and the town-house. It has 2 annual fairs, each of which lasts 14 days. The number of inhabitants is computed at 12,000. In the year 1688 it was ineffectually besieged by the French; it was taken by them in the month of October 1794. The fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, or Hermanstein, which stands on a mountain, and has a communication with Coblenz by means of the bridge of boats over the Rhine, is one of the strongest and most celebrated fortifications in Germany. Coblenz lies 35 miles N. N. W. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 22′ N. long. 5° 13′ E.

Coburg, a principality lying between Bayreuth, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg; and, although in Franconia, belongs to the circle of Upper Saxony. It comprehends the districts of Coburg, Neustadt, Sonnefeld, Neuhaus, Sonneberg, Hildburghausen, Veilsdorf, Heldburg, Königsberg, Shalkau, and Eisfeld, which are divided among the families of Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Hildburghausen. Upon the death of Albert, the last duke of Saxe-Coburg, in 1699, of Christian of Eisenberg in 1707, and of Henry of Römhild in 1710, a long dispute for the succession to their dominions took place between the different branches of the line of Gotha, which was submitted to the Imperial council at Vienna, and they were in the mean time governed in their joint names; till at length, in 1714, by the decision of the Imperial council, the districts of Saxe Gotha, Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Hildburghausen, were declared the property of the families of the same name. In the year 1753, the Elector of Saxony and Prince of Anspach, as Imperial commissioners, declared the district of Coburg to belong to the line of Saalfeld, and the districts of Sonneberg and Neuhaus to Meinungen. The principality of Coburg does not contain quite 140 square miles, and has 26,000 inhabitants. To a Roman month it pays 47 florins 3½ kr. and to a chamber assessment 23 dollars 44 kr. The right of voting at the diet for Coburg, so long contested between Meinungen and Coburg, has been divided by a compact in 1771, so that both houses enjoy it alternately, Saxe-Meinungen 21 years and a half, and Coburg-Saalfeld 11 years and a half.

Coburg, the capital of the principality of the same name, on the Itsch, with a princely castle, called Ehrenburg. It is the seat of the upper colleges of administration belonging to the house of Coburg-Saalfeld. The town itself is not large, but the suburbs are very extensive, and were still more so before the thirty years war, in which Coburg suffered very much. Both together contain 43 streets, 5 churches, 730 dwelling-houses, and 7000 inhabitants. The market is a fine square, wherein stands the council-house. In this town is an academical gymnasium, founded and liberally endowed by Duke John Casimir, in 1605. In 1677, by Imperial authority, this gymnasium was allowed all the rights and privileges of an university. It contains 2 public libraries and a cabinet of natural curiosities. Besides other branches of trade, here are manufactures of porcelain; and at the stone manufactory in the prince's palace all kinds of valuable articles in petrified wood are made. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Hildburghausen, in lat. 50° 17′ N. long. 8° 47′ E.

Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the bishopric of Münster, near the source of the river Berkel. Next to Münster it is the largest town in the whole bishopric, and was formerly a Hanse town. It was the residence of the bishops before they made themselves masters of Münster. It lies 17 miles W. of Münster, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 4° 56′ E.

Coevorden, a town of Overyssel, on the little river Aa, capital of the district of Drenthe. It is an

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# A PLAN of the CITY of COLOGN

DEUTS

RHEIN RIVER

References.

1. St. Severin
2. The Carthusians
3. The Barefooted
4. St. Catharine
5. St. Pautelean
6. The White Ladies
7. St. Morits
8. St. George
9. St. Jacob
10. St. Lys Church
11. The Holy Apostles
12. St. Peter
13. St. Cecilia
14. St. Agatha
15. St. Columba
16. St. Marys Chap.
17. The Minor Brother's
18. St. Alba
19. Great Martin
20. St. Clara
21. The Town House
22. St. Marys Garden
23. The Cathedral
24. St. Gereon
25. St. Marys Ablas
26. Dominican
27. St. Loup
28. Jesuits
29. St. Maximinian
30. The Holy Body
31. St. Ursula
32. Capuchins
33. St. Johns
34. Maccaber
35. St. Gunibert
36. Wooder Gate
37. The Lead Gate
38. The Bayr Gate
39. St. Severins Gate
40. St. Pants Gate
41. The Wever Gate
42. The Sheeps Gate
43. The Hare Gate
44. The Eire Gate
45. The Presse Gate
46. St. Gereons Gate
47. Egelstone Gate
48. St. Guniberts Gate
49. Dranck lane Gate
50. Rhine lane Gate
51. Velte Ditch Gate

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an important poſt, and is rendered very ſtrong by its ſituation in a moraſs, as well as by its fortifications. It lies 33 miles s. of Gröningen.

Colberg, a pretty large, fortified, trading town, in the principality of Camin, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated at the mouth of the Perſante, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea. It has a harbour, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It was once a Hanſe town, has an exchange and collegiate church; likewiſe good linen manufactures and conſiderable ſalt ſprings, but the want of wood prevents their being turned to ſuch advantage as they might. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, in number about 5000, is their extenſive commerce and trade to Poland, and the ſalmon fiſhery, which is very productive. In the autumn of 1758 the Ruſſians laid ſiege to this town, but were obliged to abandon it. In the year 1760 it was again cloſely beſieged by the Ruſſians, who failed likewiſe in this ſecond attempt. They reſumed the ſiege in the ſpring of 1761, and in October the ſame year it ſurrendered by capitulation. In the year 1762 it was reſtored to Pruſſia, in conſequence of the treaty concluded between that power and Ruſſia. It lies 30 miles n. e. of Camin, in lat. 54° 9′ n. long. 13° 11′ e.

Colditz, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on the Zwickau Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig and electorate of Saxony, inhabited by linen-weavers and ſtuff-makers. The adjacent country yields good fuller's earth. It lies 20 miles s. e. of Leipzig.

Colle, a ſmall town in the vicariate of the ſame name, ſituated on a hill in Tuſcany, near the river Elza. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence.

Cölleda, likewiſe called Cologne on the Unſtrut, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Weiſſenſee and circle of Thuringia, belonging to Baron Werthern. In 1760 it ſuſtained great injury from fire. It lies 13 miles n. of Weimar.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, which ſtands on the rivers Thür, Fecht, and Lauch. It is ſurrounded with walls, but not fortified. The number of inhabitants is above 18,000.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane.

Cologne, an archbiſhopric in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the eaſt by the Rhine and the dutchy of Berg; on the ſouth, by Triers; on the weſt, by Triers, the Eifel, the dutchies of Jüliers and Gelderland; and on the north, by the county of Moers and the dutchies of Berg and Cleve. The adjoining countries are ſituated in ſuch a manner as to divide it into ſeveral parts. In length it is about 100 miles; its breadth varies, but upon an average is 15 miles. It is divided into the Rheniſh and Weſtphalian ſee; the former is ſubdivided into the upper and lower, the latter of which comprehends the Rheniſh and that of Lippe, or Veſt Recklingſhauſen. To the Rheniſh upper archbiſhopric belong the diſtricts of Andernach, Aldenar, Bonn, Bruel, Godeſberg and Mehlen, Hordt, Lechenich, Zülpich, Rheinbach, Nurburg, Aldenwied and Linz-Neuerburg, Zeltingen, and Rachtig. The Rheniſh lower archbiſhopric comprehends the diſtricts of Cologne and Duez, Hülchrath, Linn and Uerdingen, Kempen, Liedberg, and Rheinberg. The upper yields good wine; the lower, corn and flax; and towards the Eifel are mines of lead and iron. The principal river is the Rhine; beſides which the country is watered by the Nette, Aar, Erp, and Nerſs. The ſubjects of this archbiſhopric are repreſented by the ſtates compoſed of 4 colleges, and claim an exemption from taxes of all kinds not impoſed with their voluntary concurrence, except ſuch as are paid to the Empire or circle, and for this reaſon they call the ſums granted by the provincial aſſemblies *ſubſidia charitativa*; of ſuch ſums the Weſtphalian part of the archbiſhopric contributes two fifths. Theſe 4 colleges are, 1ſt, The chapter, the ſeat of which is at Cologne, and contains 50 prebends, one of which is held by the Pope, and one by the Emperor, who therefore have their own chaplains, or vicars. Of the other 48, half are capitular and half domiciliary prebends, ſome of which are filled by princes and counts, and for ſome only a univerſity degree is requiſite. To the provincial aſſemblies the chapter ſends 4 canons and their ſyndic.—2. The counts: to theſe belong the Elector and Archbiſhop of Cologne, for Odenkirchen; the Duke of Aremberg and Croy, for the tower at Arweiler; the hereditary marſhal the Count of Salm, for Bedbur, Alfter, and Hackenbroich; the Count of Salm of Bedburg, for Erp; the Count of Mark, for Saffenburg; the Count of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, for Wevelinghoven and Helfenſtein; the Count of Bentheim-Bentheim, for the hereditary bailiwick of Cologne; the Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt, for Alpen.—3. The nobility, compoſed of the poſſeſſors of eſtates, which entitle their owners to a ſeat at the provincial aſſemblies.---4. The towns of Andernach, Neus, Bonn, Arweiler, Linz, Kempen, Rheinberg, Zülpich, Bruel, Lechenich, Unkel, Zons, Linn, Uerdingen, Rheinbach, Meckenheim and Renſe, each of which ſends its repreſentatives. The provincial aſſemblies are uſually held at Bonn, and the quarterly meetings of the committee of the ſtates at Cologne. By the compromiſe between the ſtates and the archbiſhop in 1463 and 1550, his power has been greatly circumſcribed, to the advantage of the ſtates, and particularly of the chapter. The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is the Catholic; but there are here and there Proteſtants, who live unreſtrained. Three vicars-general divide the ſpiritual juriſdiction with the archbiſhop, which they exerciſe in his name. Under them are 6 archdeacons, and each archdeaconry is ſubdivided into a certain number of deaneries. The military force is compoſed of 1 regiment of infantry, the greater part of which is in garriſon at Bonn, 1 company of huſſars, and 1 company of life-guards, of 50 men.

The church of Cologne had a biſhop at the commencement

mencement of the fourth century, and archbiſhops before the end of the eighth. Since the eleventh century they have always been legates and arch-chancellors of the apoſtolic chair, and arch-chancellors of the Holy Roman Empire in Italy. The matricular contingent of this elector is 60 horſe and 277 foot, or 1828 florins. To a chamber tax he contributes 811 dollars 58½ kr. The elector reſides at Bonn.

Cologne, one of the largeſt, moſt ancient, and celebrated free Imperial cities, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Hanſeatic league. It contains 8000 houſes, but not more than 40,000 inhabitants, upon the higheſt computation; of whom a very large proportion is compoſed of the beggars, although Cologne contains a workhouſe, 16 hoſpitals, many foundations for infirm women, and numerous charities, which are diſtributed in money and food at ſtated times. Above a fourth part of the city is not built upon, being partly occupied by market-places, one of the fineſt of which is the new market, and partly by vineyards. The wine produced here will not keep, and of courſe cannot be exported. The magiſtrates and citizens are Catholics, but here are likewiſe ſome Proteſtants, who however cannot obtain the privileges of citizenſhip. In 1788 they had a proſpect of procuring permiſſion to erect a meeting-houſe, but herein they were diſappointed through the violent oppoſition and zeal of the Catholics. They therefore attend divine ſervice as formerly, at Mühlheim, in the dutchy of Berg. This city contains conſiderable manufactures of ribands, ſtockings, tobacco, and likewiſe laces; but its trade is far from flouriſhing, notwithſtanding its advantageous ſituation and ſtaple right, which latter at leaſt procures it a commiſſion trade. A few houſes only carry on a trade of any conſequence in ſpices, wines, iron-wares, timber, &c. Its principal commercial intercourſe is with Holland and Frankfurt on the Mayn. The citizens are divided into 22 companies. The proper magiſtracy is compoſed of 49 perſons, and 2 out of the 6 burgomaſters always execute the duties of that office. The inferior magiſtrates are the repreſentatives of the 22 companies, who aſſemble every quarter of a year, and take cogniſance of the government of the regular magiſtrates. The clergy is very numerous, exceeding 2000 perſons. Cologne contains 9 collegiate churches, 2 convents for nuns of noble extraction, 2 abbies, 19 pariſh-churches, 39 nunneries, 17 convents for men, a commandery of the Teutonic order, another of the order of St. John, and 49 chapels. The cathedral, a Gothic ſtructure, was begun to be built in 1248, and is not quite finiſhed. Amongſt the other public buildings the principal are, the town-houſe, the arſenal, containing artillery and accoutrements worthy of notice, the orphan-houſe, and foundling hoſpital. As early as the thirteenth century Cologne was celebrated for its literary inſtitutions; and in 1388 an univerſity was founded by the magiſtrates, which obtained of Pope Urban VI. the ſame privileges as that of Paris. It is likewiſe the ſeat of the archiepiſcopal chapter, of ſeveral electoral courts, and has an academy belonging to the archbiſhop. The citizens take an oath of fidelity and allegiance to every archbiſhop upon his election, as long as he inſures to them the enjoyment of the ancient privileges handed down from their anceſtors. The Elector does not admit Cologne to be a free Imperial city, but as ſuch it has the firſt ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench of Imperial cities, at the diets of the Empire and circle. Its revenues ariſe almoſt entirely from the exciſe, and it has no territory beyond the walls of the town. It is divided into 8 quarters, each of which has its colonel and other officers. The garriſon is compoſed of 3 companies of ſoldiers paid by the town, commanded by a captain-lieutenant. The citizens do duty at the gates by night. The contingent of this city, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 25 horſe and 200 foot, or 1100 florins. To a chamber tax it gives 405 dollars 72½ kr. Since the latter end of the ſixteenth century, Cologne has been the reſidence of a Papal nuncio, who was then firſt appointed by occaſion of an attempt of the Elector Gebhard II. to introduce the Proteſtant religion. Since 1785 the right of the Pope to ſend a nuncio has been diſputed by the German archbiſhops and Pacca, who in 1786 was appointed as ſucceſſor to the Nuncio Belliſomi, but was never acknowledged in that capacity: this affair ſtill remains undecided. Between Cologne and Deuz is a bridge of boats over the Rhine, which, like that at Bonn, belongs to ſeveral proprietors. At the end of February 1784, Cologne ſuſtained great injury from an inundation of the Rhine. The French, after defeating General Clairfait, took poſſeſſion of Cologne without any reſiſtance, on October 6, 1794. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Duſſeldorf, in lat. 50° 54′ N. long. 4° 32′ E.

Comachio, a ſmall town, fortreſs, and county, ſituated in a diſtrict full of ſwamps and lakes, in the dutchy of Ferrara, near the Gulf of Venice, entirely inhabited by fiſhermen, who trade in ſalted eels. This tract of land lies between two mouths of the Po, called Il Po di Volano, and Il Po di Primato. During the diſputes between the Emperor Joſeph I. and Pope Clement XI. in the year 1708, this place was garriſoned and fortified by the Imperialiſts, becauſe the Pope claimed it at the ſame that he ſeized upon Ferrara, although it belonged to the Duke of Modena as a fief of the Empire. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Ravenna. The town is interſected by a great number of canals, which give it a ſimilarity to Venice. It lies 16 miles S. of Meſola, in lat. 44° 41′ N. long. 9° 50′ E.

Comines, a town of Flanders divided by the river Lys into two parts, one of which formerly belonged to the French, and the other to the Houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1793. It was the birth-place of the celebrated ſtateſman and hiſtorian Philip of Comines.

Commercy, the capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe, in France, ſituated on the river Meuſe.

COMMOTAU, a populous royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its excellent malt and beer. Its alum-pits are particularly famous, from which, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raiſed here, the inhabitants derive the principal part of their ſubſiſtence. In the year 1421 it was taken by ſtorm by Ziſca, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Saatz, and 60 N.W. of Prague, in lat. 50° 27′ N. long. 11° 5′ E.

COMO, a large and populous trading town, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Lake of Como, in the dutchy of Milan, ſituated on the river Adda, which runs through the midſt of it. In 1774 the number of inhabitants amounted to 13,625. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Görz. The adjacent country is called Il Comaſco, belongs to the dutchy of Milan, and is ſometimes ſtyled a dutchy. It lies 18 miles N. of Milan, in lat. 45° 44′ N. long. 6° 41′ E.

COMO, LAGO DI, a lake of Italy in the dutchy of Milan, nearly 30 miles in length, and not above 3 wide. Towards the ſouth it is divided into 2 branches; at the end of one of which ſtands the town of Como, and of the other, Lecco. The river Adda runs through it.

CONDE, a town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Valenciennes. It is ſtrongly fortified, and ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Haine and Scheldt. The French took it in 1676, and retained it at the peace of Nimeguen. In July 1793 it ſurrendered to the allies, but was retaken by the French the following year.

CONFLANS, a town of France in the department of the Upper Saone, in the diſtrict of Luxeuil.

CÖNNERN, a ſmall town on the Saale, in the circle of Saale and dutchy of Magdeburg, with 2200 inhabitants. It is under the bailiff of Giebichenſtein, and lies 5 miles W. of Alſleben.

CONSTADT, a ſmall open town, in the principality of Oels, in Lower Sileſia, belonging to the family of Poſadowſky: 8 miles N.W. of Creutzburg.

CONSTANCE, or COSTANZ, a biſhopric in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Lake of Conſtance, on the borders of Switzerland. To this biſhopric belongs likewiſe the iſland of Reichenau, with the abbey upon it: the chapter is compoſed of 24 canons. The dioceſe is the largeſt of any in Germany. The biſhop, who is a prince of the Empire, is likewiſe a co-director of the circle of Swabia, perpetual chancellor of the univerſity of Freyburg, and in ſpiritual matters is under the Archbiſhop of Mentz. He ſometimes reſides in the ſuburb of Conſtance called Peterſhauſen, and ſometimes in the town of Merſburg. His preſent quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 116 florins 50 kr. and his contribution to a chamber aſſeſſment 121 dollars 68½ kr.

CONSTANCE, the capital of the above biſhopric, on the Lake of Conſtance, where the Rhine runs out of it. It is fortified, and contains 716 houſes, 90 of which belong to the clergy (whoſe number amounts to 300), and including them, 3636 inhabitants. The number of inhabitants was increaſed by the Geneveſe, who were received into this city by the Emperor Joſeph II.: their number in 1787 was 294. In the town is the ancient caſtle, the reſidence of the biſhop and chapter, and in Peterſhauſen is an epiſcopal hunting-ſeat. Beſides the cathedral, there are 2 collegiate and 6 pariſh churches, 6 convents for men, and 2 for women. This place is particularly famous for the council held here from the year 1414 to 1418, by which John Huſs and Jerome of Prague were condemned to be burnt, and likewiſe for the election and coronation of Pope Martin V. inſtead of the ſchiſmatical Popes, John XXIII. Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. the firſt and third of whom were depoſed, but the ſecond retained his dignity. It was formerly a free Imperial city; but as it would not accept of the interim, it was put to the ban in 1548, and in 1549 reduced under the ſubjection of the Houſe of Auſtria. In the year 1744 the French made themſelves maſters of Conſtance, and obliged it to take an oath of allegiance to the Emperor Charles VII. as its lawful ſovereign, but upon the concluſion of peace every thing was reſtored *in ſtatu quo*. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by ſpinning and fiſhing, to which muſt likewiſe be added watch-making, and other trades introduced by the Geneveſe who have ſettled here. It lies in lat. 47° 38′ N. long. 6° 12′ E.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF. See BODEN SEA.

CONZA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari, with the title of a county, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. It belongs to the family of Aquaviva.

CORBACH, the capital of the county of Waldeck, on the river Itter, near which is the caſtle of Eiſenberg, which ſtands on a high mountain. It is divided into the old and new town; the latter contains a fine academy, and a ſuperb monument, marble and alabaſter, which the Dutch have erected to their late field-marſhal, George Frederic Prince of Waldeck. July 10, 1760, a body of Hannoverians and allies, under the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, was routed near this place by the French. It lies in lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 6° 36′ E.

CORBIERES, a town and diſtrict in the canton of Freyburg, ſituated on the river La Sana, 10 miles S. of the town of Freyberg.

CÖRLIN, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, belonging to the King of Pruſſia; ſituated at the conflux of the Perſante and Raduja. It is the capital of a diſtrict, has a caſtle and good woollen manufactures. It lies 14 miles S.E. of Cöſslin.

CORNETO, a town in the Patrimony of St. Peter and State of the Church. It is ſituated near the mouth of the river Maſta, and but thinly inhabited, owing to its unhealthy air. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Monteſiaſcone, and immediately under the Pope.

Corps, a town of France in the department of the Iſere.

Corsica, one of the largeſt iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, between the coaſt of Genoa and the iſland of Sardinia. It is divided into two parts, namely, the country on this ſide of the mountains, Di qua da Monti, and that beyond the mountains, Di la da Monti. The ſoil is fertile, yielding good wine, corn, fruits; as olives, figs, almonds, and cheſnuts: and on the coaſt is found coral. It belonged to the Genoeſe; they kept a governor there, who reſided at Baſtia, and was changed every two years. In 1730 a rebellion broke out on account of the taxes, and other grievous oppreſſions impoſed upon the unhappy Corſicans by the republic of Genoa; but in 1732 it was quelled with the aſſiſtance of a body of Imperial troops, and a contract was concluded between the parties. This being very badly obſerved by the Genoeſe, a freſh inſurrection commenced. The Corſican malcontents choſe for their king Baron Theodore von Neuhof, an adventurer from the county of Mark, who was crowned with a crown of leaves, April 10, 1736. Upon his ſecond arrival in 1737, he brought with him great quantities of money, arms, and proviſions for the Corſicans; ſoon after which he again left the iſland, and went to Holland. During this time Genoa received aſſiſtance from France, which induced the Corſicans to enter into a negotiation with the republic. But upon the departure of the troops in 1740, the rebellion again broke out, and was ſupported and encouraged by the return of Theodore in 1743, with ſuccours from England. He quitted the iſland ſoon after, and never returned, but died in 1757 in London, a priſoner for debt in Newgate. Peace was in ſome manner reſtored in 1744; and although the Engliſh fleet bombarded Baſtia in 1745, and the malcontents made themſelves maſters of that town, yet it was retaken by the other inhabitants, and they were reduced to the greateſt extremity by the French auxiliaries, who arrived there in 1751. But upon their quitting the iſland the Corſicans again roſe; and after their former chief, Gafforio, was, in 1753, aſſaſſinated at Corte, they choſe for their general the celebrated Paoli. Notwithſtanding the ſuccours ſent from France in 1762, and the four following years (which however only kept poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe towns, without acting on the offenſive), he proſecuted the war againſt Genoa with great ſucceſs. The Genoeſe at length ceded the iſland to France, whereupon great numbers of troops were ſent thither under the command of the Count de Foix. The Corſicans were by degrees diſperſed, and Paoli was obliged in 1769 to leave the iſland. But the ſpirit of diſcontent prevailed till 1775, when tranquillity was reſtored. At the revolution in 1789 it was made a department; but in conſequence of ſome miſunderſtanding, Paoli, who had again obtained great influence in the iſland, revolted, called in the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, and drove out the French. The King of Great Britain was declared ſovereign of Corſica, and a Britiſh viceroy was appointed over the iſland; but finding that the expences overbalanced the advantages reſulting from the poſſeſſion of it, the Engliſh evacuated it in October 1797, when it again fell into the hands of the French. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 124,000.

Corte, a ſmall town almoſt in the centre of the iſland of Corſica; it is ſituated on a rock, and has a citadel. Whilſt the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, Corte was made the capital and ſeat of the viceroy. It lies 27 miles S.W. of Baſtia, in lat. 42° 14′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

Cortona, a ſmall fortified town on a high mountain in Tuſcany, between the Lake of Perugia and the town of Arezzo, on the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. In 1728 an Academia antiqua Hetruriæ was eſtabliſhed here.

Cosenza, the capital of the province of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples; it is ſituated on a rock, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

Cösslin, a thriving town in Farther Pomerania, in the principality of Camin, on the Niſebech, or Neſebach, which runs into the Lake of Jamünd. It has pretty well recovered from the fire of 1718, and in 1726 a court of juſtice and conſiſtory for Farther Pomerania were eſtabliſhed here. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Camin. The number of inhabitants exceeds 2500. The town lies on the high road from Berlin to Dantzig, which is one cauſe of its preſent flouriſhing ſtate; has good woollen manufactures, excellent fiſheries, and fine cattle. In the war of 1756 the Ruſſians and Pruſſians were alternately maſters of the place. In 1760 the ſuburbs were reduced to aſhes by a heavy bombardment by the Ruſſians. It ſtands 18 miles E. of Colberg, in lat. 54° 9′ N. long. 13° 41′ E.

Cossonay, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the ſmall river Venog, 8 miles N. of Lauſanne.

Cosswick, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in a delightful ſituation on the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the portion of Zerbſt. The caſtle is the uſual reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Zerbſt. It lies 10 miles W. of Wittenburg.

Cotbus, a town and diſtrict of Lower Luſatia, near the Spree, belonging to the government of Cüſtrin, in the New Mark. In the ſo called circle of Cotbus, beſides the ſmall town of Peiz, there are 116 villages. It has a caſtle on an eminence on the eaſt ſide of the town; the walls include 458 houſes. Without the walls, ſince the year 1730, the new town and 3 ſuburbs have been built, comprehending above 800 houſes. In the town the German and Vandal Lutherans and Calviniſts have each a church; the latter are by far not ſo numerous as the former. There is likewiſe a ſchool at Cotbus. In the year 1783 the number of inhabitants amounted to 4306. Their principal traffic is in cloth and beer, the latter of which is very conſiderable. All the

the ſtreets of the town are lighted at night by lamps. It lies 17 miles E. of Kalau, in lat. 51° 46′ N. long. 11° 59′ E.

CÖTHEN, the reſidence of the princes of Anhalt-Cöthen, in the principality of Anhalt, on the ſmall river Zitau. It contains the old and new princely caſtles and garden, a Calviniſt church, a Calviniſt and Lutheran ſchool, a foundation for 6 Lutheran nuns, a Calviniſt and Lutheran orphan-houſe, and an hoſpital at the gate of Halle. The number of inhabitants in Cöthen amounts to 5000. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Barby, in lat. 51° 48′ N. long. 9° 44′ E.

COTIGNAC, a town of France in the department of the Bar, the chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Barjols.

COTRONE, a ſea-port town of Calabria Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio. As the harbour is very commodious for trade, it was enlarged in 1751, ſo that ſhips of burden may ride there in ſafety.

COURTRAY, a town of Flanders, divided into two parts by the river Lys. It is a celebrated place for its trade and manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. In the year 1744, after it was taken by the French, they demoliſhed its fortifications. It lies 12 miles E. of Oudenarde, in lat. 50° 50′ N. long. 55′ E.

COUVIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town between the Sambre and Maas, in the biſhopric of Liege, with a ſuburb called St. Germain: 9 miles N. of Rocroy.

CRANENBURG, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, between the Maas and the Waal, 5 miles W. of Cleve.

CRAUTHEIM, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Jagſt, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Archbiſhop of Mentz: 15 miles S. W. of Mergentheim.

CREGLINGEN, a town, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Margrave of Anſpach. The ſix incorporated villages on the Mayn are annexed to it, viz. Sickerſhauſen, Steſt, Obernbreit, Grottſtädt, Martinſheim, and Oberickelſheim. It lies 23 miles N. W. of Anſpach.

CREMA, the capital of the Venetian territory of Cremaſco, in Italy. It is well fortified with a caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Bologna. It is a frontier fortreſs towards the dutchy of Milan. It lies 22 miles E. S. E. of Milan, in lat. 45° 22′ N. long. 7° 21′ E.

CREMONA, the capital of the Cremoneſe, a county of Milan, at the conflux of the rivers Po and Adda. It is a large town, with a citadel, an univerſity, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Milan. In the year 1702 the Imperialiſts under Prince Eugene, by a coup-de-main, made themſelves maſters of the town, and Marſhal Villeroy, who had his head-quarters there, was taken priſoner. But they were obliged to abandon it the ſame evening, as the bridge over the Po was burnt, whereby the ſuccours they expected were prevented from joining them. Since the year 1775, for the benefit of the trade of the Emperor's Italian dominions, a communication by water has been eſtabliſhed to and from Trieſt to Cremona and Pavia. In the above year the number of inhabitants was 25,339. Cremona ſurrendered to the French in 1796 without reſiſtance. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Pizzighetone, in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 7° 40′ E.

CREMSIER, a well-built town, with a fine caſtle and a convent, in Moravia, on the river March, under the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of Ollmütz, who reſides here. March 21, 1752, the greater part of the town, and the magnificent caſtle, were conſumed by fire.

CRESSENTINO, a ſmall fortified town on the Po, in the principality of Piedmont, 20 miles N. E. of Turin.

CREVECŒUR, a Dutch fortreſs on the ſouth bank of the Maas, where it is joined by the Dommel, 5 miles from Hertogenbuſch. The river Dies waſhes it on both ſides, and forms an iſland of it. In 1672 it was diſmantled by the French, who again took it in 1794.

CREVELT, a ſmall but modern-built trading town, with a caſtle and lordſhip, in the Pruſſian principality of Mörs. It has very conſiderable ſilk manufactures, and the inhabitants amount to nearly 6000. June 23d, 1758, a battle was fought here between the French and allies, in which the latter were victorious: 10 miles S. S. W. of Mörs.

CREUSSEN, a town and diſtrict of Franconia, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Red Mayn; where great quantities of fine earthen-ware are made. It lies 7 miles S. of Bayreuth.

CREUTZBURG, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, on the rivulet Brinnitz. It has a caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in honey, leather, wax, and flax. It has one church for Catholics, and another for the Calviniſts. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Roſenberg.

CRIMMITSCHAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the Pleiſſe, in Miſnia. It has manufactures of ſtuffs and linen, dying and calico-printing. It lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Zwickau.

CRONACH, a town of the margravate of Bayreuth, in Franconia, ſituated on the river of the ſame name.

CRONACH, a town with a ſtrong caſtle called Roſenberg, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, at the conflux of the rivers Rodach, Haſlack, and Cronach. Good fire-arms are made at this place; and the celebrated painter Luke Cranach was born here. It lies 11 miles N. of Culmbach.

CROSSEN, formerly a dutchy of Lower Sileſia, bounded on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by Luſatia, on the ſouth by the principality of Sagan, and on the eaſt by the principality of Glogau. In 1538 it was ceded to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, as a fief of Bohemia, whereupon it was annexed to the regency

of the New Mark; but in 1742, at the peace of Berlin, Bohemia relinquiſhed for ever all her feudal rights over this dutchy and other diſtricts. It is divided into 2 circles, Croſſen and Züllichau. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran and Calviniſt religion, but thoſe of the former are moſt numerous. Its capital is likewiſe called Croſſen, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſituated on the Oder, which is here joined by the Bober. The inhabitants of this town ſupport themſelves by trade, cloth-making, brewing, the culture of wine, and fiſhing. In 1708 it was entirely laid in aſhes, but has ſince been rebuilt in a regular manner. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 52° 7′ N. long. 12° 50° E.

CROSSEN, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the Elſter, in the diſtrict of Zeiz, 7 miles S. S. W. of Zeiz.

CROSTOLO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the dutchy of Parma, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po, near Guaſtalla.

CROTOY, LE, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme.

CRUMAU, a ſmall town ſurrounded with walls, having a good caſtle, and a convent of hermits, in the circle of Znaym, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 12 miles N. E. of Znaym.

CRUMAU, a well-built, populous, and tolerably well fortified town, with a caſtle, on the Mulda, in the circle of Bechin in Bohemia, which, with the lordſhip belonging to it, bears the title of a dutchy. After the houſe of Eggenberg, the former poſſeſſors, became extinct in 1717 by the death of the Prince John Chriſtian, the Emperor conferred this dutchy on the Prince of Schwartzenberg. It lies 19 miles S. E. of Prachatitz, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 11° 53′ E.

CSCHASLAW, the capital of the circle of Cſchaſlaw, in Bohemia, ſituated on the Chrudimka. In the church here, which has the higheſt ſteeple of any in Bohemia, lies buried the famous Huſſite chief Ziſka. May 17, 1742, at the village of Chotuſitz, in the environs of this town, the King of Pruſſia gained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians. It lies 42 miles E. S. E. of Prague, in lat. 49° 49′ N. long. 14° 4′ E.

CUERS, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Hieres.

CULERBORN, a town of the province of Utrecht, on the ſouth ſide of the river Leck, a branch of the Rhine: 10 miles S. of Utrecht.

CULM, a large but thinly inhabited town, on the Viſtula, in Weſt Pruſſia. It has a Catholic univerſity, and a royal ſchool for cadets, founded in 1775, to the maintenance of which 8552 dollars are appropriated annually. Forty-eight cadets, principally the ſons of Weſt Pruſſian noblemen, are maintained and educated therein till they are fit to be ſent to the academy of cadets at Berlin. The diſtrict in which the town is ſituated, formed a diſtinct waywodſhip, till it became ſubject to the King of Pruſſia in 1772. The biſhopric of Culm is the moſt ancient in Weſt Pruſſia, and the dioceſe includes all the churches in the diſtricts of Culm and Marienburg. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Gneſen. Culm lies 21 miles N. N. W. of Thorn, in lat. 53° 18′ N. long. 16° 3′ E.

CULMBACH, a town and diſtrict on the White Mayn, in the principality of Bayreuth. Upon a mountain near it ſtands the fortreſs of Plaſſenburg, where the archives of the principality were formerly preſerved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From this diſtrict the whole burgravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach. But after the death of the Margrave George William, in 1726, without male iſſue, the government devolved to the Margrave George Frederic Charles of the line of Albert; ſince which time it has been always called Brandenburg-Bayreuth, though indeed that appellation was more frequently uſed before. It lies 13 miles N. of Bayreuth, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 9° 11′ E.

CUNEO, or CONI, an opulent, fortified, trading town of Piedmont, in the county of Coni, amongſt the Alps, at the conflux of the rivers Geiz and Sture. It ſtands upon a rock, and has a citadel, ſo ſtrongly fortified by nature and art, that though frequently beſieged by the French, particularly in 1694 and 1744, yet they never were able to take it. In 1796 this town was delivered up to the French by the King of Sardinia, as one of the hoſtages for the performance of the treaty concluded with them. It ſurrendered to the Auſtrians in 1799. It lies in lat. 44° 24′ N. long. 5° 19′ E.

CUSMENSEE, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, 10 miles N. of Thorn.

CZELACZ, a town of Poland, on the confines of the principality of Carolath, in Lower Sileſia.

CZEMPIN, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

CZESTOCHOW, a ſmall fortified town, on the river Warta, in the waywodſhip of Cracow, particularly remarkable for a convent of St. Paul the hermit, which ſtands on the mountain called Klarenberg, and is well fortified. The town itſelf is perfectly defenceleſs. It is celebrated for the excellent beer brewed there. In the year 1655 it was in vain beſieged by the Swedes: it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1772. In a valley not far from hence lies the little town of Old Czeſtochow, which likewiſe contains a convent.

# D.

DABER

DABER, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, near Freyenwalde, to which belong 13 villages. The circle of Daber, in which it lies, is ſo named from it: 16 miles N. N. E. of New Stargard.

DACHSTEIN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 8 miles W. of Straſburg. It is ſituated on the river Breuſch, and formerly had a caſtle, which was deſtroyed by the French.

DAHLEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony, 10 miles E. of Wurzen, belonging to Count Bünau.

DAHME, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, 22 miles E. of Wittenberg.

DALEN, a ſmall town, with a nunnery, in the dutchy of Jüliers, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, 11 miles S. E. of Ruremonde.

DALHEIM, a ſmall town in a county of the ſame name, in the dutchy of Limburg, formerly belonging to the States General of the United Provinces, by whom it was ceded, with ſeveral other ſmall places, to the Emperor, in 1785. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Liege.

DAMBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

DAMGARD, an open town with a caſtle, near the Reckenitz, in the diſtrict of Barth, ſituated on an eminence, commanding the road out of Mecklenburg into Hither Pomerania. It belongs to the crown of Sweden, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Roſtock.

DAMM, a ſmall town of Hither Pomerania, on the Ploene, which falls into the lake of Damm juſt below this place. It contains nothing of conſequence except a good ſteel manufactory. By the peace of Weſtphalia it was ceded to Sweden, but in 1720 to Pruſſia. It lies 5 miles E. of Stettin.

DAMM, NEW, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Miezel, 12 miles N. of Küſtrin.

DANNEMARIE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Besfort.

DANNENBERG, a county of Lower Saxony, bounded on the weſt by Lüneburg, on the north by Lauenburg and Mecklenburg, on the eaſt and ſouth by Brandenburg. Upon the death of the Duke of Zell in 1706, it devolved to the electoral houſe of Hannover. The capital, of the ſame name, lies on the river Jetze: 22 miles S. E. of Lauenburg.

DANTZIG, an opulent ſtrong ſea-port town of Pruſſia, on the weſt bank of the Viſtula, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Dantzig. It was formerly ſubject to the Teutonic knights, but in 1454 placed itſelf under the protection of Poland. In this ſituation it remained as an independent Hanſe town, till the year 1793, when it was taken poſſeſſion of by the

DANUBE

King of Pruſſia. All religions are tolerated here, but the magiſtrates are Lutherans. The city is ſurrounded by the little rivers Rodaune, or Rodun, and Motlau, the latter of which divides the old from the new town. The inhabitants amount to at leaſt 50,000. Here are 15 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt, and 7 Catholic churches. It is a place of great ſtrength, and its fortifications have been improved from time to time, and are kept in excellent repair. By means of a ſluice the country may be laid under water to a great diſtance on one ſide, and on the other the city is defended by mountains, the principal of which are Biſchofsberg and Hagelſberg, and by very high bulwarks. The ramparts are planted with a great number of braſs cannon, and the two arſenals contain abundance of military ſtores. The city has a college, a conſiderable library, and manufactories of aqua vitæ, vitriol, ſaltpetre, lace, cloth, ſtuffs, cordovan, a ſugar-houſe, and 4 docks. The commerce of Dantzig is very extenſive, and almoſt the whole trade of Poland paſſes through the hands of its inhabitants. The number of veſſels belonging to it amounts to about 80, moſt of which carry from 2 to 400 tons. Dantzig was in 1709 viſited by the plague, which ſwept off 24,000 inhabitants. In 1733 it declared in favour of King Staniſlaus, who took refuge there; in conſequence of which, the year following, it was at firſt beſieged by the Ruſſian and Saxon troops: the ſiege was then turned into a blockade, and after a violent bombardment, the city was obliged to capitulate on the 8th of July the ſame year, and to acknowledge Auguſtus III. as its lawful ſovereign. During the war of 1756, upon the frequent approach of Ruſſian troops, its fortifications were anew placed on the moſt reſpectable footing. In 1783 it was beſieged by a Pruſſian army, on account of ſome commercial diſputes; but by the interpoſition of Ruſſia, and likewiſe of the King of Poland, the court of Berlin was prevailed upon to raiſe the ſiege, and conferences were opened to adjuſt this affair. In 1788 the greater part of the citizens and merchants reſolved to ſubmit to the King of Pruſſia, but this was prevented by the magiſtrates. Upon the ſecond diviſion of Poland in 1793, this city and its territory, as has been mentioned above, was ſeized upon by the King of Pruſſia. Dantzig lies 23 miles W. of Elbing, in lat. 54° 23′ N. long. 16° 16′ E.

DANUBE, a large river of Europe, which riſes at Doneſchingen, in Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg, becomes navigable at Ulm, and after watering Swabia, Bavaria, Auſtria, and Hungary, and being joined by 120 rivers, 60 of which are navigable, it diſcharges itſelf into the Black Sea,

in 5 branches, with ſuch rapidity, that its current is diſtinguiſhable for ſeveral miles in the ſea. That part of the river beyond the frontiers of Germany was formerly called the Iſter. It is remarkable for being one of the few rivers which run from weſt to eaſt. From its ſource to the Black Sea, it traverſes a courſe of above 3000 miles. It abounds in fiſh, chiefly ſturgeon, which come out of the Black Sea, and often proceed above 2000 miles up the Danube, in queſt of the ſmall inſects which float on its ſurface.

DARDESHEIM, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt. It ſtands on the Ort Mountain, and, together with a diſtrict comprehending 3 villages, belongs to the Provoſt of Halberſtadt. It lies 9 miles N. of Wernigerode.

DARMSTADT, the reſidence of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, on a river of the ſame name, in the upper county of Katzenelnbogen. Its moſt remarkable buildings are the three caſtles, and the magnificent palace of the Landgrave Lewis VIII. Beſides the caſtle where the landgrave reſides, the vault in the church where the princes are interred, the extenſive buildings for the colleges of government, the academy or gymnaſium, the park and pleaſure-grounds of the prince, are likewiſe worthy of notice. Beyond the ſuburbs ſtands the orphan-houſe. The number of inhabitants exceeds 9000. It lies 15 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 49° 53′ N. long. 6° 13′ E.

DARNEY, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges.

DARS, or DER DARS, a peninſula of Swediſh Pomerania, connected with the diſtrict of Wuſtrow in Mecklenburg, by a narrow ſandy neck of land. It contains 4 conſiderable villages, and a ſmall place called Arenſhope, where the Prince of Heſſenſtein, as governor of Swediſh Pomerania, has eſtabliſhed a corps of marines, who are inſtructed and exerciſed in navigation. In ſpring great quantities of herrings are caught on the coaſts.

DASSEL, a ſmall old town, formerly the capital of one of the moſt ancient counties of Saxony, lying in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, near the foreſt of Sollingen, between the Weſer and the Leine. When the family of the ancient counts of Daſſel became extinct, this county was divided between the biſhopric of Hildeſheim and the dukes of Brunſwick and Lüneburg. It lies 15 miles N. N. W of Göttingen.

DATSCHITZ, a ſmall open town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 25 miles S. of Iglau.

DEBRENITZ, a long narrow lake of Eaſt Pruſſia, upon which ſtands the town of Oſterrode.

DECKENDORF, a ſmall town of Lower Bavaria, between Straubing and Vilſhofen, on the north bank of the Danube, with a bridge over that river. It is a well-built and populous town. The toll collected here is very conſiderable. In the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion in 1742, this town was very much damaged by fire, and was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian, and ſometimes of the Bavarian troops.

DELFHAVEN, a large village in the province of Holland, on the Maas, a mile from Rotterdam, from whence a great canal is carried to Delft. It has an extenſive trade in herrings.

DELFT, a fine large town in South Holland, on the Schie. In this place are the extenſive arſenal of the province of Holland, and 4 powder-magazines. It was the reſidence of Baron Lewenhoeck, and the birth-place of Hugo Grotius. Its principal manufactures are a kind of earthen-ware reſembling porcelain, and tobacco-pipes. It is the third in rank of the 18 towns which ſend deputies to the States General. It lies 9 miles N. W. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 1° 54′ E.

DELFZYL, a fortified town in the province of Gröningen, at the mouth of the Ems, where it is joined by the Damſterdiep. It is the key to Gröningen, and has a good harbour: 11 miles W. of Embden.

DELITZSCH, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict in Miſnia. Great numbers of worſted ſtockings are made here: 15 miles N. of Leipzig.

DELLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Befort.

DELMENHORST, formerly a county belonging to Denmark, which, in 1775, together with the county of Oldenburg, was raiſed to the rank of a dutchy, and now belongs to the younger branch of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp. It lies in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the Weſer, between Münſter, Eaſt Frieſland, and Bremen. The town of Delmenhorſt is ſituated on the river Delme, in the diſtrict of the ſame name. It lies 8 miles W.S.W. of Bremen, in lat. 53° 4′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

DELSBERG, a ſmall town on the river Birs, in the biſhopric of Baſel, between Solothurn and Porentrui, from which the neighbouring country is called the Valley of Delſberg.

DEMMIN, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the diſtrict of Stettin. It is in ſome meaſure fortified, and lies among moraſſes on the river Peene, at its conflux with the Tollenſee and Trebel. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn and other articles. It formerly belonged to the crown of Sweden, but by the peace of 1721 it was ceded to the King of Pruſſia. In 1779 the inhabitants amounted to 2100. It lies 16 miles S.W. of Greifswalde.

DEMONA, VAL DI DEMONA, the northernmoſt and largeſt province of Sicily, which is mountainous, but its numerous rivers render it very fertile.

DENDERMONDE, a fortified town, formerly the capital of an extenſive lordſhip in Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated at the conflux of the Dender and Scheldt. In time of war this is a place of great importance, as it may be laid under water, and commands the communication between Ghent and Antwerp. Dendermonde was taken by the allies under

under the Duke of Marlborough. It was afterwards one of the Dutch barrier towns, till 1715, when it was agreed that the garriſon ſhould be compoſed both of Dutch and Imperialiſts. It was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 17 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, in lat. 51° 3′ N. long. 1° 46′ E.

DERENBERG, a lordſhip and town of the ſame name, between the principality of Halberſtadt and the dominions of Brunſwick-Lüneburg: 7 miles W. of Halberſtadt.

DESSAU, the capital and reſidence of the Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau. It is ſituated in a delightful plain, on the Mulda, which joins the Elbe near the town. Its inhabitants are partly Lutherans, partly Calviniſts. There are likewiſe ſome Jews. It has flouriſhing manufactures of cloth, ſtockings, and hats. In the Mulda is a good ſalmon-fiſhery, and near the town the prince has a fine menagerie. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Zerbſt, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 10° E.

DETMOLD, a town and diſtrict in the county of Lippe, on the river Wehre, with a fortified caſtle, which is the reſidence of the eldeſt and reigning branch of the counts of Lippe. The colleges of government have alſo their ſeat here. It lies 16 miles N. N. W. of Paderborn.

DETTELBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 8 miles E. of Würzburg.

DEVENTER, the capital of the province of Overyſſel, on the right bank of the river Yſſel. It is a fine large populous place, fortified in the ancient manner, and has an academy. It lies 9 miles N. of Zutphen, in lat. 52° 17′ N. long. 3° 45′ E.

DEUTSCH-BROD, an ancient royal town in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, on the river Sczawa. An academy was founded at this place in 1735 by Imperial permiſſion. It lies 10 miles N. of Iglau.

DIEBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the electorate of Mentz, ſurrounded by the territories of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The Baron of Groſchlag has a caſtle here, belonging to Odenwald, one of the cantons of the Franconian knights. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Aſchaffenburg.

DIEKIRCH, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, on the river Saure, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 16 miles N. of Luxemburg.

DIEPHOLZ, a village and caſtle in the county of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia, on the river Hunte. The inhabitants of this country raiſe a fine breed of cattle, and manufacture coloured linens. The county lies between the biſhopric of Münſter, the county of Hoya, and the principality of Minden; and belongs to the Elector of Hannover.

DIERDORF, a diſtrict and town, with a new caſtle, in the upper county of Wied, on the Wiedbach. It is the reſidence of the counts of Wied-Runkel, and has ſeveral manufactures. In 1756 the Capuchins were permitted to build a church here, which occaſioned violent diſturbances. It lies 12 miles N. of Coblentz.

DIERNSTAIN, a village in Lower Auſtria, on the Danube, with a foundation and convent of regular canons of St. Auguſtine, belonging to the counts of Stahrenberg. At this place, upon a rock, are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, in which Richard I. of England was detained priſoner by Duke Leopold. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of St. Pölten.

DIESEN, the diſtrict of, is compoſed of ſeveral villages on the mountain of Theſen, belonging jointly to the Biſhop of Baſel and canton of Bern.

DIEST, a town of Brabant, on the river Demer, on the confines of the biſhopric of Liege, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange. Very good beer is brewed at this place. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Louvain.

DIETFURT, a frontier town of the Upper Palatinate, on the rivers Altmühl and Labar, in the diſtrict of Straubingen and electorate of Bavaria, on the borders of the biſhopric of Aichſtädt. It lies 20 miles N. N. E. of Ingolſtadt.

DIETZ, a county, diſtrict, and town, on the Lahne, in the circle of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Dietz. It is a very fine, handſome town, lies in a warm fertile valley, and is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which was built at the commencement of the laſt century. The old town may be traced back to the remoteſt antiquity. There are at preſent ſome Roman walls ſtanding, and from time to time Roman antiquities are found here. Alten-Dietz and Freuen-Dietz are villages belonging to it. It lies 16 miles E. S. E. of Coblentz.

DIEUSE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte. It is ſituated on the river Seille, has a good ſalt-ſpring, near the Linden Lake, in which uncommonly large carp are caught.

DIGNE, a town of France, capital of the department of the Lower Alps, containing about 3000 inhabitants.

DILLENBURG, a diſtrict and town in the Weſterwald, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Dille, with a fortreſs on a mountain, the uſual reſidence of the princes of Naſſau-Dillenburg. During the ſeven years war this caſtle was ſometimes in the hands of the French and ſometimes of the allies. The whole of the territories of Dillenburg comprehends 9 diſtricts, wherein are 5 towns and 2 villages. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. The mines of copper and iron-ſtone are very profitable to the country. Upon the death of Prince Chriſtian in 1739 this diſtrict was annexed to Naſſau-Dietz, whereupon the Prince of Orange immediately took poſſeſſion of it, and was confirmed therein by the Emperor in 1744. It lies 12 miles N. N. W. of Wetzlar, in lat. 50° 42′ N. long. 6° 2′ E.

DILLINGEN, a tolerable town and caſtle of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the Biſhop of Augſburg, being his ordinary reſidence, and has a Catholic univerſity, founded in 1552. Pope Gregory XIII. inſtituted an academy at Dillingen for miſſionaries

miſſionaries to be employed in the converſion of Proteſtants and the inſtruction of Proteſtant youth in the doctrines of Popery. Thereto the Pope contributes monthly 100 ſcudi. Beſides this inſtitution, the Biſhop John Francis, who died in 1740, founded another academy, in which candidates for holy orders are inſtructed in the duties of the clerical office, and handſomely provided for. It lies 13 miles S. W. of Donauwerth, in lat. 48° 32′ N. long. 8° 7′ E.

DINANT, a town in the diſtrict of Condros, in the biſhopric of Liege, on the Maas. The adjacent country contains numerous quarries of black marble, but the principal trade of the inhabitants is in leather. It lies 13 miles S. of Namur.

DINGELSING, a ſmall old town of Lower Bavaria, on the river Iſer, belonging to the diſtrict of Landſhut. It ſuffered ſeverely in the war of 1743. It lies 16 miles S. of Straubing.

DINKELSPUHL, an Imperial city of Swabia, on the river Wernitz, on the borders of Franconia. Its magiſtracy is half Lutheran and half Catholic, but the inhabitants are principally Lutherans. The Teutonic knights have a foundation here. At the diets of the Empire it has the ſixteenth place on the Swabian bench, and the thirteenth at the diets of the circle. Its contribution to a Roman month is 90 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 148 dollars 71 kr. Its territory is ſmall, and Elwangen and Oettingen-Spielberg contend for the juriſdiction over it. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Elwangen, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 8° 2′ E.

DINSLACKEN, a ſmall town with a court of juſtice, in the dutchy of Cleve, between Weſel and Duiſburg. It was formerly an Imperial lordſhip, to which the town of Weſel belonged.

DIPPOLDISWALDA, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle on the Weſſeritz, in the circle of Meiſſen, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, as a fief of Bohemia. The lords of Maltitz ſold this place to the Elector Auguſtus in 1569. It lies 12 miles S. of Dreſden.

DIRSCHAU, a fortified town on the Viſtula, in a circle of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia, 9 miles W. of Marienburg.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of Flanders. A great horſe fair is held here annually in June. The environs of this town yield better cheeſe and butter than any other part of the Netherlands. It lies 10 miles E. of Furnes.

DÖBELN, a ſmall town in the circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda. Near it is an old ruined caſtle. Great quantities of damaſks, linen, woollen cloth, and hats, are made here. It lies 12 miles E. of Colditz.

DOBRILUGK, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, in Lower Luſatia, on the river Dober, 20 miles E. of Torgau.

DOBRZANY, a village on the Radbuſe, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, belonging to the convent of Præmonſtratenſian nuns of St. Norbert, in Chotieſchau. It lies 9 miles S. S. W. of Pilſen.

DOBRZIN, the capital of a diſtrict and county of the ſame name, on the Viſtula, in Great Poland. The courts of juſtice for the diſtrict are held here, and it is the reſidence of one of the inferior caſtellans.

DOCKUM, not a very large, but a fine trading town, lying in the province of Frieſland, near the German Ocean. Great quantities of ſalt are made here. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Leuwerden.

DOESBURG, a town in the county of Zutphen, at the junction of the Old and New Yſſel, 15 miles N. E. of Nimeguen.

DOHNA, a ſmall town on the Müglitz, ſituated on a hill, in the circle of Meiſſen. Near it lie the ruins of the village which ſtood on the ſo called Schloſs (caſtle) Mountain, which was deſtroyed in 1403, and was the reſidence of the celebrated burgraves of Dohna. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Dreſden.

DOLNSTEIN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Aichſtädt, in Franconia. It is ſituated on the Altmühl, 5 miles W. of Aichſtädt.

DÖMITZ, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the conflux of the Elde and Elbe, ſituated on the borders of the county of Dannenberg. It has a fortified caſtle, with walls and baſtions, and a ſluice, whereby the whole country can be laid under water. It lies 8 miles E. of Dannenberg.

DOMITZSCH, a ſmall open town on the Elbe, with a Teutonic commandery, belonging to the bailiwick of Saxony, 20 miles N. N. E. of Leipzig.

DOMO D'OSSOLA, a ſmall fortified town of the dutchy of Milan, on the river Toſa, in the county of Anghiera.

DOMPAIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Mirecourt, 9 miles E. N. E. of Epinal.

DOMVILLERS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Verdun. It was formerly attached to the dutchy of Luxemburg. After being taken by the French they diſmantled its fortifications, in the year 1673.

DONAWERTH, a handſome town on the Danube, at its conflux with the Wenitz, in the circle of Swabia. It was formerly a free Imperial town of the Lutheran religion. In the year 1607, on account of a tumult raiſed by the Lutherans by occaſion of an unuſual proceſſion of the Catholic abbot of the Holy Croſs, it was put under the ban of the Empire; and the Duke of Bavaria, as a compenſation for putting it in execution, obtained poſſeſſion of the town. It lies 9 miles N. E. of Hochſtätt, in lat. 48° 38′ N. long. 8° 24′ E.

DONCHERY, a ſmall town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Sedan, on the Meuſe, 3 miles W. of Sedan.

DORDRECHT, an ancient, fine, large, opulent, trading town in South Holland, on the Maas, which is here called the Merwe. It has the firſt vote at the aſſemblies of the Dutch towns, and likewiſe the privilege to oblige all ſhips coming down the Rhine and the Maas to unload and pay a toll, which

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# A PLAN of the CITY of DRESDEN

1. Work-houses
2. Black House
3. Great Guard
4. The City House
5. Bridge Guard
6. The Lions
7. The Bears
8. Work-house
9. Barracks
10. Black Gate
11. New Town Church
12. White Gate
13. Palace Guard
14. The Palace
15. The Chapel
16. The Castle
17. Opera House
18. The Laboratory
19. St. Sophia
20. Play House
21. The Virgin Mary
22. Riding Academy for the Young Princes
23. The Riding Academy
24. The Stable
25. The Cisterns
26. St. Gos's
27. Water House
28. Our Lady
29. The Powder Magazine
30. The Arsenal
31. Post Office
32. Duty Office
33. Pirna Gate
34. Hußenberg Bastions
35. Pirna Gate Guard
36. Jupiter Bastions
37. Jews Lake
38. Seeberg Bastions
39. Auſder Platte Bastions
40. Wilsch Gate
41. Hospital for Men
42. Holy Ghost Hospital
43. The Gallows
44. Freyberg Gate
45. Church Yard
46. New Church Yard
47. The Princes Gardens
48. Hotel of Moshinska

THE OLD TOWN

THE NEW TOWN

ELBE RIVER

The Bridge

Great S.

Coal Market

Scale of 1000 Steps

100 300 500 1000

Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

which with the duties upon Rheniſh wines is very advantageous to the town. Its natural ſituation is ſuch, that it never has been taken by any enemy, although it is otherwiſe defenceleſs. It contains a fine council-houſe, a good harbour, ſeveral Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, a well-regulated academy, and the mint of South Holland. In the year 1618 a ſynod was held here concerning the Arminians, the decrees of which paſs for laws in eccleſiaſtical matters throughout Holland. The inhabitants, who in the year 1785 amounted to 19,000, trade in wine, corn, and timber; great quantities of the latter are cut up in the many ſaw-mills in the neighbourhood. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 2° 20′ E.

DORLSHAGEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 8 miles S. S. E. of Altendorn.

DORNBURG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Saale, ſituated on a hill in Thuringia, 10 miles N. E. of Jena, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At the foot of the hill, below the caſtle, lies the village of Dorndorf, which has a bridge over the Saale. In 1717 this town was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

DORNHAN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. In Auguſt 1718 this place was conſumed by lightning. It lies 13 miles W. S. W. of Haigerloch.

DORNSTETTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Würtemberg, in the Schwarzwald, 15 miles N. W. of Haigerloch.

DORSTEN, a ſmall fortified town in the county of Recklingſhauſen, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lippe, with a convent of nuns; it belongs to the Elector of Cologne: 15 miles E. N. E. of Weſel.

DOTEKOM, a ſmall town in the county of Zutphen, on the Old Yſſel, 10 miles from Doeſburg, celebrated for its foundery of bombs and cannon-balls.

DOUAY, a city of France, capital of the department of the North. It is a large fortified town, ſituated on the river Scarpe, with an univerſity founded by Philip II. of Spain. It is a place of great antiquity, and was very famous as early as the time of the firſt counts of Flanders. The fort on the Scarpe lies about a cannon-ſhot from the town, and is entirely ſurrounded by water. Douay was taken by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712. Lat. 50° 24′ N. long. 45′ E.

DOULENS, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Somme.

DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, containing about 9000 inhabitants.

DRAMBURG, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, capital of the circle of Dramburg, on the Drage. It is compoſed of the old and new town, and lies 25 miles E. of New Stargard.

DRANSFELD, a village between the Leine and Weſer, in the principality of Calenberg, 6 miles S. W. of Göttingen.

DRAUSEN, a lake of Weſt Pruſſia, near the town of Elbing, which diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff.

DRAW, or DRAVE, a large river, which riſes at Innichen in the Tirol, on the frontiers of Salzburg, runs through Stiria and Carinthia, and empties itſelf into the Danube, near Eſſeck. Its courſe is from weſt to eaſt.

DREPKOW, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia. It belongs to 3 noblemen, is principally inhabited by Vandals, and is reckoned one of the 6 Vandal towns. It lies 9 miles S. S. W. of Cotbus.

DRESDEN, a well-fortified and handſome city, the reſidence of the Elector of Saxony, in the circle of Miſnia. It is ſituated on the Elbe, which divides it into the old and new town, connected by a grand ſtone bridge, which ſtands on 18 arches, and is 550 paces in length. On both ſides are raiſed pavements of flag-ſtones, with ſeats railed round, for the accommodation of paſſengers. It is lighted at night by lamps, as are likewiſe the 3 towns of which Dreſden is at preſent compoſed; namely, the Reſidence, or Dreſden Proper, likewiſe called New Dreſden; the New Town; and Friedrichſtadt. In the former is the elector's palace, the apartments of which are very magnificent; the green room in particular was very famous, on account of the valuable articles it contained, before the war of 1756. A paſſage from the palace communicates with the Roman Catholic electoral church, finiſhed in 1751. We muſt alſo notice the gallery of paintings, in which are to be ſeen the maſter-pieces of the celebrated Corregio; the elector's library, which has been augmented by thoſe formerly belonging to the counts of Bünau and Brühl; the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities; and a choice collection of mathematical, ſurgical, and anatomical inſtruments. The new cathedral of the Holy Croſs muſt likewiſe not be omitted. The town of Old Dreſden, which ſince 1732 has been called the New Town, underwent great improvements during the reigns of Auguſtus II. and Auguſtus III. Beſides the many handſome private buildings, the moſt conſpicuous of which is the palace of Vitzthum, the principal public edifices are, the magnificent Dutch or Japaneſe palace, containing great quantities of valuable foreign and Saxon china; the houſe where the provincial ſtates aſſemble; the academy of cadets; the newly-built barracks, with the gilt metal equeſtrian ſtatue of Auguſtus II. erected in 1736. The firſt and ſecond ſtories of the Japaneſe palace are occupied by the elector's library, compoſed of 140,000 volumes. Friedrichſtadt was built in 1670, and is ſeparated by the Weiſſeritz, over which is a good ſtone bridge. It was embelliſhed with many handſome buildings by King Frederic Auguſtus II. after whom it was named, and ſurrounded with paliſades and forts. Here are the

extenſive garden and the ſummer reſidence of Count Brühl; a farm with a fine Dutch dairy; a menagerie; a bee-garden, and wax manufactory, all belonging to the elector; with delightful alleys of lime-trees, &c. Beſides the academy of cadets, for young noblemen, eſtabliſhed in 1726, Dreſden likewiſe contains an academy of architecture, painting, ſculpture, and engraving, founded in 1697, to which great improvements and additions were made in 1764. One branch of it has been removed to Leipzig. The productions both of this academy and of that at Leipzig, are inſpected every year from the 5th to the 20th of March. Dreſden has alſo very excellent manufactures of all kinds, with a cannon and bell foundery. About 1½ mile from hence, at the village of Plauen, commences the Valley of Plauen, which abounds in petrifactions. The number of inhabitants is not ſo great as formerly, having decreaſed very much between 1756 and 1763. It does not at preſent much exceed 40,000. In fact, this city has not recovered from the ſeven years war in the ſame proportion as the reſt of Saxony. This war was very unfortunate for Dreſden; for in 1756 it was taken by the Pruſſians; previous to which the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony had retired to Warſaw, but the queen with the reſt of the royal family remained behind. In November 1758, upon the approach of the Auſtrians and of the army of the Empire, the Pruſſian commandant, Count Schmettau, ſet fire to part of the ſuburbs. September 4, 1759, the Pruſſians evacuated this metropolis, by capitulation; whereupon the Auſtrians and the army of the Empire took poſſeſſion of it; but the royal family went firſt to Prague, and from thence to Münich. In July 1760, the King of Pruſſia again approached with a ſtrong army, and kept up ſuch a violent cannonade againſt the city for 9 days, that great part of it was reduced to aſhes. But he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, through the excellent diſpoſitions of the Imperial general Macquire, by whoſe orders the ſuburbs were entirely burned down. During this laſt ſiege, 212 houſes, with the old church of the Croſs, were levelled with the ground, and 19 more greatly damaged. Dreſden lies in lat. 51° 6′ N. long. 11° 20′ E.

DRIEDORF, a ſmall town compoſed of 3 villages, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the Weſterwald, belonging to Naſſau-Dillenburg, 14 miles E. of Hachenburg.

DRIESSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict formerly containing a fortreſs, ſituated in the midſt of moraſſes, on the Netze, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. Since the peace of Hubertſberg it has been more handſomely rebuilt, and the ground formerly occupied by the fortreſs has been covered with houſes. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, breeding cattle, and cloth-weaving: 9 miles E. S. E. of Friedberg.

DRINGENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the Oeſe, 10 miles E. S. E. of Paderborn.

DROSCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlaw: 8 miles S. S. E. of Klattau.

DROSENDORF, a town of Lower Auſtria, on the river Teya. An ancient caſtle is ſtill to be ſeen here, formerly inhabited by the Knights Templars. It lies 16 miles W. of Znaym.

DROSSEN, the capital of the circle of Sternberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. It is a pretty large town, in a good ſituation, with manufactures of fine cloth: 15 miles S. E. of Küſtrin.

DRUSENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Motter at its conflux with the Rhine.

DRYBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a ruined caſtle, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, formerly called Iburg, which was one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes of the Saxons againſt the Franks. Charlemagne took it in 766, and gave it to the biſhopric of Paderborn. It contains a medicinal ſpring, the water of which contains much more fixed air and mineral particles than that of Pyrmont. It lies 8 miles E. of Paderborn.

DUBEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig. About 5 miles from hence, towards Wittenberg, is the foreſt of Düben, or Torgau, wherein great quantities of pitch and alum are made.

DUERSTEDE, a ſmall fortified town of the province of Utrecht, ſituated on the river Leck, 11 miles S. E. of Utrecht.

DULKEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, in Weſtphalia, 10 miles E. of Ruremonde.

DULMAN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, 14 miles S. W. of Munſter.

DORTMUND, a free Imperial town, formerly a Hanſe town, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Ems, in the county of Mark. It is in ſome meaſure fortified, and its territory includes an ancient Imperial county. It has the privilege of coining, and is exempt from paying toll throughout the whole Empire. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It contains an academy, a Dominican and Franciſcan convent, and 2 nunneries. Its quota to a Roman month is 96 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 108 dollars 20½ kr. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Hamm, in lat. 51° 31′ N. long. 5° 13′ E.

DUMA, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Berg, in Weſtphalia, on the little river Duma, near its conflux with the Wipper: 15 miles S. S. E. of Düſſeldorf.

DUMMERSEE, a lake of Weſtphalia, between the territories of Münſter, Oſnabrück, and Diepholz, about 4 miles long and 3 broad, abounding in fiſh.

DUN, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe, in the diſtrict of Stenay.

DUNKIRK, a celebrated ſea-port town of France, in the department of the North and diſtrict of Bergues, which in 1658 came into the hands of the Engliſh, as a compenſation for the aſſiſtance lent by Cromwell

Cromwell to Lewis XIV. againſt Spain; but in 1662 was ſold by King Charles II. to France for 5,000,000 livres. Its harbour and fortifications then underwent conſiderable improvements; and in the war of 1668, and that of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, the trade of the Engliſh and Dutch ſuffered very great injury from the privateers of Dunkirk. For this reaſon, England inſiſted, as an article of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, that the harbour ſhould be filled up, and the fortifications demoliſhed. This was enforced at every ſubſequent peace, till that of 1783. In the year 1784 it was declared a free port, and all the privileges granted by Lewis XIV. in 1662 and 1700 were renewed and confirmed. In the year 1793 the Engliſh, under the Duke of York, attempted to beſiege it, but were obliged to retire. The churches contain many paintings by celebrated maſters: it has alſo a public library and many ſnuff-manufactories. The entrance into the harbour being very dangerous, and ſhipwrecks very frequent in conſequence of it, in November 1774, buoys of various colours were placed on both ſides of the harbour. It lies 11 miles W. of Furnes, in lat. 51° 4′ N. long. 5′ E.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riſes on the borders of Piedmont, and runs into the Rhone a little below Avignon.

DURBUY, a ſmall town on the river Ourte, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 18 miles S. W. of Spa.

DUREN, a handſome town on the river Roer, in the dutchy of Jüliers. It is fortified, and has a good trade: 7 miles S. S. E. of Jüliers.

DURKHEIM, a ſmall town and caſtle of the Lower Palatinate, in the county of Leiningen, on the Hardt. The Calviniſts have enjoyed liberty of conſcience here ſince the year 1726. It lies 13 miles W. of Manheim.

DURLACH, a margravate of Swabia, being the northern part of the margravate of Baden. The capital of it is likewiſe called Durlach, is ſituated on the Pfinz, and is well built, containing a caſtle, belonging to the prince (in which is the mint), an academy, all kinds of manufactures, and in the neighbourhood are ſome fine ſtone-quarries. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Baden, in lat. 48° 58′ N. long. 6° 10′ E.

DUSSELDORF, the capital of the dutchy of Berg, on the Düſſel, at its conflux with the Rhine. It is fortified, and has a fine caſtle, with two galleries of admirable paintings, containing ſome valuable pieces by Vandyck, Rubens, &c. In this town are likewiſe the colleges of government for Jüliers and Berg, an academy for painting, and an academy for trade, inſtituted in the year 1776. In the year 1785 it contained 10,000 inhabitants It lies 20 miles N. N. E. of Cologne, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

DUX, a conſiderable village, fine caſtle, and lordſhip, belonging to the counts of Waldſtein, in the circle of Leutmeritz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the frontiers of Meiſſen, between Töplitz and Bilin.

DUYSBURG, a fortified town in the dutchy of Cleve, near the Rhine, between the rivers Ruhr and Auger. It has a Calviniſt univerſity, founded in the year 1655. In the year 1784 it contained 682 houſes and 3544 inhabitants: they ſubſiſt by their manufactures, and various articles, which they ſend to the neighbouring provinces of Holland. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Moers, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 4° 1′ E.

DUYTZ, a village on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats to the city of Cologne, ſituated in the dutchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. A great number of Jews live at this place: 3 miles S. of Mühlheim.

# E.

EBENFURTH, a ſmall town and caſtle in Lower Auſtria, on the Leythe, belonging to one of the counts of Halweil. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Baden.

EBERBACH, a Ciſtercian abbey in the diſtrict of Rheingau, belonging to Mentz, where many of the archbiſhops and counts of Naſſau and Katzenelnbogen lie interred: 11 miles E. N. E. of Heidelberg.

EBERMANSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Wiſent, belonging to the biſhopric of Bamberg, 13 miles S. S. E. of Bamberg.

EBERN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Franconia, on the Baunach, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg, 12 miles N. N. W. of Bamberg.

EBINGEN, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the dutchy of Würtemberg, near the Danube. In this diſtrict a very good kind of cheeſe is made, called Ochſenburg cheeſe: it lies 7 miles S. of Hohenzollern.

ECHTERNACH, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg. The abbot of the Benedictine convent in this place was a prince of the Empire, and a ſtate of the circle of Weſtphalia. It lies 10 miles W. N. W. of Triers.

ECKARDSBERG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Thuringia, 10 miles W. of Naumburg, formerly belonging to Weiſſenfels, but at preſent to the Elector of Saxony. This town, with its diſtrict, compoſed an ancient county.

ECKRENFÖRDE, a ſmall town and harbour on a

bay of the Baltic Sea, in the dutchy of Sleſwick, 14 miles N. W. of Kiel.

ECLUSE, L', a town of France in the department of the North, 6 miles S. of Douay.

EDAM, a town of North Holland, 10 miles N. E. of Amſterdam, on the Zuyder Zee, with a good harbour. It is celebrated for its cheeſe, and great numbers of ſhips are built here.

EDIMBURG, or OEDENBURG, a royal town of Hungary. It is well built, inhabited by Germans, who ſubſiſt by trade and manufactures, principally by cloth-weaving; their number amounts to 11,600. The magiſtrates are partly Catholics and partly Proteſtants: the latter have a church in the town, and an academy in the ſuburbs. The markets for cattle, held every Friday near the town, ſupply Auſtria, Moravia, and Bohemia, annually with 40,000 oxen and 150,000 pigs. It lies 26 miles S. S. E. of Vienna.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Auſtria, with a caſtle, ſituated near the Danube, belonging to Count Stahremberg. It lies 12 miles E. of Linz.

EGELN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Bode, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, which was formerly a county, but by the peace of Weſtphalia was incorporated with the dutchy of Magdeburg. On the other ſide of the Bode lies the rich Catholic nunnery called Marienſtuhl. It lies 13 miles N. of Aſcherſleben.

EGENBURG, an ancient town of Lower Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg. The adjacent country yields pretty good wine. It lies 13 miles S. W. of Znaym.

EGER, a fortified, populous, royal town of Bohemia, in the lordſhip of the ſame name, on the river Eger, with a famous medicinal ſpring 4 miles from the town. It ſtands partly in a valley and partly on a rock; has a fortified caſtle, wherein reſides a burgrave appointed by the king, a nunnery, and a commandery of the order of the knights of the Croſs and Red Star. In 1742 it was taken by Marſhal Saxe, but the year following the French were obliged to ſurrender through famine. In 1774 3 annual privileged fairs were eſtabliſhed here. By occaſion of the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion, which broke out in 1778, its fortifications were conſiderably improved. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by brewing, and by their manufactures of leather, hats, cloth, and ſtuffs. It lies in lat. 50° 5′ N. long. 10° 2′ E.

EGER, a river of Franconia, which riſes on the frontiers of Bohemia, in the Fichtelberg, runs eaſtward through the territories of Bayreuth into Bohemia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe beyond Leutmeritz.

EGLISAU, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in Switzerland, ſituated on the Rhine, with a bridge over that river. It is a ſtrong poſt, and belongs to the canton of Zürich, whoſe bailiff reſides in the caſtle: 8 miles S. S. W. of Schaffhauſen.

EGUISHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar, 5 miles S. W. of Colmar.

EHINGEN. See ROTTENBURG.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a very ſtrong fortreſs, ſtanding on a rock on the right ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite Coblentz, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. Below it, upon a rock, near the ſmall town of Thal-Ehrenbreitſtein, is the caſtle, where the Elector reſides. During the preſent war this place has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. Lat. 50° 22′ N. long. 5° 17′ E.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge and diſtrict of Walkenſtein, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It contains ſome fine tin-mines, and lies 7 miles N. of Annaberg.

EIBENSTOCK, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the Mulda, belonging to the electorate of Saxony. It has ſome good tin-mines, and lies 10 miles E. of Auerbach.

EICHHORN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, ſituated on the river Schwartza, 11 miles N. W. of Brinn.

EIFFEL, a diſtrict between the dominions of Triers and Jüliers, containing the counties of Manderſcheid, Reifferſchied, Aremberg, Virneburg, and Schleida.

EILENBURG, a town and diſtrict, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, in Miſnia, in the circle of Leipzig, ſituated on the Mulda, between Leipzig and Torgau. A good wholeſome kind of beer is brewed here. In November 1758 an action took place near the town between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, whereby the bridge and ſeveral houſes were burned.

EINBECK, the capital of the principality of Grubenhagen, on the Ilme; it contains a good Latin ſchool, an orphan-houſe, and manufactures of cloth and all kinds of ſtuffs. November 9, 1761, the French, upon quitting this town, blew up great part of the walls and fortifications. It lies 15 miles N. of Göttingen.

EISENACH, the capital of the principality of Eiſenach, in Thuringia, on the Neſſe, at its junction with the Hörſel. The duke reſides in a caſtle within the town, but that which ſtands on a high mountain out of it, is called Wartburg, and in 1521 was for ſome time the aſylum of Martin Luther. In this town are the general ſuperintendency of the principality and 2 academies. July 26, 1741, William Henry, Duke of Saxe-Eiſenach, died without iſſue, whereupon this country devolved to Saxe-Weimar. Lewis Erneſt, Duke of Brunſwick, ſo famous in the annals of the United Netherlands, died at Eiſenach in 1788. It lies 16 miles W. of Gotha, in lat. 51° N. long. 7° 56′ E.

EISENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, near the Saale, in that part of the principality of Attenburg belonging to Gotha. It was formerly the property of the princes of Saxe-Eiſenberg, which family became extinct by the death of Duke Chriſtian in 1707. It has a good ſchool and many manufacturers of ſtuffs. It lies 7 miles N. W. of Gera.

EISENSTADT, a royal town of Hungary in the province of Oedenburg, 5 miles N. W. of Oedenburg, and 24 S. S. E. of Vienna. At this place Prince

Prince Eſterhazy has a magnificent palace. The number of inhabitants amounts to 13,000. In 1768 part of the town, the Franciſcan convent, and a nunnery, with their churches, were conſumed by fire.

EISLEBEN, the capital of the whole county of Mansfeld, is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It is divided into the old and new town, and contains 900 houſes; but the number of inhabitants is not above 4500. It has a decayed caſtle and a tolerable academy. Eiſleben derives a great profit from the mines of Mansfeld, and is the ſeat of a mine-office. The inhabitants are likewiſe employed in trade and agriculture. The houſe where Martin Luther was born is ſtill ſtanding in this town, and is now a ſchool-houſe for poor children. The churches of St. Andrew and St. Anne contain the ſuperb burial-places of the ancient counts of Manſfeld. It lies 13 miles N. of Querfurt, in lat. 51° 34′ N. long. 9° 28′ E.

EISSFELD, a diſtrict and town of 400 houſes on the Werra, which riſes not far from thence, and divides it into the old and new town. It lies on the frontiers of Henneberg, and belongs to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghauſen. It has a ſuperintendency, a Latin ſchool, and a caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the dowager dutcheſſes. In this diſtrict are a glaſs-houſe, a manufactory of indigo, and another of vitriol. It lies 7 miles E. of Hildburghauſen.

ELBA, an iſland in the Gulf of Genoa, on the coaſt of Italy, held by the Duke of Sora and Prince of Piombino as a fief of Spain, except Porto Ferrajo, which belongs to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and Porto Longone to the King of the Two Sicilies. This iſland yields great quantities of iron, likewiſe loadſtone, ſulphur, vitriol, tin, and lead.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the Giant mountains in Sileſia, near the frontiers of Bohemia. It is at firſt compoſed of 2 rivulets, one of which, called the Great Elbe, is ſupplied by 6 ſprings, and the other, called the Little Elbe, by 5; but both unite at Gendorf. After watering Bohemia, Upper and Lower Luſatia, by the junction of ſeveral other rivers, as the Moldau, Saale, Havel, Elde, and Ilmenau, it increaſes ſo as to become navigable, and falls into the North Sea near Ritzebüttel.

ELBING, a trading town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Marienburg, on the river Elbing, which diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff. It is divided into the old and new town. The magiſtracy and academy are of the Proteſtant religion; moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but ſince 1616 the great pariſh-church of St. Nicholas has belonged to the Catholics; there are likewiſe ſome Calviniſts and Mennoniſts. Its trade is conſiderable, conſiſting principally in cheeſe, butter, and corn. By the treaty of Bromberg in 1658 this town was mortgaged to Brandenburg for 400,000 dollars, but not being redeemed was taken poſſeſſion of in 1698 by Frederic I. who conſented to wave his pretenſions to it for 300,000 dollars; which ſum being never paid, he ſeized upon the town and diſtrict in 1704. In the year 1708 it ſubmitted to Charles XII. of Sweden; but in 1710 was taken by ſtorm by the Ruſſians, and reſtored to the crown of Poland. In the year 1772 it became wholly ſubject to Pruſſia. The adjacent fertile diſtrict is called the iſland of Elbing, and contains 10 Proteſtant villages. It lies 27 miles E. of Dantzig, in lat. 54° 18′ N. long. 17° 5′ E.

ELBINGERODE, a town, which ſince the conflagration of 1753 has been handſomely rebuilt. It is ſituated on the Bode or Bede, in the principality of Grubenhagen, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to the Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a Pruſſian poſt-houſe, and is celebrated for the taking of the French Marſhal Belleiſle in 1744. It lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Wernigerode.

ELDAGSEN, a ſmall town near the Haller, in the principality of Calenberg, belonging to the Elector of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. It was formerly fortified, and the capital of the county of Hallermund: the title, arms, and vote at the circular and Imperial diets for this county belong to the counts of Platen. It lies 12 miles W. of Hildeſheim.

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Saatz, on the Eger. It is a ſmall fortified place ſtanding on a mountain, has only one gate and a caſtle on a rock, and probably derives its name from the bend in the river Eger, which runs by it, reſembling an elbow. The territory of Elnbogen was annexed to the circle of Saatz in 1714, and borders on Vogtland. It lies 17 miles N. E. of Eger, in lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 10° 25′ E.

ELRICH, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the river Zorge, in the lordſhip of Clettenberg. It is the capital of the county of Hohenſtein, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Nordhauſen.

ELSTER, WHITE ELSTER, a river of Miſnia, which riſes in Vogtland, at the village of Elſter, near Oelſnitz, and diſcharges itſelf into the Saale, near Beſen. There is a fine pearl-fiſhery in this river, from Adorf almoſt as far as Plauen.

ELSTER, BLACK ELSTER, a river of Miſnia, which riſes on the frontiers of Upper Luſatia, is joined by the Polſnitz between Mückenberg and Elſterwerda, and after watering the electoral circle of Saxony diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe near Wittenberg.

ELSTERBERG, a ſmall town in Vogtland, ſituated on the Elſter, 4 miles S. of Greitz.

ELSTERWERDA, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on the Black Elſter, in the electoral circle of Saxony, 16 miles N. of Meiſſen.

ELSTRA, a village with the ſeat of the family of Knoch, 4 miles S. of Camenz, in Upper Luſatia, near the ſource of the Black Elſter. In 1766 it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

ELTERLEIN, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of Grünhayn in Miſnia, 4 miles E. of Grünhayn.

ELTMANN, a town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of

of Würzburg, on the Mayn, 10 miles W. N. W. of Bamberg.

ELVERFELD, a ſmall town on the river Wipper, in the dutchy of Berg, in Weſtphalia, 19 miles W. of Düſſeldorf.

ELWANGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the river Jagſt, near Nordlingen, which together with the provoſtſhip belongs to a princely provoſt, who is a ſtate of the Empire, and the caſtle in which he reſides ſtands upon a mountain oppoſite the town. The adjacent country is called Virgrund. Its contribution to a Roman month is 80 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 175 dollars 78¾ kr. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Dinkelſpühl, in lat. 48°55′ N. long. 7° 51′ E.

ELZBACH, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the Briſgau, belonging to the barons of Wittembach as a fief of Auſtria, 13 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

ELZE, a village in the diſtrict of Mienerſen, belonging to Lüneburg, near which a bridge over the river Erſe was erected in 1782 for the accommodation of travellers. It lies 9 miles E.S.E. of Hildeſheim.

EMBDEN, the capital of the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, at the mouth of the river Ems, containing, at the end of the year 1784, 2,82 houſes and 7968 inhabitants, excluſive of the military. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, to which belong 3 German and 1 French churches; beſides which, there are likewiſe 1 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, 1 Mennoniſt church, and 1 Jews ſynagogue in this place. The ſhips built there are very durable, and capable of being managed by very few hands. Its commerce is not in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate, partly becauſe the Dutch have long monopolized the trade of the neighbouring German provinces for foreign commodities, and partly becauſe the river Ems is not ſo convenient for navigation as it might be. Embden was made a free port in 1751: its harbour is very ſecure and capacious. It will admit of large veſſels, but they are obliged to unload in the road, ſo as not to draw above 12 or 13 feet water. The road is only 2 miles diſtant from the town, and ſo convenient that the largeſt men of war may anchor therein. A new paſſage was made to this road in 1769, the old one being almoſt unſerviceable. Beſides 4 dock-yards, Embden has conſiderable manufactures of worſted, ſtockings, ſoap, leather, and cotton. The Aſiatic trading company eſtabliſhed in 1750 was aboliſhed in 1769, and a company for the herring-fiſhery ſubſtituted in its ſtead, which in the year 1785 employed 42 herring-ſmacks; but it could never make any progreſs without the aſſiſtance of the king. During the ſeven years war, Embden, together with the reſt of this country, was in the hands of the French. It lies in lat. 53° 20′ N. long. 4° 48′ E.

EMBRUN, a city of France in the department of the Upper Alps, on the river Durance. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains 12,000 inhabitants.

EMMENDINGEN, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, belonging, with the margravate of Hochberg, to the territories of Baden: 8 miles N. of Freyburg.

EMMERICK, a well-built town on the Rhine in the dutchy of Cleve, with about 5000 inhabitants. At this place the Lutherans, Catholics, Calviniſts, and Memoniſts, have each a church. It carries on a great trade with Holland, and lies 6 miles N. E. of Cleve.

EMS, a river of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the mountain of Stapelag, and diſcharges itſelf into the Dollart, near Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, the largeſt town in North Holland. It contains above 2600 houſes, principally of ſtone, has a good harbour on the Zuyder Zee, and is tolerably well fortified. Immenſe quantities of ſalt are extracted from the water of the German Ocean, and a great number of veſſels are built at this place, principally herring-ſmacks, 500 of which were formerly annually employed in the herring-fiſhery, but their number has decreaſed to 60. This town was taken by the Engliſh in October 1799. It lies 11 miles N. W. of Medemblick.

ENDINGEN, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, near the Rhine, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 7 miles N. N. E. of Old Briſach.

ENGADIN, INNTHAL, a diſtrict of the Griſons, in the League of God's Houſe, divided into the Upper and Lower Engadin. It extends along the river Inn from its ſource, being about 80 miles in length, and is very populous. It contains whole villages compoſed of ſtone houſes, which might rank with the towns of other countries. The high roads and bridges are very good; the inhabitants are Proteſtants, and ſpeak a language reſembling Latin. Auſtria relinquiſhed her rights over the Lower Engadin on account of Tirol, in conſideration of a ſum of money, in 1649. This diſtrict and the adjacent country were the ſcene of ſeveral ſevere actions between the Auſtrians and French in 1799.

ENGELSBERG, a ſmall town in Sileſia, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the Teutonic maſterſhip of Mergentheim and commandery of Friedenthal. Great part of it was deſtroyed by fire in 1732. It lies 15 miles W. S. W. of Jägerndorf.

ENGELSBURG, a ſmall place in Weſt Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, 12 miles N. of Culm.

ENGEN, a ſmall town in Hegow in Swabia, the ſeat of the government of the houſe of Fürſtenberg-Stühlingen: 12 miles N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

ENGERN, a ſmall town in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, ſo called from the ancient dutchy of Engern, which was formerly part of the dutchy of Saxony. This town was the reſidence of Wittekind, the leader of the Saxons, during their wars with Charlemagne. Matilda, the conſort of the Emperor Henry I. founded a convent here, which was liberally endowed by her ſon Otto I. in the year 950. It was changed to a temporal foundation, and removed from Engern to Herford in 1414. It lies 5 miles E. of Herford.

ENGERS, a ſmall town on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Andernach, belonging to the electorate of Triers. The adjacent country is called Engerſgow.

ENS, a river which riſes in the archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, in Auſtria.

ENS, a ſmall iſland of the Zuyder Zee, near the coaſt of the province of Frieſland.

ENS, a ſmall well-built town of Upper Auſtria, near the conflux of the Danube and the Ens, 16 miles N. of Steyr.

ENSISHUIN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps, in the diſtrict of Caſtellane, on the Var.

ENZA, a ſmall river of Swabia, which riſes in the Schwarzwald, and diſcharges itſelf into the Neckar, near Beſigheim, in the dutchy of Würtemberg.

ENZERSDORF, a ſmall town of Auſtria on the Danube, in the circle of Enzerſdorf. To diſtinguiſh it from the village of the ſame name, it is called Stättl-Enzerſdorf, and belongs to the biſhopric of Freyſingen. Its caſtle is called Great Enzerſdorf. It lies 10 miles E. of Vienna.

EPINAL, a town of France, capital of the department of the Voſges, ſituated on the Moſelle.

EPPINGEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Bretten, belonging to the Elector Palatine, 11 miles W. N. W. of Heilbron.

EPSTEIN, a free lordſhip, caſtle, and town, in Wetteravia, which formerly had its own counts, whoſe family became extinct in the ſixteenth century. It comprehends ſeveral villages under the juriſdiction of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It contains ſome good iron-mines, and abounds in wood. Half of the town and caſtle belongs to the Elector of Mentz. In February 1728 a mountain ſituated near this town was rent in two parts by an earthquake, one of which remained ſtanding, the other was removed to ſome diſtance, and in the place it had formerly occupied was diſcovered a ſpring, the water of which has been found very beneficial for ruptures. It lies 11 miles W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

ERBACH, a village on the Rhine in the diſtrict of Rheingau, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, 9 miles W. S. W. of Amorbach.

ERCKELENS, a ſmall ancient town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, formerly belonging to Spaniſh Gelderland; but in the peace of Baden in 1714, when that part of Gelderland became ſubject to Pruſſia, this town was excepted, and in 1715 was ceded to the Elector Palatine. In the year 1727 the hereditary poſſeſſion of it was given to the Baron of Franken; but he dying without iſſue in 1753, it reverted to the Elector Palatine. It has no connexion with the German Empire, and lies 10 miles N. N. E. of Jüliers.

ERFURT, an ancient, large, but not very populous town of Thuringia, of which it is commonly accounted the capital, in a fertile country, on the river Gera, which is carried by canals through the ſtreets, to the great convenience and advantage of the place. Erfurt contains 3400 houſes, 16 churches fit for uſe (ſeveral being neglected and out of repair), 7 convents, and upwards of 17,000 inhabitants. Upon the ſo called Peterſberg (or mountain of St. Peter) is a handſome citadel, which includes the beautiful rich Benedictine convent of St. Peter. Out of the town before the gate of Gotha, to the eaſt, ſtands the ancient fortified caſtle called Cyriacſburg. The garriſon of Erfurt is compoſed of a battalion belonging to the Emperor, and another to the Elector of Mentz, which do duty alternately, and comprehend about 900 men. The moſt remarkable buildings are the two principal churches, ſtanding cloſe by each other, of St. Mary and St. Severus, with a bell of extraordinary magnitude, weighing 275 cwt.; the offices of government, and the mint. The inhabitants and magiſtrates of this town, with the univerſities founded in 1392, are partly Lutherans and partly Catholics; but the former are more numerous. In the year 1767 the univerſity was improved and enlarged by the Elector Emmerich Joſeph. This place contains ſeveral fine libraries, as that of the univerſity and Boineburg, the library of the academy of naturaliſts with their cabinet of curioſities, which ſtands in the old Auguſtine convent; where is alſo the Lutheran academy, above which is the chamber which Luther occupied. In the year 1754 an academy of uſeful arts was eſtabliſhed here. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by agriculture and gardening. From the fourteenth to the ſixteenth century Erfurt was an important trading town, and the centre of the commerce and exchange between Upper and Lower Germany. Erfurt was never an independent Imperial town, nor a member of the circle of Upper Saxony; yet it enjoyed a variety of privileges, and was under the protection of the Elector of Saxony. But the Archbiſhop of Mentz laid claim to the ſupreme juriſdiction, and in 1654 procured the inſertion of his name in the public prayers. The inhabitants of Erfurt took umbrage at this, and, notwithſtanding the Imperial command, beheaded one of the principal magiſtrates, Limprecht, who was an adherent of the Elector of Mentz, and were thereupon put to the ban of the Empire, upon the proclamation of which they abuſed the Imperial herald. It was however put in execution by the Elector of Mentz, with the aid of French troops, who were ſent for from Hungary. Saxony gave up its right of patronage, and the town ſubmitted to the Elector of Mentz; and has ſince that time, together with its territory, comprehending 2 ſmall towns and 73 villages, been governed by a deputy bailiff appointed by the elector. Erfurt lies 10 miles W. of Weimar, in lat. 51° 2′ N. long. 8° 44′ E.

ERLACH, a caſtle and bailiwick of Switzerland on the Lake of Biel, belonging to the canton of Bern: it lies 7 miles N. E. of Neufchatel.



ERLANG,

ERLANG, a town in the principality of Culmbach, in the diſtrict of Erlangen, delightfully ſituated on the Rednitz, near its conflux with the Schwabach. It is divided into Old and New Erlangen; the latter was built by the Margrave Chriſtian Erneſt, and properly called Chriſtian Erlang, and is in a very flouriſhing ſtate in conſequence of the reception given to the French refugees. This new town is one of the handſomeſt and moſt regular towns in Germany. The palace of the margrave has a moſt incomparable garden. The 3 Lutheran and 2 Calviniſt churches, likewiſe the newly-erected townhouſe in the old town, are very fine buildings. It is alſo the ſeat of the courts of juſtice, the board of trade, and of a ſuperintendency. In the new town are reckoned 549, and in the old town 235 houſes. The number of inhabitants is computed at above 8000. Since the winter of 1782 the town has been lighted at night by lamps. In the year 1788 a Catholic meeting-houſe was opened here. The academy for young noblemen founded in 1704 has, together with the gymnaſium, been incorporated with the univerſity eſtabliſhed by the Margrave Frederic in 1743. The inhabitants chiefly ſubſiſt by manufactures, particularly of hats, gloves, ſtockings, by brewing, and the cultivation of tobacco. It lies 12 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 38′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

ERMSLEBEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Solke, in the principality of Halberſtadt, 6 miles W. S. W. of Aſcherſleben.

ERNSTHAL, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, between Zwickau and Chemnitz, belonging to the lordſhip of Farther Glaucha, the property of the counts of Shönburg. It was built by and named after Chriſtian Erneſt Count of Remiſſau, who died in 1718.

ERZGEBIRGE, the Circle of Erzgebirge, part of the dominions of the Elector of Saxony on the frontiers of Bohemia, comprehending the circular diſtricts of Freyberg, Schwarzenberg, the diſtricts of Noſſen, Auguſtuſburg, Frankenberg, Sachſenburg, Chemnitz, Stolberg, Zwickau, Werdau, Wieſenburg, Crottendorf, Grünhayn, Annaberg, Wolkenſtein, Lauterſtein, Frauenſtein, and Altenberg. It has its name from its mountains, which abound in ores (in German, Erzgebirge).

ESCHENBACH, a ſmall town in the principality of Anſpach, 10 miles S. S. E. of Anſpach.

ESCHENBACH, a ſmall town in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, 11 miles S. S. E. of Bayreuth.

ESCHWEGE, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle on the Werra, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Rheinfels: but the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel has the ſupreme juriſdiction over this as well as all other places ſituated in Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Rheinfels. Near Eſchwege is the Weiſener mountain, which is reckoned the higheſt in Lower Heſſe. It is much frequented by botaniſts, and contains ſome coal-mines. It lies 16 miles N. N. W. of Eiſenach.

ESENS, a ſmall town in East Frieſland, near the German Ocean, on the river Eſens, 14 miles E. of Norden.

ESSEN, a princely ſecular abbey, in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the county of Mark and the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg. The chapter is compoſed of princeſſes and counteſſes; and the abbeſs, as a princeſs of the Empire, has a ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire and of the circle. Her quota to a Roman month is 2 horſe and 13 foot, or 76 florins monthly; and to a chamber aſſeſſment ſhe contributes 162 dollars 29 kr. To this abbey belong the town of Steyl, or Stoel, the lordſhips of Rellinghauſen, Huckarde, and Breyſich, the laſt of which lies in the dutchy of Jüliers.

ESSEN, a large thriving town in the circle of Weſtphalia, is ſubject to the Abbeſs of Eſſen, but is exempt from taxes, and poſſeſſes the ſupreme juriſdiction within itſelf. All appeals from this town lie only to the Imperial court of juſtice. It is under the protection of the King of Pruſſia as Duke of Cleve. The magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants (whoſe number amounts to 4000) are Lutherans; but it contains ſeveral Catholic churches and convents, and a Calviniſt church. It formerly had a conſiderable manufacture of fire-arms, which has decreaſed very much; and in the vicinity of the town are ſome good coal-mines. It lies 17 miles E. of Moers, in lat. 51° 27′ N. long. 4° 40′ E.

ESSLINGEN, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, whoſe inhabitants are Lutherans. It is under the protection of the Duke of Würtemberg, and has 3 extenſive ſuburbs. At the diets of the Empire it has the fifth place on the Swabian bench, and at thoſe of the circle the third amongſt the cities. To a Roman month it contributes 37 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 177 dollars 51 kr. The territory of this town yields good Neckar wine. It lies 10 miles W. of Shörndorf, in lat. 48° 44′ N. long. 7° 4′ E.

ESTAVAYE, a bailiwick, town, and caſtle of Switzerland, on the Lake of Neufchatel, in the canton of Freyburg. It contains 3 convents, and lies 10 miles S. of Neufchatel.

ESTE, a town on the ſmall river Bacchiglione, in the diſtrict of Padua, belonging to Venice. From this place originated the houſe of Eſte, from which were deſcended the dukes of Modena. It lies 15 miles S. S. W. of Padua.

ETALLE, a ſmall town of the Netherlands in the dutchy of Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 23 miles W. of Luxemburg.

ETAPLES, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of Boulogne, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, near the mouth of the river Canche.

ETLINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the upper margravate of Baden, on the river Ala, 7 miles S. S. W. of Durlach.

ETNA, the higheſt mountain in the iſland of Sicily, called by the inhabitants Mongibello, from the Italian word Monte, and the Arabic Dſchebel, which ſignifies the ſame thing. The Arabs or Saracens,

racens, who poſſeſſed Italy, for ſome time called it in their language the Mountain, by way of diſtinction, without annexing its ancient appellation. The Italians, miſtaking this for a new proper name, gave it an Italian termination, and placed their word Monte before it. Its perpendicular height is eſtimated at between 12 and 13,000 feet; but we cannot pledge ourſelves for the accuracy of this calculation, becauſe it has never yet been meaſured, although it might be done with great eaſe; and notwithſtanding there is an academy at Catania for the purpoſe of ſtudying the properties of this mountain, which is therefore called the Academy of Mount Etna. The Sicilians divide it into 3 parts, or regions. The firſt is called the cultivated region, or Piemonteſe, becauſe it is ſituated at the foot of the mountain. The ſecond is the woody region; and the third is called the deſert or barren region, and is covered with ice and ſnow. The cultivated region is full of towns, villages, and convents. It is formed entirely of ſmaller mountains and lava thrown up by Mount Etna. Eruptions from the great opening or crater on the top are very rare, becauſe the fire cannot riſe to that height without extraordinary exertion. It firſt attempts to force a paſſage round about the foot of the mountain, or even below it, ſhakes the mountain for ſome time, and at length breaks out where it finds the leaſt oppoſition. The red-hot ſtones and huge fragments of rock ejected at ſuch times, by their fall form the above-mentioned hills, whoſe circumference and height are proportionable to the violence and duration of the eruption. Theſe hills, as well as the lava, are now covered to the depth of 5 or 6 feet with a very fertile ſoil, whereon grow corn, wine, ſugarcanes, olives, fig-trees, ſaffron, a ſpecies of rhubarb, likewiſe wild cinnamon and pepper, both of which may be mixed with that from the Eaſt Indies, without cauſing any material alteration. The wine of Etna is ſtronger than that of Veſuvius, but the vines are not ſo high as on the latter mountain. Upon aſcending to the top of the firſt region the air is much cooler than lower down, where the harveſt is over at the end of May, whereas higher up it is but juſt beginning at the end of June. The woody region is covered with immenſe foreſts of cork, oak, cheſnut, aſh, fir, and pine-trees, and with an infinite number of aromatic herbs, exhaling the moſt delightful odours. The foreſts contain wild boars, deer, and a kind of wild goats. Upon proceeding higher up this middle region the woods diſappear imperceptibly. The cold, which becomes more and more intenſe, prevents vegetation. Only plants and herbs of a diminutive ſize are to be met with. Soon after nothing but ſnow and ice, covered here and there with a thick layer of black aſhes, preſent themſelves to view. After paſſing through this you arrive at length at the mouth, or crater, the great opening of which is nearly in the centre, whence iſſues continually a ſulphureous ſmoke, which immediately ſinks to the foot of the mountain. On the plain, in the midſt of which is the crater, a ſmall mountain of a conical figure has been formed within theſe 30 years, which is the loftieſt ſummit of Etna. The lava, or ſtream of fire ejected by the mountain, even in ancient times, frequently injured and devaſtated the adjacent country, particularly the town of Catania. But as this lava runs very ſlowly, the inhabitants have of late years attempted, immediately at the commencement of an eruption, to divert it into a channel where it is liable to do the leaſt injury, and dig deep pits, whereby it may be abſorbed as much as poſſible. As this method is attended with the greateſt ſucceſs, the devaſtation will thereby be in a great meaſure prevented in future. Near the crater is to be ſeen the decayed wall of an ancient building, called by the natives of the country Torre del Filoſofo (the Philoſopher's Tower), under the idea that it was erected by Empedocles, for the more convenient and nearer inſpection of the properties of the mountain. This tale is derived from the report of that philoſopher's having loſt his life by going too near to explore the mouth of the flaming abyſs. Beſides the fruits, which are the fineſt in the whole iſland, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords the inhabitants of Sicily, they likewiſe derive a great profit from its ſnow, with which they ſupply the iſland of Malta and part of Italy. This is an indiſpenſable neceſſary in thoſe provinces: in Sicily and the ſouthern part of Naples, beggars aſk charity to buy ſnow as they do in other countries to buy bread. The ſale of this article in a ſmall diſtrict only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the Biſhop of Catania. It is in greater requeſt than ice, becauſe it affords a more cooling beverage.

ETTENHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Briſgau, belonging to the biſhopric of Straſburg. Near it lies the very rich Benedictine convent of Ettenmünſter: 15 miles N. of Freyburg.

EVERSBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle on a mountain, near the river Rur, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and quarter of Brilon, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 10 miles W.S.W. of Brilon.

EULE, an ancient royal mine-town in the circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia, with a gold-mine: 11 miles S. of Prague.

EUSKIRCHEN, a town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, on the frontiers of Cologne, 16 miles W.N.W. of Bonn.

EUTIN, a ſmall town, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Lübeck, in the diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein. It is likewiſe the ſeat of the epiſcopal colleges.

EXILLES, a ſmall town, defended by 4 baſtions and a fortified caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the river Doire, in the valley of Oulx, on the frontiers of Piemont. It was ceded by France to Savoy with all the fortifications by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Near this place, at Col del' Aſſiette, the French were repulſed with conſiderable loſs by the Piemonteſe troops in 1747. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Suſe, in lat. 45° 8′ N. long. 4° 42′ E.

EYBENSCHITZ, a town of Moravia in the circle

of Bechin, ſituated on the river Oſlawa: 12 miles s.w. of Brinn.

Eychsfeld, a diſtrict between Heſſe, Thuringia, and the principality of Grubenhagen and Calenberg. The northern part is called the Lower Eychsfeld, and is warmer and more fertile than the ſouthern, or the upper; but the population of the latter is conſiderably greater, and it has many manufactures of wool and linen. The whole Eychsfeld comprehends 4 towns, 153 villages, and between 74 and 75,000 inhabitants. It became the property of the Elector of Mentz, partly by purchaſe, partly by mortgage, and partly by a compromiſe with Brunſwick. Its annual revenues are eſtimated at between 80 and 90,000 dollars (about 14 or 15,000*l.* ſterling). The ſtates of Eychsfeld, which are compoſed of the prelates, abbeſſes (repreſented by provoſts), the nobility, and the four towns of Heiligenſtadt, Duderſtadt, Stadt Worbis, and Treffurt, hold their aſſemblies at Heiligenſtadt, in the open air, or, if the weather be ſevere, in the town-houſe of that place.

Eyder, a great river in Holſtein and Sleſwick, which riſes near Löhndorp, in Holſtein Proper, and after paſſing Rendſborg, Tönningen, and Friedrichſtadt, diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean.

Eylau, German and Pruſſian, are two caſtles, diſtricts, and pretty large places, without walls. Pruſſian Eylau lies on the Arſchen Sea, a little above Landſberg in the province of Natangen, and the other on a large lake in Hockerland.

Eyndhoven, a town and caſtle of Brabant, on the river Dommel, 19 miles s.s.e. of Herzogenbuſch, with manufactures of linen. It formerly belonged to the Prince of Orange.

Eywanowitz, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, on the river Iglau, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein. It lies 14 miles w. of Cremſier.

# F.

Fabianice, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Lublin, in Little Poland.

Fabriano, a large village in the Eccleſiaſtical State and marquiſate of Ancona, on the confines of the dutchy of Urbino. The beſt paper in Italy is made at this place: 22 miles w. of Macerata.

Falkenau, a ſmall town belonging to the counts of Noſtiz, in the territory of Elnbogen, in Bohemia. The caſtle here is called Königſberg. At this place great quantities of alum, ſulphur, and copperas, are made. It lies 13 miles n.n.e. of Eger.

Falkenberg, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Drage: 23 miles n.e. of Arenſwalde.

Falkenberg, a ſmall walled town and caſtle on the Steina in Upper Sileſia, in the circle of the ſame name and principality of Oppeln, belonging to the counts of Zierotin. It lies 14 miles s.s.e. of Brieg.

Falkenhagen, a village in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 15 miles n.e. of Furſtenwalde.

Falster, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, between Zealand and Laland, with two towns, Nyekiöbing and Stubbekiöbing. It is very fertile in corn and fruits, and belongs to the King of Denmark. Lat. 54° 55′ n. long. 9° 30′ e.

Fano, a town of the Eccleſiaſtical State in the dutchy of Urbino, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice. It is tolerably well fortified, the ſee of a biſhop, and has a fine library, a ſplendid opera-houſe, and a harbour for ſmall veſſels. Its churches are full of paintings by the firſt maſters of the ſchool of Bologna. The inhabitants manufacture great quantities of ſilk, and a kind of ſtuff made half of ſilk, called ferandine. It lies 17 miles n.w. of Urbino.

Farnese, a village and caſtle with the title of a principality, in the dutchy of Caſtro in Italy, belonging to the family of Chigi. Of this name was a famous and ancient family of Italy, from which were deſcended the dukes of Parma, whoſe line expired in 1730 with Anthony Francis. See Parma.

Farvagnie, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Freyburg, 8 miles s.s.e. of Freyburg.

Faucigny, a diſtrict of Savoy in Italy, bounded on the north by the dutchy of Chablais, on the weſt by the Genevois, on the ſouth by the county of Tarentaiſe, and on the eaſt by the Valley of Aoſta. It is divided into Upper and Lower Faucigny.

Faucigny, a caſtle on the Arve in Savoy, from which the diſtrict of Faucigny has its name.

Faucogney, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone and diſtrict of Veſoul.

Faverney, a town of France in the department of the Upper Saone, the capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Veſoul: 11 miles w.s.w. of Luxeuil; 8 n. of Veſoul. Long. 3° 46′ e. lat. 47° 46′ n.

Fehrbellin, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Rein, with a bridge over that river. In the year 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the Elector Frederic William. It lies 4 miles s. of Ruppin.

Fehrenbach, a town of Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg: 11 miles w.s.w. of Rothweil, and 16 e.n.e. of Freyburg.

Feldkirch, a ſmall town in the Nebelgau, between

tween Switzerland, Tirol, and Swabia, towards the frontiers of Italy, ſituated on the little river Ill. It is well built, ſtanding in a valley ſurrounded with mountains, and gives name to a county belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. It lies 23 miles S. S. E. of Lindau.

FELDSBURG, a caſtle, lordſhip, and ſmall town in Lower Auſtria, in the quarter of Lower Manhart, ſituated on the river Taya, with a fine palace belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 18 miles E. of Laab.

FELSBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eder in Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Near the town, upon a high rock, ſtands the caſtle of Felſberg, in which the Landgrave Philip the Magnanimous was born. It lies 11 miles S. of Caſſel.

FELTRE, a town in the territory of Venice; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Colmeda and Sona, and is a handſome fortified place. It contains an academy for young divines, to which is annexed a college for the education of the nobility. The number of inhabitants amounts to 4000. The adjacent country is called Il Feltrino. Feltre lies 17 miles S. S. W. of Bellune.

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic Sea, ſeparated from the dutchy of Holſtein by a narrow channel, called the Femer Sound. Lat. 54° 30′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

FENESTRANGE, a town of France in the department of the Meurthe, in the diſtrict of Dieuze, ſituated on the Sarte, 20 miles E. of Chateau Salins, and 36 E. N. E. of Nancy.

FENNO, a ſmall Daniſh iſland between Zealand and Laland, containing a village of the ſame name.

FEO, an iſland of Denmark, lying between Zealand and Laland, upon which ſtands a village of the ſame name.

FERENTINO, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical State. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope.

FERMO, a town in the marquiſate of Ancona, in Italy, the ſee of an archbiſhop, having a harbour on the Gulf of Venice. It is ſubject to the Pope, and lies 20 miles S. of Loretto.

FERRARA, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the territory of Venice, on the weſt by the dutchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the ſouth by the Bologneſe and Romagna, and on the eaſt by the Gulf of Venice. It is very unhealthy, on account of the moraſſes. The number of inhabitants exceeds 235,000. It formerly belonged, as a fief of the Papal chair, to its own dukes of the houſe of Eſte; whoſe family becoming extinct in 1597, Clement VIII. annexed it to the Eccleſiaſtical State. The dukes of Modena have frequently laid claim to, but never could obtain poſſeſſion of it. Its capital is likewiſe called

FERRARA, and is a large and handſome town, but thinly inhabited, and is ſituated on the Po. Its citadel is a place of great ſtrength. The ancient ducal caſtle ſtands in the midſt of the town, and is the reſidence of the cardinal legates. The new palace is a finer and far more commodious building than the old one. In the Benedictine church is a magnificent monument to the celebrated poet Arioſto. The univerſity of this place was formerly very famous. In 1735, Ferrara was raiſed from a biſhop's to an archbiſhop's ſee by Clement XII. The town itſelf contains 25,000 inhabitants, the 4 ſuburbs belonging to it 4600, and the Ghetto, or Jews' quarter, 16 or 1700. The air is very unhealthy; but all the neceſſaries of life are very cheap and abundant. It was taken by the French in 1797; they were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. It lies 24 miles N. of Bologna, in lat. 44° 50′ N. long. 9° 15′ E.

FERTE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne and diſtrict of Chaumont, ſituated on the Aube.

FERTE, a town of the Netherlands, on the river Chiers, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, whoſe fortifications have been demoliſhed.

FESTENBERG, a ſmall open town of Upper Sileſia, belonging to the free ſtate lordſhip of Goſchütz: 5 miles S. of Goſchütz.

FEUCHTWANG, a diſtrict and town belonging to the principality of Anſpach, ſituated on the river Sulz. It was formerly a free Imperial town; but in 1365 was mortgaged by the Emperor Charles IV. to the burgraves of Nürnberg, and finally ceded to them by the Emperor Rupert. It lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Anſpach.

FINALE, the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name in Italy, formerly belonging to the crown of Spain: it was ſold by the Emperor Charles VI. as a fief of the Empire to the republic of Genoa for 1,200,000 piaſtres. It lies in the midſt of the territory of the above-mentioned republic, and the town is divided into two parts, one of which ſtands on a mountain, having good walls and a fortified caſtle. The other part, called La Marina di Finale, is nothing but a village on the ſea-coaſt, with a commodious harbour. In the year 1717 ſome of the inhabitants formed the plan of delivering up this place to the troops of Savoy, but it was diſcovered in time, and the authors of it were taken to Genoa and puniſhed. In the year 1743, by the interference of England, the Queen of Hungary ceded all her claims on Finale to the King of Sardinia. The republic of Genoa was to be repaid the purchaſe-money, and Finale declared a free port. But as the commerce of Genoa muſt have been ruined if this place had fallen into the hands of the King of Sardinia, the republic entered into an alliance with the houſes of Bourbon, which opened the way for the admiſſion of French and Spaniſh troops into Lombardy. Genoa was, however, very unfortunate in this war; Finale was taken by the King of Sardinia in 1746, but he was obliged to reſtore it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It lies 4 miles S. W. of Noli, in lat. 44° 10′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

FINSTERWALDE, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict.

trict, in the circle of Miſnia, cloſe to the frontiers of Lower Luſatia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 5 miles S. S. E. of Sonnewald.

Fischhausen, a royal caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, on the Friſche Haff in Eaſt Pruſſia: 21 miles W. of Königſberg.

Fiume, a populous town, with a free port, on the Gulf of Carnero at the mouth of the river Fiumara, ſituated on a narrow plain, which yields good wine, figs, and other fruits. It contains many fine churches and convents, a ſugar-houſe, wax-manufactory, and has a great exportation trade. A very expenſive high road was carried on from hence to Carlſtadt in Croatia, by the Emperor Charles VI. Since 1766, when this town was annexed to Hungary, its ſituation has been greatly improved. The entrance into the harbour is ſometimes dangerous, on account of the iſland of Peroſina. It lies 11 miles W. of Buccari, in lat. 45° 36′ N. long. 12° 14′ E.

Flensborg, a diſtrict with a large handſome trading town, and a good harbour on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called Flenſborg Wieck. It is the moſt important and populous place in the whole dutchy of Sleſwick. Lat. 54° 48′ N. long. 7° 11′ E.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the confines of Brabant, near the Sambre. In the year 1622 a battle was fought here between the Spaniards and Chriſtian Duke of Brunſwick and the Count of Mansfeld, and another in 1690, between Marſhal Luxemburg and the Prince of Waldeck. A third battle took place here in 1794, between the Auſtrians and the French, in which the latter had the advantage. It lies 13 miles W. of Namur.

Flieland, a Dutch iſland, ſituated at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee, with a capacious road. Upon it ſtands the village of Eaſt Flieland; another, called Weſt Flieland, was carried away by an inundation of the ſea.

Florence, Firenze, the capital of the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, and reſidence of the ſovereign. It is ſituated on the river Arno, which divides it into two parts. It has 4 handſome ſtone bridges over that river. On account of its excellent ſituation and noble buildings, it has been ſurnamed the *fine*. In remarking the principal palaces of Florence, the firſt that attracts attention is Il Palazzo de Pitti, being the reſidence of the Grand Duke's court, with a noble garden. The old ducal palace called Il Palazzo Vecchio, likewiſe contains many valuable articles. The principal of theſe compoſe what is called the Grand Duke's wardrobe, including 10 or 12 large cheſts full of ſilver plate, amongſt which are an altar of great value, the Grand Duke's crown preſented by Pope Pius V. in 1569, to Duke Coſmus I. a great number of oriental jewels, &c. The celebrated Medicean library was collected by Lorenzo de Medici. During the domeſtic diſturbances, when Peter and John de Medici were obliged to leave Florence, it was plundered by the people. Peter Strozzi collected the greater part of it together again, and brought it to Rome: there it was purchaſed by Catherine of Medici, conſort of Henry II. of France, who removed it to Paris. After her death it was annexed to the library of the king. In the mean time, Julius of Medici, who was pope by the name of Clement VII. began a new library, which was afterwards greatly augmented by Duke Coſmus I. It contains in particular a great number of manuſcripts, the lateſt ſpecimens of which were publiſhed by Bandini in 1764. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other copious libraries, eſpecially thoſe in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The univerſity was founded in 1438, by Coſmo de Medici, and renewed by Duke Coſmus I. who likewiſe eſtabliſhed the Florentine Academy, which ſtill exiſts, and has taken great pains to enrich the literature of Tuſcany by tranſlations of Greek and Latin authors. The Academia della Cruſca, inſtituted in 1582, for the improvement of the Tuſcan language, is thus named becauſe it rejects like *bran* all words not purely Tuſcan. In 1738 an academy for young noblemen was founded here, and in 1753 an academy for agriculture, by the Abbe Montelatici. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants is by the ſtuff manufactures and their trade in excellent wines. The preſent government is particularly attentive to the improvement of arts and manufactures, and has lately eſtabliſhed a manufacture of damaſk table-cloths, ſimilar to the Flemiſh. Florence is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The number of its inhabitants has conſiderably increaſed ſince it became the reſidence of the ſovereign. In 1761 it contained 65,000, in 1766, 76,000, and at preſent above 80,000 ſouls. This city is not fortified, but has a citadel called St. Giovanni Battiſta. It lies in lat. 43° 46′ N. long. 8° 44′ E.

Florenes, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, between the Sambre and the Maas, 13 miles W. of Dinant.

Floresse, a town of the Netherlands in the county of Namur, ſituated on the river Sambre, 5 miles S.W. of Namur.

Foggia, a ſmall well-built town in the province of Capitanata, on the river Cervaro, in Naples. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1731.

Foligno, not a large, but a very opulent trading town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It is governed by a Papal legate. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of fine paper, the culture of ſilk, and breeding of cattle.

Fondi, a ſmall town of the kingdom of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua. It was given, with the title of a principality, to Henry Francis Count of Manſfeld, by Charles II. King of Spain, for accompanying his ſecond conſort of the houſe of Newburg

burg to Spain, whereupon he was made a prince of the Empire by that title. It now belongs to the houſe of Sangro.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of France between the Sambre and the Meuſe, formerly belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, but it was ceded to France in 1667: 10 miles E. of Mons, and 6 W. of Charleroy.

FONTENOIS LE CHATEAU, a town of France in the department of the Voſges, 9 miles S. E. of Darney, and 10 W. of Plombieres.

FORCHEIM, a fortified town in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on the river Weiſent, which runs between the town and ſuburb, and falls into the Regnitz a little below it. Its principal buildings are the convent of St. Martin, the Franciſcan convent, and the town-houſe. Since 1782 a poſt-houſe has been eſtabliſhed here. It lies 17 miles N. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 44′ N. long. 8° 39′ E.

FORCHENBERG, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, ſituated on the river Kocher, 6 miles N. N. E. of Oehringen.

FORDON, a town on the Viſtula, in the circle of Bromberg and diſtrict of Netze, in Pruſſia, where a toll is collected from ſhips going up and down the river. It is ſometimes called Poliſh Fordon, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjacent village, German Fordon. It lies 15 miles S. S. W. of Culm.

FOREST TOWNS; theſe are 4 towns in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, ſituated on the Rhine, viz. Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldſhut. They belong to the Houſe of Auſtria.

FOREST TOWNS. This appellation is likewiſe given to the 4 interior cantons of Switzerland, namely Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, and Zug. They are diſtinguiſhed from the former by annexing the words Swiſs and Auſtrian before Foreſt Towns.

FOREST TOWNS, Lake of the Foreſt Towns, a lake between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucern, Zug, and Schweitz.

FORLI, a large well-built town of Romagna, near the river Ronco, with a caſtle: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Ravenna. The adjacent country produces abundance of corn, wine, oil, &c. It lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Ravenna.

FORLIMPOPOLI, a ſmall town of Romagna, between Forli and Bentinoro, and, together with Bentinoro, is the ſee of a biſhop.

FORSTA, a lordſhip and ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, in the circle of Guben, on a little iſland formed by the Neiſſe. It has an old, and likewiſe a fine new caſtle, and belongs to Count Brühl, who, as baron of Forſta and Pförten, has his own colleges of government. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by brewing; but good woollen and linen cloths and carpets are likewiſe made here. It lies 15 miles S. of Guben.

FORT LOUIS, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine; capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Haguenau. It was built by Lewis XIV. on an iſland formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Auſtrians, who evacuated it after their defeat at Weiſſembourg, having firſt deſtroyed its fortifications. It lies 18 miles N. N. E. of Straſburg, and 12 E. of Haguenau.

FOSSANO, a town on the river Stura in Piedmont, with a citadel, and the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhopric of Turin. It has its name (derived from the Latin Fons ſanus) from its mineral waters, and lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Coni.

FOSSE, a ſmall town belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, between the Sambre and the Maas: 7 miles S. W. of Namur.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town with an ancient caſtle on a mountain, in the dutchy of Urbino, in the State of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino: 8 miles W. S. W. of Urbino.

FOURCHES, a chain of mountains between the Valais and the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, giving riſe to the river Rhone.

FRANCAVILLA, a town near a river of the ſame name, in Val di Demona, in Sicily, where, in 1719, the Imperialiſts under Count Mercy attacked the Spaniards, commanded by the Marquis de Leide, but were repulſed.

FRANCONIA, one of the ten circles of the German empire, bounded on the ſouth by Swabia and Bavaria, on the eaſt by Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate, on the north by Heſſe and Thuringia, and on the weſt by the Lower Palatinate and the circle of Upper Rhine. The frontiers are in general woody, but the interior of the country produces corn and wine. It comprehends the principalities of Bayreuth and Anſpach, the princely county of Henneberg, the biſhopries of Bamberg, Würzburg, and Eichſtädt, the territories of the Teutonic knights and of the princes of Schwarzenberg and Hohenlohe, the counties of Caſtell, Wertheim, Erpach, Limburg, Reineck; the lordſhips of Seinſheim, Reigelſberg, Wieſentheid, Welzheim, and Hauſen; and the free Imperial cities of Nüremburg, Schweinfurt, Rotenburg, Weiſſenburg, and Windſheim. The directing princes of this circle are, the Biſhop of Bamberg and Margrave of Brandenburg. It nominates one Catholic and one Proteſtant member of the Imperial chamber of juſtice. The territories of the Franconian knights are divided into 6 cantons, namely Odenwald, Steigerwald, Gebirg, Altmühl, Buchen, or Baunach, and the canton on the Rhön and Werra.

FRANEKER, a town of Frieſland, containing ſome fine public buildings, pleaſant gardens, a handſome ſuburb, and 4 canals. In 1585 an univerſity was founded here. It is the reſidence of many of the principal nobility of Frieſland. In 1787 this town being the ſeat of the Anti-orange party of the ſtates of Frieſland, the Orangiſts, after obtaining the aſcendency, deprived the town of its privileges, declared it an open village, and

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at the ſame time the gates were likewiſe taken away. It lies 10 miles W. of Leuwarden.

FRANKENAU, a ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Frankenburg, 12 miles S. of Corbach.

FRANKENBERG, a diſtrict and town of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel, ſituated on the river Eder. It is divided into the Old and New Town. This diſtrict yields lead ore, and formerly contained gold and ſilver mines. It lies 17 miles N.N.E. of Marburg.

FRANKENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Zſchopau, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, where great quantities of woollen ſtuffs are manufactured. In the years 1712 and 1715 it ſuffered greatly by fire. It lies 7 miles N.N.E. of Altenburg.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on a branch of the Wipper, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. It contains 635 houſes, upwards of 3000 inhabitants, and a good ſchool. Its ſalt-works are of great importance to the town, and belong wholly and ſolely to the citizens. In 1759 it ſuffered greatly by fire. The adjacent country yields a very fine, ſubſtantial kind of alabaſter. It lies 13 miles S.E. of Nordhauſen.

FRANKENSTEIN, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the principality of Münſterberg in Sileſia, on the rivulet of Pauſa, with a Catholic pariſh-church and a Dominican convent. It is one of the handſomeſt towns in Sileſia, and has above 4000 inhabitants. The adjacent country produces good corn, particularly wheat. It lies 16 miles N.N.E. of Glatz.

FRANKENTHAL, a town in the diſtrict of Neuſtadt, in the palatinate of the Rhine and circle of Lower Rhine. It is immediately ſubject to the elector, and was formerly nothing but a village, containing 2 convents. Its firſt increaſe was owing to a colony of Dutch, who, on account of the Spaniſh perſecution, left their country, and were received here in 1562 by the Elector Frederic III. Under Frederic IV. and V. this town was tolerably well fortified, but in the thirty years war it was very unfortunate, and was in the hands of the Spaniards from 1623 to 1633, and again, from 1635 to 1652. In the war with France in 1688, it was entirely deſtroyed, and only recovered by ſlow degrees, till the preſent elector took the moſt effectual ſteps to reſtore it to its former ſituation. Its population ther upon increaſed ſo rapidly, that although it only contained 1000 inhabitants in 1768, their number amounted to above 3000 in 1777, and in 1785 was 3888. The town at preſent contains 448 houſes, Catholic, Calviniſt, and Lutheran churches, an academy, a Proteſtant ſchool for the education of girls, a manufactory of porcelain, rich manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilks, cloths, &c. A canal, with 3 ſluices for the promotion of trade, has been conſtructed from hence to the Rhine. It was completed by the preſent elector, between 1773 and 1777. In 1793 this town was taken and laid under contribution by the French. It lies 5 miles S. of Worms, in lat. 49° 32′ N. long. 6° 4′ E.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAYN, a handſome, large, fortified, free Imperial city, ſituated in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. The town is divided into two parts by the Mayn, which runs through it, the larger of which is called Frankfurt, and the ſmaller Sachſenhauſen; which are joined by a ſtone bridge over the river. It is celebrated both for being the uſual place of election of the Roman kings and emperors, and likewiſe on account of its trade, having 2 annual fairs, each of which continues 3 weeks. It contains ſeveral palaces and courts belonging to electors, princes, and counts. The town-houſe is a fine building; to the right of it is the houſe of Alten-Limberg, which gives name to a ſociety of noble families, from amongſt whom moſt of the magiſtrates are choſen: to the left is a houſe called Frauenſtein, which likewiſe gives name to a ſociety of citizens, formerly compoſed of noble families; but at preſent men of learning, the principal merchants, freeholders, and ſeveral families, who have by ſpecial permiſſion of the Emperor aſſumed the rank of nobility, are admitted members of it. From theſe laſt, 6 of the magiſtrates are elected. Their ancient aſſembly-houſe of Frauenſtein has long been forſaken, and the ſociety has purchaſed another for that purpoſe called Braunfels. This ſociety elects a burgrave annually, and has conſiderable revenues. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of the Jews, in Frankfurt and Sachſenhauſen, amounts to 30,000. Both together contain 3000 houſes. Moſt of the inhabitants and the magiſtrates are of the Lutheran religion. To the Catholics belong the principal churches, amongſt which is the cathedral of St. Bartholomew. The Lutherans have 7 churches, with 2 convents for nuns (beſides the convent of Cronſtett, founded in 1766, for 12 nuns out of the families of the noble ſociety of Alten-Limberg), a Lutheran academy, which has always been in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and a capital public library. The Calviniſts, who have ever been diſtinguiſhed at Frankfurt for induſtry, intelligence, taſte, urbanity, opulence, benevolence, and patriotiſm, obtained permiſſion to erect a church in 1554, but they were deprived of it in 1561; ſince that time they have attended divine ſervice at the village of Bockenheim, in the county of Hanau, 2 miles from the town. At length, in the year 1787, the 2 congregations of French and German Calviniſts obtained 2 chapels, with 2 miniſters for each congregation. The Jews, whoſe number amounts to 7000, live in a particular ſtreet of 195 houſes, which lies at the eaſtern extremity of the town, and is ſurrounded to the north by a high wall. From 1742 till 1744 the Emperor Charles VII. reſided here, and on account of the war during that period, the meetings of the diet were adjourned from Ratiſbon to this place. In the ſeven years war the French made themſelves

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masters of this city in 1759, but evacuated it in 1763. The city of Frankfurt has the sixth place on the Rhenish bench. It pays the Emperor a yearly tribute of 2784 florins. Its assessment to a Roman month is 500 florins, and to a chamber tax it contributes 676 dollars 26¾ kr. Frankfurt has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians during the present war, and frequently laid under contribution by the former. It lies 19 miles N. E. of Mentz, in lat. 50° 7′ N. long. 6° 15′ E.

FRANKFURT ON THE ODER, a pretty large, handsome, trading town, fortified in the ancient manner, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It has an university, founded in 1506 by the Elector Joachim I. and 3 annual fairs. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists. In 1671 the Elector Frederic William established an academy for young noblemen, and in 1767 a society was instituted for the improvement of arts and sciences. Some of the professors of the university are Calvinists, and some Lutherans. The library belonging to it is in the great college, near which is the medicinal garden. The monument erected in this town to Leopold Duke of Brunswick, who lost his life in endeavouring to save some persons during the inundation of 1785, is worthy of notice. This town possesses the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslaw, has a French colony, 2 well-built suburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. Lat. 52° 23′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

FRASCATI, a small town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, containing fine palaces and gardens. Near it stood the ancient Tusculum. The bishop of this place is always one of the 6 cardinal bishops.

FRAUENBURG, a town in the circle of Braunsberg, in West Prussia, on the Frische Haff, the residence of the chapter of the Bishop of Ermeland. The celebrated astronomer Nicholas Copernicus was one of the canons, and died here in 1543. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Elbing.

FRAUENFELD, the capital of the Thürgow, in Switzerland, situated on the river Murg, with a good castle, the residence of the bailiff, who is changed every two years by the old cantons. July 6, 1771, this place was almost entirely consumed by fire. The deputies of all the Swiss cantons and their allies assemble here annually. They investigate and decide all important disputes which take place in those parts of Switzerland governed by bailiffs, as the Rheinthal, Thürgow, &c. and from their decision there is no appeal.

FRAUENSTEIN, a district, with a small town and ruined castle, on the river Boberitsch, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, on the confines of Bohemia. In 1728 this place, with the exception of 4 houses, was entirely consumed by fire. It lies 20 miles S. of Dresden.

FREDEBURG, a district with a small town, on the river Wenne, in the dutchy of Westphalia, 9 miles N. of Berleburg.

FREINSHEIM, a small town and district in the Lower Palatinate and circle of Lower Rhine, 12 miles W. of Manheim.

FREJUS, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Var. It was formerly a sea-port town, but at present stands 2 miles from the sea. Lat. 43° 26′ N. long. 4° 24′ E.

FREREN, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lingen, 8 miles S. E. of Lingen.

FREUDENBERG, a town and district on the Mayn, between Wertheim and Miltenberg, belonging to the bishopric of Würzburg.

FREUDENSTADT, a district, town, and fortress, in the Schwarzwald, in the valley of St. Christopher and dutchy of Würtemberg. This place was built by Duke Frederic in 1599 for the Protestant exiles from the Austrian hereditary dominions. Many of them being miners, were employed to great advantage in the copper-mines belonging to this town. It lies 17 miles W. of Gengenbach.

FREUDENTHAL, a town and lordship of Silesia, on the borders of Moravia, which for some time had the title of a principality, formerly belonging to the Grand Teutonic Master John Caspar von Ampringen, who in 1682 was appointed governor of Silesia by the Emperor Leopold. After his death it continued in the possession of the Teutonic order, but only as an inferior lordship. In 1764 the town suffered greatly by fire. It has good manufactures of yarn and linen, and lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Jägerndorf.

FREYBERG, a great mine-town, capital of the circle of Erzgebirge, in Misnia, on a river which is called after it the Freyberg Mulda. The castle, which stands without the town, is called Freudenstein. The number of inhabitants amounts to 9000. In the cathedral of this town is the burial-place of the electors and princes, where the electors from Maurice to John George IV. are interred. Freyberg is likewise the seat of a circular jurisdiction over 78 villages, has a good college with a considerable library, and an academy founded in 1765. Under the supreme mine-office at this place are all the other mine-offices and founderies in the electoral dominions. The silver-mines of Freyberg yield annually 28 or 30,000 marks. It has likewise mines of copper, tin, and lead, the last of which afford yearly 50 ton. There is likewise a pit of sulphur and vitriol near the town. October 29, 1762, a very warm action was fought here between the Imperialists and the Prussians, in which the former were defeated.

FREYBERG, a small town on the Polsnitz, in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Silesia. Near it, upon a mountain, stands the fortress of Fürstenstein: 7 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

FREYBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 12 miles N. N. E. of Meseritsch.

FREYBURG, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name, situated in a very mountainous country, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts, one of which lies very low, and the other very high. In the former, German is spoken,

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but in the latter French. It is tolerably well fortified. The inhabitants of the town and canton are Catholics. Their principal ſubſiſtence is by breeding cattle, and the exportation of cheeſe. Since the reformation, it has been the reſidence of the Biſhop of Lauſanne. In the year 1737 the town ſuffered greatly by a thunder-ſtorm, in which the lightning ſtruck into a powder-magazine containing 750 ton of powder. This canton is entirely ſurrounded by that of Bern. Its territories comprehend 19 bailiwicks in the Pays de Vaud, which belong to it jointly with the canton of Bern. Its government is ariſtocratical, and the number of inhabitants exceeds 70,000, who ſpeak the German language, and a corrupt dialect of the French. The former is uſed in all public tranſactions, but the latter is moſt generally ſpoken. Freyburg lies 14 miles N.N.E. of Bern, in lat. 46° 44′ N. long. 4° 50′ E.

FREYBURG, the capital of Auſtrian Briſgau, near the Schwarzwald, ſituated on the river Treyſſan. It has an univerſity founded in 1450, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, contains ſeveral convents, and the Auſtrian colleges of government. Great quantities of granite and cryſtal are poliſhed in the ſmall adjacent town of Waldkirch. In the year 1744 it was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications. It lies 12 miles E. of Briſach, in lat. 48° 3′ N. long. 5° 34′ E.

FREYBURG, a diſtrict, with a ſmall town and caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the Unſtrut, near its junction with the Saale. This place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1740. It lies 5 miles N. N. W. of Naumburg.

FREYDLAND, a town in the diſtrict of Schlochau, in Weſt Pruſſia, 23 miles S. E. of New Stettin.

FRIEDLAND, a ſmall town and lordſhip in Lower Luſatia, belonging to the maſterſhip of the order of St. John in Brandenburg: 7 miles S. S. W. of Beeſko.

FRIEDLAND, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Lower Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Steina, belonging to the Count of Hochberg-Fürſtenſtein. It contains manufactures of excellent paper and very fine linen. It lies 21 miles S.S.W. of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDLAND, an open town on the river Steina, in the principality of Oppeln, in Upper Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Burghaus. This place was burned down in 1755. It lies 12 miles W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDRICHSFELD, formerly called Hundsfeld, a village of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels. Its name was changed to Friedrichsfeld in 1743, in honour of Frederic II. of Pruſſia.

FRIEDRICHSRODE, a ſmall town in the Thuringian Foreſt, belonging to the diſtrict of Rheinhardſbrunn, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles S. of Gotha.

FRIEDRICHSTADT, a handſome town in the dutchy of Sleſwick, in the diſtrict of Stapelholm, at the conflux of the rivers Trenn and Eyder. This place was built in 1621, by permiſſion of the ſovereign, by ſeveral of the principal families of Arminians or Remonſtrants, who by occaſion of the perſecution after the ſynod of Dortdrecht, fled hither from Holland; but moſt of them returned to their native country; ſo that at preſent their number is but ſmall. Formerly the magiſtracy was entirely Arminian, but at preſent other religious ſects are admitted to ſhare in it. The Lutherans are the moſt numerous, but there are likewiſe Mennoniſts, Quakers, and Jews; the Catholics enjoy liberty of conſcience, and have a church of their own. It lies 20 miles W.N.W. of Rendſborg, in lat. 54° 27′ N. long. 6° 56′ E.

FRIESLAND, one of the moſt extenſive of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, comprehending 11 large and 336 ſmall towns and villages. It is divided into Weſtergo, Ooſtergo, Sevenwolden, and the quarter of the towns, and ſends 5 deputies to the States General. Weſt Frieſland is the ſame as North Holland, or more properly the northernmoſt part of North Holland. This laſt appellation the inhabitants, who were before called the Little Frieſlanders, were compelled to aſſume in 1303, when, after having for a long time been engaged in wars with the Hollanders, they were at length conquered by John of Hainault, Count of Holland. Although they then laid aſide their ancient name, and were called North Hollanders, yet they are better pleaſed with the appellation of Weſt Frieſlanders, which they ſtill make uſe of in all public writings and inſtruments, and the ſtates of the province are ſtyled the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland.

FRIDLINGEN, a ruined caſtle, in the margravate of Baden, oppoſite Huningen, where the French General Villars defeated Prince Lewis of Baden, in 1702.

FRIEDBERG, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Friedburg, ſituated near two lakes: 15 miles N. E. of Landſberg.

FRIEDBERG, a free Imperial town, inhabited by Proteſtants, in Wetteravia, on the Uſbach, ſituated on a mountain 15 miles N.N.W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn. At the diet it has the twelfth place on the Rheniſh bench. To a Roman month it contributes 24 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 29 rix-dollars 29 kr.

FRIEDBERG, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the Auſtrian part of the principality of Neiſſe, at the ſource of the river Neiſſe: 17 miles S.S.W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDBERG, a caſtle, frontier town, and diſtrict of Bavaria, in the government of Münich, ſituated on the Lechfeld. Many of its inhabitants are watchmakers. It lies 6 miles E. of Augſburg.

FRIEDEBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, remarkable for a battle gained there over the Auſtrians by the King of Pruſſia, in 1745: 17 miles S.S.W. of Neiſſe.

FRIEDEBURG, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, in the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, on the frontiers of Oldenburg: 25 miles E. of Embden.

FRIEDENBERG, a ſmall town of Upper Sileſia, in

in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiſs, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau. It lies 21 miles W. of Zittau.

FRIEDEWALD, a ſmall town and caſtle in Lower Heſſe, 8 miles from Hirſchfeld, in the foreſt of Süling.

FRIEDEWALD, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in that part of the county of Sayn belonging to Anſpach-Bayreuth. It is held as a fief of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Mecklenburg, in the lordſhip of Stargard, on the frontiers of Pomerania, in a very ſwampy country: 16 miles S. S. W. of Anclam.

FREYENHAGEN, a ſmall town in the county of Ziegenhayn, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the Prince of Waldeck: 7 miles W. of Corbach.

FREYENSTEIN, a ſmall town in the Prignitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg. Near it is the paſs called the Faule Forth, where the peaſants of the Mark lay in wait to cut off the Swedes after the battle of Fehrbellin. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Pritzwalk.

FREYENWALDE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the circle of Upper Barnim and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. The mineral ſprings belonging to this town lying in a pleaſant valley, the neighbouring extenſive alum-works, yielding annually 2 or 300 ton, together with the manufacture of yarn and trade in fiſh, afford ſubſiſtence to the inhabitants. It lies 13 miles S. of Angermünde.

FREYENWALDE, a ſmall place in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the lords of Wedel: 12 miles N. N. E. of New Stargard.

FREYHAN, an inferior lordſhip and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in Lower Sileſia, which belonged formerly to the free ſtate lordſhip of Militſch. It is now the property of the counts of Malzan, and lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Militſch.

FREYSING, a biſhopric in the circle of Bavaria, on the Iſer, under the Archbiſhop of Salzburg. The biſhop, as a prince of the Empire, has the fourteenth place on the eccleſiaſtical bench at the diet. His quota to a Roman month is 12 horſe and 80 foot, or 464 florins; and to a chamber aſſeſſment he pays 152 rix-dollars 19 kr. The chapter is compoſed of a provoſt, 14 capitular and 9 domiciliary canons. The capital of this biſhopric is likewiſe called

FREYSING, and is ſituated on two hills near the Iſer, on the little river Moſach. On one of the hills are the epiſcopal palace, the cathedral, &c. On the other are the Benedictine abbey of St. Stephen, and the collegiate church of St. Veit. It lies 18 miles N. N. E of Münich, in lat. 48° 21′ N. long. 9° 25′ E.

FREYSTADT, an inferior lordſhip and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the principality of Teſchen, in Upper Sileſia, ſituated on the river Elſda, on the high road from Cracow to Vienna. The town is principally inhabited by linen-weavers, belongs to the family of Wienkowſky, and lies 8 miles N. W. of Teſchen.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town near a lake, in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, 16 miles S. E. of Marienwerder.

FREYSTADT, a town on the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Rüſſelheim, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 8 miles S. S. E. of Mentz.

FREYSTADT, a lordſhip and town with an academy, in the quarter of Mühl, in Upper Auſtria. It carries on a conſiderable trade in worſted, and has an annual fair of 14 days. It belongs to the counts of Harrach, and lies 17 miles N. of Ens.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town in the lordſhip of Breiteneck, in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, containing a Franciſcan convent, whoſe church is worthy of notice. It lies 23 miles S. S. E. of Nürnberg.

FREYSTADT, a ſmall town in a valley, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia; it is the capital of the circle of the ſame name, has an ancient caſtle, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a Carmelite convent. Great numbers of the inhabitants are cloth-makers. In 1764 this place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire, but, through the attention of the king, has been much more handſomely rebuilt. Near the town a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected in 1709, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtädt. It lies 14 miles N. N. E. of Sagan.

FREYWALDE, a ſmall thriving town in the Sileſian principality of Neiſſe, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau: 19 miles S. of Neiſſe.

FRIDAU, a ſmall town, in the circle of Mahrburg, in Lower Stiria, ſituated on the river Drave, on the frontiers of Sclavonia: 25 miles S. E. of Mahrburg.

FRIDBERG, a ſmall town on the rivulet Pink, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria: 33 miles N. E. of Grätz.

FRIDECK, a ſmall town in the territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles W. of Culm.

FRIDECK, a free inferior lordſhip, and ſmall town, in the principality of Teſchen, in Upper Sileſia, ſituated on the river Oſtrawicza, on the frontiers of Moravia, and belongs to the counts of Parſchma. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Teſchen.

FRIDINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Danube, in the county of Hohenberg, belonging to Auſtria: 27 miles N. of Conſtance.

FRIESLAND, EAST, a principality, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the German Ocean, on the eaſt by the lordſhip of Jever and dutchy of Oldenburg, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Münſter, and on the weſt by the province of Gröningen and the German Ocean. This country muſt not be confounded with that of the ſame name weſtward of it, which belongs to the United Provinces. It lies very low towards the ſea, and therefore it is neceſſary to protect it from inundation by dikes. The air is thick and foggy, and the ſoil not very good. The little wood it contains is uſed for ſhip-building; and inſtead of it, turf is ſubſtituted for fuel. The inhabitants of the

low country principally ſubſiſt by breeding cattle, and agriculture. Inſtead of the Aſiatic trading company aboliſhed in the year 1769, a company for the herring-fiſhery was eſtabliſhed upon the ſame footing as that of Holland, which the firſt ſeaſon, in 1770, ſent out 6 ſmacks, and at preſent this fiſhery is carried on with great ſucceſs. Three thouſand horſes are annually ſent out of this country, many of which go to France, Italy, &c, as coach-horſes, and many ſerve to remount the Pruſſian, French, Sardinian, and Imperial cavalry. The money thereby brought into the country amounts annually to 120,000 dollars (about 21,000*l.* ſterling). It ſupplies the adjacent countries with 4000 head of oxen yearly. The exportation of butter produces upon an average 30,000 dollars (above 5000*l.* ſterling). The moſt remarkable manufactures are thoſe of ſtockings, needles, cotton, ſtuffs, leather, and linen. The dock-yards at Emden, and the oil-mills, afford employment to a great number of hands. In the year 1780 this principality contained 101,528 inhabitants. In the war between 1757 and 1763, this country ſuffered very much from the Auſtrian and French troops, and its opulence as well as population were thereby greatly diminiſhed: but it has in a great meaſure recovered from thoſe misfortunes.

Eaſt Frieſland formerly had its own counts, of whom Enno IV. was raiſed to the rank of a prince and ſtate of the Empire, by the Emperor Ferdinand III. in 1654. This family became extinct by the death of Prince Charles Edzard in 1744; and in conſequence of the reverſion granted to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg by the Emperor Leopold in 1694, the King of Pruſſia immediately took poſſeſſion of it. The revenues of the principality amount to 600,000 dollars (115,000*l.* ſterling).

FRIOUL, a province of Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the county of Görz, Carniola, and the Adriatic Sea, on the weſt by the Treviſan and Feltrin, on the north by part of Tirol and Carinthia. It belonged entirely to Venice, except the town and territory of Aquileia, which was ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria; but the whole of it was ceded to that power by the French, by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797.

FRISACK, a ſmall town on the Rhyn, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, belonging to the lords of Bredow: 15 miles W. of Havelſberg.

FRISCHE HAFF, a bay of the Baltic Sea, between the coaſts of Pruſſia and the Friſch Nerung, which begins near Dantzig, and joins the ſea again by means of a ſmall ſtrait at Pillau. All ſhips bound to Königſberg are obliged to paſs through it. But as the water in the channel or gut is only 12 feet deep, and in the Haff ſtill ſhallower, veſſels that are deeply laden are under the neceſſity of lightening at Pillau.

FRISCH NERUNG, an iſland of Weſt Pruſſia, formed by the two weſtern mouths of the Viſtula, the Friſche Haff, and the Baltic, containing ſeveral villages, and the fortreſs of Weichſelmünde, belonging to Dantzig.

FRITZLAR, a diſtrict and fortified town, between Lower Heſſe and the county of Waldeck. The gallantry with which the French commandant the Marquis of Narbonne defended this place againſt the allies in 1761, cauſed him to be ſurnamed after it. It lies 9 miles S. S. E. of Waldeck.

FRIULI, the capital of the country of the ſame name in Italy, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aquileia.

FROHBURG, a ſmall town and caſtle, in the circle of Leipzig, on the Wickra, in the diſtrict of Borna, celebrated for its potteries. It alſo contains many manufactures of ſtuffs. In the year 1719 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

FROSE, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

FROSINONE, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by the cultivation of the vine.

FRYDLANCIR, a town of Poland, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 24 miles S. S. W. of New Stettin.

FRYSOYTA, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia, 20 miles S. W. of Oldenburg.

FUCECCHIO, a lake of Italy, in the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, near the river Arno, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. Near it ſtands a village of the ſame name: 12 miles S. S. W. of Piſtoia.

FULDA, formerly a princely Benedictine abbey, but ſince 1752 a biſhopric, bounded on the weſt and north by Heſſe, on the eaſt by Thuringia and Franconia, on the ſouth by the county of Hanau and Iſenburg. This country, containing 620 ſquare miles, is very bleak and mountainous. It contains 8 towns, 2 villages, 20 diſtricts, 60 pariſh-churches, 15 of which are Lutheran, and 80,000 inhabitants. The revenues are eſtimated at 300,000 florins (52,500*l.* ſterling). The biſhop is arch-chancellor to the Empreſs, and likewiſe primate in Germany and Gaul. The chapter is compoſed of 13 noble canons. Its quota to a Roman month is 250 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment it contributes 243 dollars $4\frac{3}{4}$ kr. The capital and reſidence of the biſhop is

FULDA, ſituated on the river of the ſame name. It contains many fine buildings, particularly the epiſcopal palace, with its delightful pleaſure-grounds, 3 churches, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, an univerſity founded in 1734, and an excellent library. Nov. 33, 1759, a ſmart engagement took place here between the troops of the Duke of Würtemberg and the allies, wherein the former were routed. Lat. 50° 34′ N. long. 7° 23′ E.

FULNEK, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle, in the circle of Prerau, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Sileſia, belonging to Count Würben. In the caſtle is an Auguſtine convent. It lies 16 miles S. of Troppau.

FUMAY, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, in the diſtrict of Rocroy. In its neighbourhood are quarries of ſlate. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Rocroy.

FUNEN,

FUNEN, one of the Daniſh iſlands, between the Great and Little Belt, the former of which ſeparates it from Zealand, and the latter from Jütland. It is very fertile in corn and fruit. Odenſee is the capital, and reſidence of the biſhop of this dioceſe.

FURBA, VAL, a diſtrict of the county of Bormio, in Switzerland, lying to the eaſt of the river Adda.

FURNES, a town of Flanders, a ſmall but handſome and fortified place, ſituated in a moraſs. The air is unhealthy, and agues are very general. It lies 12 miles E. of Dunkirk, and 16 S.S.W. of Oſtend.

FURSTENAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, with a Lutheran church. The magiſtracy is likewiſe Lutheran, except under the government of a Catholic biſhop, when one member of it is a Catholic. It lies 13 miles S.W. of Quackenbrück.

FURSTENFELD, a town of about 120 houſes, on the river Fieſtritz, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria, on the confines of Hungary. It contains a commandery of the order of St. John, and lies 30 miles E. of Grätz.

FURSTENFELDE, an open town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, belonging to the diſtrict of Quartſch: 11 miles N. of Küſtrin.

FURSTENBERG, a principality of Swabia, about 100 miles in length, commencing at the margravate of Baden, includes part of the Schwarzwald, and extends almoſt to the Imperial city of Ulm. The ancient family town of Fürſtenberg is a ſmall place, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Schwarzwald. A branch of this family, which formerly had the title of count, was raiſed to the rank of princes in 1664, which dignity the only remaining branch of Stülingen has poſſeſſed, together with all the counties and lordſhips, ſince 1744. Only the reigning and hereditary prince have the title of princes, but the others that of landgrave. His quota to a Roman month for all the lordſhips together, is 390 florins 30 kr. and to a chamber tax he contributes 291 rix-dollars 12¾ kr.

FURSTENBERG, a ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, on the Oder. Good beer is brewed at this place, which is ſhipped off on the Oder. By the peace of Hubertſberg in 1763, this town and its diſtrict were guaranteed to the Elector of Saxony, but the toll from the Oder collected here, with the village of Schidlo and its appurtenances, were ceded to Pruſſia, and the Oder was declared the boundary of the two countries. It lies 11 miles S. of Frankfurt.

FURSTENBERG, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck, 7 miles S.S.W. of Corbach.

FURSTENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 miles S. of Strelitz.

FURSTENWALDE, a ſmall, but well-built, thriving town, with an extenſive diſtrict, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree: 32 miles E.S.E. of Berlin.

FURSTEEWERDER, a ſmall town of the Ucker Mark, belonging to Count Schwerin: 12 miles N.W. of Prentzlo.

FURT, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 miles N.N.E. of Cham.

FUSSEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, belonging to the biſhopric of Augſburg, ſituated on the Lech. It commands the paſs into Bavaria and Tirol; here is likewiſe a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by the primitive German apoſtle, Magnus. In the year 1745 a peace was concluded at this place between Auſtria and Bavaria. It lies 20 miles S.S.E. of Kaufbeuren.

# G.

GABEL, a ſmall town in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, belonging to the Count of Pachta. It is fortified in the ancient manner; and in time of war commands the paſs into Upper Luſatia. In 1757, after an obſtinate engagement, ſeveral battalions of Pruſſians were made priſoners of war at this place by the Imperialiſts. It lies 8 miles S. of Zittau.

GADEBUSCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict with a caſtle, on the river Radegaſt, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Dec. 20, 1712, the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons at this place. It lies 18 miles E.S.E. of Lübeck.

GAETA, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the kingdom of Naples, on the Gulf of Gaeta, in Terra di Lavoro, with an harbour, the mouth of which is defended by a fort on each ſide. It lies on a peninſula, and the adjacent promontory renders the harbour, which is pretty large, very ſecure. It is alſo the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope. In 1734 this place was taken by the Spaniards. The fortifications, which were then deſtroyed, have ſince been rebuilt and augmented. In 1760 this place ſuſtained great injury from the exploſion of a powder-magazine by lightning.

GAILDORF, a ſmall town and lordſhip, with a caſtle, in Franconia, in the lordſhip of Limburg, near the Kocher. In the year 1778, the prime miniſter of the Duke of Würtemberg, Count Pückler, to whom one half of the town belonged, built a fine palace here for his reſidence. The number of inhabitants is between 16 and 1700. Half of his diſtrict was purchaſed by the Duke of Würtemberg

temberg in 1780. It lies 13 miles w. of Elwangen.

GALLIGLIANA, a ſmall town and caſtle in Iſtria, belonging to the county of Mitterburg, 7 miles s. s. e. of Mitterburg.

GALLIPOLI, a ſmall, handſome, ſtrong town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, on the Gulf of Taranto, with a good harbour. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. It has a great trade; is ſituated on an iſland, or rather a rock, entirely ſurrounded by the ſea, and is connected with the continent by a ſtone bridge, protected by a fort.

GAMERTINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, 10 miles s. e. of Hohenzollern.

GAND. See GHENT.

GANDERSHEIM, a town of the Harz, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the rivulet Gande, with an Imperial, ſecular, Lutheran convent, whoſe abbeſs is a ſtate of the Empire, and has a ſeat and vote on the Rheniſh bench of prelates. The dukes of Wolfenbüttel are the patrons of this foundation. It is compoſed of an abbeſs, a deaconeſs, and ten canoneſſes. It lies 12 miles n. w. of Clauſthal.

GANGELT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 13 miles s. of Roermonde.

GAP, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Alps. It is ſituated on the little river Beny, and defended by a fort called Puymore. It lies 24 miles n. of Siſteron, in long. 2° 45′ e. lat. 44° 34′ n.

GARDA, a ſmall town in the territory of Verona, in Italy, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Lago di Garda. This lake lies between the territories of Verona, Breſcia, and Trent, and abounds in eels and carp. It is 30 miles long, and 10 where broadeſt, but not above 3 in the narroweſt part. It is ſometimes violently agitated, not from any connexion with the ſea, but occaſioned by the north winds encloſed by the mountains. Several brooks and rivers fall into the lake, the principal of which is the Sarca.

GARDESLEBEN, a ſmall handſome town on the Milda, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated in a country producing very good hops, which make excellent beer: great quantities of it are exported. The inhabitants are principally clothmakers, and ſuſtained great injury from the French in 1757. Near it is the large heath of Gardeſleben, abounding in game. The old caſtle of Iſenſchnippe, ſituated on the Milda, belongs to the family of Alvenſleben. It lies 15 miles w. of Stendal.

GARDENSEE, a ſmall town and caſtle in Eaſt Pruſſia, on a lake of the ſame name, abounding in fiſh, between Graudenz and Marienwerder; it is under the war and domain chamber of Weſt Pruſſia.

GARTACH, a town of Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Neckar. It lies 10 miles w. of Heilbron.

GARZ, a town on the Oder, with a toll from that river, in the territory of Stettin, in Hither Pomerania: 23 miles w. of Prentzlo.

GAVI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, on the river Lemo. It is an important frontier town towards Montferrat and the Milaneſe, and has a fortified caſtle. It lies 5 miles e. of Novi.

GAYA, a ſmall town in the circle of Hradiſch, in Moravia, 15 miles w. s. w. of Hradiſch.

GAZOLO, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Mantua, 14 miles s. e. of Mantua.

GEERVLIET, a fine village of South Holland, on the iſland of Putten, 14 miles s. w. of Rotterdam.

GEFFEL, a village of the electorate of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Plauen, in Vogtland. The patronage of the church belongs to Brandenburg-Culmbach. It lies 10 miles s. s. e. of Schlaitz.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a ſmall town on the river Worm, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 10 miles w. n. w. of Jüliers.

GEISEN, a town of the electorate of Saxony, in Miſnia, ſituated on the river Möglitz, which divides it into the old and new town: 10 miles s. s. e. of Dippoldiſwalda.

GEISENHEIM, a town in the electorate of Mentz and circle of Lower Rhine, 13 miles w. of Mentz.

GEISS, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Fulda, 16 miles n. e. of Fulda.

GEISSINGEN, a ſmall town on the Danube, in Swabia, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtenberg, 6 miles e. n. e. of Fürſtenberg.

GEISSLINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, on the little river Rohrach, in the territory of Ulm, celebrated for its bone manufactures. Near this town, between two mountains, is the ſo called Rothel bath, which is frequented with benefit by great numbers of patients. It lies 12 miles n. n. w. of Ulm.

GEITHAYN, a ſmall town in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, belonging to the diſtrict of Rochlitz, 10 miles e. n. e. of Altenburg.

GELDERLAND, a dutchy, and one of the provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Frieſland and the Zuyder Zee, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Cleve and the biſhopric of Münſter, on the ſouth by the dutchies of Limburg and Jüliers, and on the weſt by Brabant and Holland. It is divided into Upper and Lower Gelderland. The former, which is otherwiſe called the Upper Quarter, or the Quarter of Roermonde, has no connexion whatever with Lower Gelderland, and lies between the dutchy of Cleve, the county of Meurs, the archbiſhopric of Cologne, the biſhopric of Liege, and the dutchies of Jüliers and Brabant. It formerly belonged to the crown of Spain, but by the peace of Utrecht part of it was ceded to Auſtria and part to Pruſſia, and guaranteed to them by the treaty of Baden in 1714. That part of Gelderland which became ſubject to Pruſſia was, in exchange for the principality



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# A PLAN of the CITY of GENEVA

LAKE OF GENEVE

The Chains

Redoute des Barques

St. Gervais

Rue de Coutances

Rhone River

Powder Mill

Tirage

Plein Palais

Bourg de Four

Les Tranchees

Place de St. Antoine

Scale of 1500 French Feet.

100 500 1000 1500

References

A. General Hospital
B. French Church
C. St. Peter Church
D. The Magdalen Church
E. St. Germain Church
F. Town Hall
G. Couder Castle
H. Ordinary Arsenal
N. Riding House
O. Cavalier of the Publick Walk
P. Discipline Prison
Q. The Biblioteque or Library
R. The College
S. Publick Fountain
T. The five Corn Store House
U. Powder Magazine
W. Corn Market
X. Custom House
Y. Fusterie Church
Z. Publick Pump
1. French Ambassadors House
2. Publick Walk
3. New Gate
4. Cannon Arsenal
5. Ice House
6. The Mint
7. The Foundery
8. Luherans Meeting House
9. Prive House
10. Lake Gate
11. Cesar Tower
12. Cornevin Gate
13. St. Gervais Temple
14. Hydraulicks Machine
15. Rive Gate
16. Niton Stone
17. Molard Place
18. The Treille Walk
19. Mourveau Hospital
20. Pictet Mill
21. Hospital Mill
22. Chaudon Mill

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of Orange, ceded to France. It is reckoned as a part of the circle of Weſtphalia. By the barrier treaty in 1715 the States General of the United Provinces likewiſe obtained a part; ſo that Upper Gelderland was divided into Auſtrian, Pruſſian, and Dutch Gelderland. The Auſtrian part included Roermonde and its diſtrict: the Dutch comprehended the lordſhips of Venlo and Stevenſwert. To Pruſſian Gelderland belonged the capital, Geldres, with the diſtricts of Geldres, Keſſel, Crickenbeck, Wachtendonk, and Strahlen: in this part the Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion, and the number of inhabitants in 1741 amounted to 47,000. Lower Gelderland is one of the Seven United Provinces, and comprehends the county of Zutphen. It is the largeſt of them all, and the firſt in rank, lying between the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overyſſel, the Zuyder Zee, the biſhopric of Münſter, and the dutchies of Cleve and Brabant. It is fertile in fruits and corn, and in many parts abounds in wood.

GELDRES, the capital of Pruſſian Gelderland, on the river Niers, was formerly a ſtrong fortified town. It contains a palace, the reſidence of the former dukes. The Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, enjoy liberty of conſcience; the two latter have a church between them; the principal one belongs to the former. The number of inhabitants in 1781 amounted to nearly 2000. In the year 1713 this town, together with its territory, was ceded to the King of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, and became the reſidence of a governor, and ſeat of the college of juſtice. In 1757 it ſurrendered to the French, who reſtored it at the concluſion of the war in 1764, after demoliſhing its fortifications. It was again taken by them in 1794. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Weſel. Lat. 50° 31′ N. long. 3° 51′ E.

GELNHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the county of Hanau and diſtrict of Münzenburg, ſituated on the river Kinzing. It was formerly reckoned an Imperial town, but was mortgaged by the Emperor Charles IV. to Schwartzburg, whoſe right to it was purchaſed by the elector palatine and Hanau.

GEMBLOUX, a ſmall town of Brabant, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, on the river Orne, which ſuffered very much by fire in 1756.

GEMMINGEN, a village of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Bretten, belonging to the noble family of Gemmingen. It lies 8 miles S. of Simmern.

GEMONA, a town of Venetian Friul, near the river Taiamento, 15 miles N. W. of Udine.

GEMUND, a ſmall free Imperial city, on the Rems, in Swabia, of the Catholic religion, with a territory comprehending ſeveral villages. The inhabitants ſubſiſt partly by trade, and partly by making all kinds of ſilver toys, which, however, are of very little value, on account of the great quantity of alloy. It has the thirteenth place at the diet of the Empire on the bench of the Imperial cities of Swabia. Its matricular aſſeſſment is 142 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 101 dollars 41½ kr. It lies 12 miles W. of Aalen, in lat 48° 43′ N. long. 7° 30′ E.

GEMUND, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the river Olf, 19 miles S. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

GEMUND, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria, on the river Schwartzbach, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 10 miles N. N. W. of Altenſteig.

GEMUND, a ſmall town and lordſhip in Carinthia, 16 miles N. W. of Villach, belonging to Count Lodron. It has conſiderable iron and ſteel manufactures.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Hauſrück, ſituated on the Lake of Traun, where the river of the ſame name runs out of the lake. It is the ſeat of a general ſalt-office, and lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Vöcklabrück.

GEMUNDEN, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 miles S. W. of Fritzlar, and 28 S. W. of Caſſel.

GEMUNDEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 22 miles N. of Würzburg.

GENEVA, a large, handſome, opulent, populous city, whoſe territory is ſurrounded by the dutchy of Savoy, and is ſituated on the weſt ſhore of the Lake of Geneva. The Rhone divides it into 3 unequal parts, which are connected by ſeveral bridges, and contain 25,000 inhabitants: the territory of the city comprehends about 5000 more. The ſtreets are lighted at night, and thoſe parts which ſtand higheſt are ſupplied with water from the Rhone by means of water-works. The inhabitants of this city are compoſed of ſeveral claſſes: namely, citizens; theſe are the ſons of citizens born in the city, who alone are eligible to the office of magiſtrates—burgeſſes; the ſons of citizens born in a foreign country, or foreigners who have obtained the privileges of citizens; theſe may have a place in the general council, and likewiſe in the council of two hundred—inhabitants, or foreigners who are allowed to live in the city, and natives, who are ſons of inhabitants, and who, though of more conſequence than their fathers, are not admitted to a ſhare in the government. The principal magiſtrates of the republic are 4 ſyndics. In other reſpects the form of government is democratical. The city has a great trade, and among others the watch-making buſineſs is particularly flouriſhing here. It is well fortified, has a good arſenal, an univerſity founded in 1368, and renewed and improved in 1558. Both the college and the public library contain many curioſities. Geneva is a ſmall republic, of the Calviniſt religion, poſſeſſing a ſmall diſtrict, in league with the Swiſs Proteſtant cantons, but particularly with Bern and Zürich. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, at preſent reſident at Annecy. Geneva by induſtry has acquired ſuch opulence, as to poſſeſs 120 million French livres in the funds of foreign countries. It has riſen to this degree of wealth, as well as population, ſince the commencement of the eighteenth century; but during this period likewiſe it was firſt torn with domeſtic diſſenſions. In 1734 a miſunderſtanding took place between the magiſtrates and the citizens,

on

on account of the impoſition and continuation of taxes without the concurrence of the general council, in order to defray the expences of the fortifications. This was not adjuſted till 1738, when tranquillity was reſtored through the mediation of France and of the cantons of Zürich and Bern. It has likewiſe been involved in almoſt continual conteſts with Savoy; and in 1602 was, through treachery, upon the point of being taken by ſcaling-ladders, by Duke Charles Emanuel. In commemoration of their deliverance from this danger, the Geneveſe annually celebrated the 12th of December, which they call the Feſtival of Eſcalade. In 1753 the republic concluded a new frontier treaty with Savoy, which ſeems to have terminated all farther diſputes with that power. In 1767 violent diſſenſions commenced a ſecond time between the magiſtrates and citizens, which were not concluded till the year 1768. In 1779 domeſtic commotions again made their appearance, which on February 5, 1779, broke out into acts of violence; nor could France, as a guarantee of the conſtitution of 1738, agree with Zürich and Bern in the accommodation of them. In the mean time the diſturbances increaſed to ſuch a degree, that in 1782 Geneva was taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of France, Sardinia, and Bern. A long time was ſpent in adjuſting matters, a new conſtitution was framed, and the troops withdrew in 1784, after being quartered 21 months in Geneva. During this period many of the Geneveſe had left their native country. At the beginning of 1789 a freſh tumult commenced, which was terminated by the abolition of the new conſtitution, the re-eſtabliſhment of former privileges, the recall of the emigrants, and ſeveral new regulations were adopted for the future prevention of ſimilar diſorders. Beſides Calviniſts, there are likewiſe Lutherans in Geneva (who are under the protection of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha), and ſome Catholics. The clergy of the city is compoſed of 41 miniſters, each of whom has a ſalary of 800 livres per annum; but thoſe in the country have ſcarcely half that ſum. Geneva lies in lat. 46° 12′ N. long. 3° 49′ E.

GENEVA, Lake of, is thus named from the city of Geneva, and lies at the ſouth-weſt extremity of Switzerland, between the dutchy of Savoy and the Pays de Vaud, belonging to Bern. It is from 54 to 60 miles in length, but its greateſt breadth does not exceed 15 or 18. It is very deep, abounds in fiſh, and the river Rhone runs through the midſt of it.

GENEVOIS, a dutchy and province of Savoy, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Savoy Proper, on the eaſt by Faucigny, on the north and weſt by the river Rhone and France. It was formerly only a county. Its capital is Annecy.

GENGENBACH, a ſmall free Imperial town in the Ortenau, in Swabia, on a little river of the ſame name, which falls into the Kinzig. It is the reſidence of an abbot of the order of Benedictines, who is a ſtate of the Empire. The contribution from this town to a Roman month is 24 florins, and to a chamber tax 22 dollars 88½ kr. The abbey, which is under the protection of the princes of Fürſtenberg, pays to a Roman month 7 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 40 dollars 54 kr.

GENNEP, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, on the river Niers, 8 miles s. s. w. of Cleve.

GENOA, a republic in Upper Italy.

The country which comprehends the preſent territory of Genoa was in former times inhabited by the Ligurians, who were conquered by the Romans between the firſt and ſecond Punic war. When the Lombards eſtabliſhed their empire in the northern part of Italy, Genoa was likewiſe comprehended in it. Charlemagne reduced it under ſubjection after overcoming Deſiderius; but in proceſs of time the Genoeſe by degrees recovered their independence. In the twelfth century they conquered Corſica, but were frequently neceſſitated to implore the protection of foreign powers. At length, in 1528, a form of government was eſtabliſhed at Genoa, which, notwithſtanding many viciſſitudes, the principal of which were, the bombardment by the French in 1684, the troubles in Corſica, and its taking part in the war of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion, laſted till the French took poſſeſſion of the city and of the whole republic in 1798.

The territory of Genoa is bounded on the north by Milan, Parma, and Modena, on the eaſt by the republic of Lucca, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Genoa, and on the weſt by Piedmont and Montferrat. It is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern part, or Riviera di Levante and Riviera di Ponente. The principal places of the former are, Genoa, Rapallo, and Seſiri di Levante; and in the latter, Vintimiglia, St. Remo, Savona, and Finale. Though the country is mountainous, yet it is very fertile. It yields muſcadel wine, cotton, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, and other fruits in abundance. The gentry of both ſexes are every where well-bred, polite, and poſſeſs a great deal of knowledge and information. The common people are very induſtrious, friendly, and ſincere. The dialect in general uſe is very different from pure Italian.

The religion of Genoa is the Catholic, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, under whom are the biſhops of Vintimiglia, Noli, Albenga, and Brugnetto, likewiſe the biſhops of Nebbio and Adiazzo in Corſica, and the biſhop of Bobbio in Milan. St. George is the patron of this republic. The Jews are tolerated for the ſake of commerce. The public is not ſo enlightened as it might be, neither is the taſte for literature very general; but nevertheleſs, the Genoeſe nobility are very well informed, and the ladies are much better acquainted with books than thoſe of moſt Italian cities. After the example of other towns in Italy, a learned ſociety was inſtituted at Genoa, which is juſtly named Academia degli Addormentati, or Sopiti (of Sleepers). But ſo much the more flouriſhing are manufactures and commerce, of which it poſſeſſes as great a ſhare as any city in Italy. Velvet, damaſks, all kinds of ſilk-ſtuffs, brocades, laces, &c. are made in great quantities, and exported. All the ſilk and velvet manufacturers

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# A PLAN of the CITY of GENOA.

The Harbour

The Mole

Old Mole

References

1 St. Mark
2 Mole Place
3 Metropole St. Lawrence
4 Sosevra Place
5 Royal Palace
6 St. Donal
7 St. Augustin
8 Carignano
9 Carignano St. James
10 Capuchin Convent
11 Cava Batery
12 St. Anthony
13 St. Clare
14 St. Etienne
15 The Hospital
16 St. Dominick
17 St. Frences
18 The Theatres
19 St. Catherine
20 The Annunciation
21 The Jesuits
22 Cow Place
23 Cataney Bridge
24 Mercanzia Bridge
25 Royal Bridge
26 Spinola Bridge
27 Legna Bridge
28 The Galley Bridge
29 The Arsenal
30 St. Thomas Gate
31 The Holy Ghost Convent
32 P.P. of St. Roch
33 Prince of Doria Hotel
34 P.P. of Jesuits Mary
36 N.D. the Angel
36 Convent of the Chapel
37 St. Benigno Convent
38 Light House
39 Borough of St. Peter Darena
40 N.D. of Lorette
41 St. Barnaba Capuchin
42 The Plat-form
43 Great Albert
44 Totentin St. Nicholas
45 St. Ann
46 Conception Capuchin
47 St. Mary of the Saint
48 St. Bartholomew
49 St. James
50 St. Philip
51 New Street Gate
52 D'Aqua Sola Gate
53 St. Etienne Gate
54 Bisagno Gate
55 Roman's Gate
56 St. Agate Bridge
57 Pille Bridge
58 Lazarello
59 The Spar

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Scale of 3000 Feet.
1000 2000 3000

live out of the town, which makes thoſe articles much cheaper. The foreign trade of Genoa is not near ſo extenſive as in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when they had poſſeſſions in the Levant and Black Sea. At preſent it extends no farther than Italy, the ſouthern coaſts of France, Spain, and Portugal, and very rarely as far as Smyrna; but it is ſtill very conſiderable. The Genoeſe ſupply great part of Italy with ſpices, brought by the Dutch from the Eaſt Indies, and with ſugar and coffee, which they procure at Liſbon and Marſeilles. The Hamburg veſſels import Saxon linen and woollen cloths, which are again ſhipped off, principally to Spain and Spaniſh America. Genoa alſo ſupplies the whole dutchy of Milan with ſalt.

The form of government in Genoa was ariſtocratical, at the head of which was the doge, who was changed every two years. The higheſt power was veſted in two councils; the great council, to which belonged all the Genoeſe nobility above the age of 22, whoſe number exceeded 300—and the little council, compoſed of 100 members. The latter decided in all queſtions reſpecting war, peace, and treaties; and at leaſt four fifths of the votes were requiſite to carry any of thoſe points.

The nobility was divided into the old and new: to the former belonged 28 families, and to the latter 437.

The republic itſelf is not rich. Its ordinary revenues are eſtimated at upwards of one million dollars (about 160,000*l.* ſterling). But it has great numbers of very rich individuals, many opulent bankers and merchants, and the bank of St. George is univerſally known, which has conſiderable landed eſtates; its revenues exceed 10 million French livres, and it forms a particular ſtate. It has 8 protectors, and poſſeſſes the civil and criminal juriſdiction over all perſons belonging to it.

The military in time of peace was generally compoſed of 2 German regiments of guards for the doge and for the ſecurity of the city, and other native regular troops amounting to about 3000. The militia exceeded 20,000 men. A ſenator was always commander in chief of the army. The naval force, which in the middle ages was ſo conſiderable, is now compoſed of from 4 to 6 gallies, ſome armed ſloops, feluccas, &c.

GENOA, the capital of the republic of the ſame name, on account of its ſuperb buildings, ſtyled the Magnificent. It is a large city, containing at leaſt 180,000 inhabitants, and has a capacious harbour, which in 1729 was declared a free port. On the weſt ſide lies the ſuburb of St. Pietro d'Arena, containing magnificent palaces and gardens. On the land ſide the city is defended by a double fortification, and its outworks encloſe all the eminences from whence the city might be annoyed by an enemy. Near the harbour are two forts, erected for its protection. The top of one of theſe is formed of thick, ſtrong glaſs, and is illuminated at night by 35 great lamps, to prevent veſſels from miſſing the harbour. The ſtreets are ſo uneven on account of the ſituation of the city, that it is impoſſible either to ride on horſeback or in a carriage. For this reaſon perſons of quality pay viſits in ſedan-chairs, which in fine weather are carried after them. The ſtreets are likewiſe in general hollow underneath. In 1746 one of the mortars which the Auſtrians were bringing through the ſtreet called Portoria ſunk into the ground, and was left in that ſituation; which gave occaſion to the ſubſequent inſurrection, whereby the Marquis of Botta was compelled to leave Genoa, which effectually reſiſted the repeated attempts of the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe to recover it. The heavy contribution which Genoa was compelled to pay to the court of Vienna exhauſted the city, and left the bank of St. George in a very critical ſituation: but it ſoon recovered its former proſperity. The inhabitants are obliged to purchaſe wine, oil, bread, and wood, from the city ſtorehouſes; and only the nobility and principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a ſum of money, to procure theſe neceſſaries abroad. That alluring inſtitution, the lottery, introduced at Genoa in 1620, has been too generally imitated, particularly in England and Germany. Genoa lies in lat. 44° 25′ N. long. 6° 34′ E.

GENTIN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Strume, which in 1710 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 16 miles W. of Brandenburg.

GEORGEN, a town lying about 2 miles from Bayreuth, forming as it were a ſuburb to that place. It contains a large caſtle, with a fine park, the church of St. Sophia, a manufactory of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a houſe of correction, in which the marble of the country is poliſhed by means of a machine worthy of the obſervation of travellers. The Lake of Brandenburg, which was formerly ſituated cloſe by it, has been drained and cultivated. In the middle of it now ſtands an inn.

GEORGENBERG, a ſmall mine-town of Upper Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Beuthen, 6 miles N. N. E. of Tarnowitz.

GERA, a conſiderable town on the Elſter, in Vogtland, belonging to the younger branch of the counts Reuſs. The caſtle ſtands about a mile from the town on the mountain of Hagà in a wood, and is called Oſterſtein. It contains a celebrated academy, the colleges of government of the younger line of the counts Reuſs, a houſe of correction, and an orphan-houſe. The inhabitants derive their principal ſupport from the fine ſtuff manufactures. Its great trade and handſome houſes procured it the name of Little Leipzig. In the year 1780 it had the misfortune to be almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; but it has nearly recovered from that diſaſter: for before the fire it contained 800 houſes and 9000 inhabitants; and in 1785, 500 houſes were already rebuilt, containing 8000 inhabitants. It lies 19 miles E. of Jena, in lat. 50° 53′ N. long. 9° 42′ E.

GERAU, properly Great Gerau, a ſmall town of Darmſtadt, on the Schwartzbach, in the upper county

county of Katzenelnbogen, in the diſtrict of Rüſſelſheim. A general court of juſtice uſed to be held here every year. It lies 8 miles W. N. W. of Darmſtadt.

GERBSTADT, a ſmall town in the Elector of Brandenburg's part of the county of Mansfeld. The diſtrict of Gerbſtadt, which was compoſed of the convent of that name, belonging to the family of Plotho, and ſeveral villages ſubject to the lords of Steuben, were purchaſed by King Frederic William, in 1738, for his ſon, Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Manſfeld.

GERDEN, a Ciſtercian convent in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 14 miles S. E. of Paderborn.

GERINGSWALDE, a ſmall town near Rochlitz, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia.

GERMAN OCEAN, likewiſe called the North Sea, between Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, and Norway. This ſea ebbs and flows, and riſes to the greateſt height on the coaſts of England and the Netherlands, becauſe it is there ſtopped by the Britiſh Channel. Its water is more ſalt than that of the Baltic Sea. The ſhining appearance which its ſurface exhibits by night, when agitated, is cauſed by polypuſes or other phoſphoric matter, compoſed of rotten ſea-weeds.

GERMANY. See Introduction, page 33.

GERMERSHEIM, a diſtrict and town of the Lower Palatinate, at the junction of the Queich with the Rhine. The town is ſurrounded on three ſides by the Queich, the Rhine, and moraſſes; the remaining one is defended by a wall: it has only one gate. In the year 1785 its population was 1199 ſouls. The toll from the Rhine collected at this place is conſiderable. Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have churches here. It lies 7 miles S. of Spire.

GERNRODE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Anhalt, 6 miles S. of Quedlinburg, belonging to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, to whom it devolved in 1710, upon the deceaſe of Prince William of Anhalt-Harzgerode. Here was formerly a free ſecular convent for nuns, under the protection of Anhalt, whoſe abbeſs had a ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire.

GERNSHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict with a caſtle, on the frontiers of Darmſtadt, on the right bank of the Rhine, between Worms and Oppenheim, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, where a toll is collected from the Rhine.

GEROLSTEIN, a town in the Eiffel, formerly the reſidence of a count of Manderſcheid, ſituated on the river Kyll: 20 miles S. S. W. of Reifferſcheid.

GEROLZHOFEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 8 miles S. S. E. of Schweinfurt.

GERTRUYDENBERG, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, on the Gulf of Bies-boſch, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange. It has a good ſalmon fiſhery. In the year 1710 ſeveral conferences concerning preliminaries of peace were held at this place, between the miniſters of France and Holland, but they terminated without effect. It was taken by the French in 1793, who evacuated it ſoon after, but retook it in 1795. It lies 8 miles N. of Breda, in lat. 51° 45′ N. long. 2° 30′ E.

GESEKE, a town on the river Weih, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, with a ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction, and a convent of Obſervants. It lies 11 miles W. S. W. of Paderborn.

GEWITSCH, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 25 miles W. of Olmütz.

GEX, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aiſne, at the foot of the mountain of St. Claude, 9 miles N. N. W. of Geneva. Long. 3° 35′ E. lat. 46° 20′ N.

GEYER, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, 6 miles N. W. of Annaberg, in Miſnia.

GHENT, GAND, the capital of Flanders, at the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Lieve, and Möre, on the canal of Brüges, which is carried on as far as Sas van Ghent: it is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, and the birth-place of Charles V. It is divided into 26 iſlands, by the rivers and canals which interſect it, and is in ſome meaſure fortified. Its trade, though not ſo extenſive as formerly, ſtill conſiſts in a great variety of articles, the principal of which are linen, yarn, worſted; and that in books is likewiſe very conſiderable. The number of inhabitants amount to 60,000. Before it fell into the hands of the French in 1792, it was the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Mechlin. It lies 14 miles N. of Oudenarde, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 1° 25′ E.

GIBAU, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, ſituated near the river Fiſtritz: 8 miles N. E. of Olmütz.

GIDLE, a ſmall town of Poland, ſituated on the river Warta, in the waywodſhip of Cracow.

GINGEN, a free Imperial town on the river Brenz, in Swabia, in the lordſhip of Heidenheim, which belongs to Würtemberg. It is of the Lutheran religion, and contributes 36 florins to a Roman month, and to a chamber tax 27 dollars and 6 kr. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Aalen, in lat. 48° 35′ N. long. 7° 52′ E.

GIESSEN, a diſtrict, and well-fortified town, with an ancient caſtle, in Upper Heſſe, between the Lahn and Wiſſek, with a Lutheran univerſity, founded in the year 1607. It belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and lies 30 miles N. of Frankfurt. It contains a fine town-houſe, a large college, an academy, is the ſeat of the regency of the Prince of Heſſe-Darmſtadt for Upper Heſſe, and likewiſe of a conſiſtory and ſuperintendency. In the year 1759 it was taken by the French. Lat. 50° 35′ N. long. 6° 23′ E.

GILGENBURG, an ancient town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Eaſt Pruſſia, the hereditary government of which is veſted in the counts of Fink. It lies 21 miles S. of Oſterrode.

GIOVE-

GIOVENAZZO, a ſmall town of Naples, on the coaſt of the province of Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari. A ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name belongs to the town.

GIRACE, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, ſituated on a hill near the Gulf of Girace. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1783. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Reggio.

GIRGENTI, a town of Val di Mazzara, on the ſouthern coaſt of Sicily, with a caſtle, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Palermo. Its harbour, where a great trade in corn is carried on, is not far from the town at the village of Emporium. The town, which contains about 20,000 inhabitants, is not a handſome place, but is ſituated in a delightful, fertile country, covered with cornfields, vineyards, olive, lemon, orange trees, and aloes.

GIROMAGNY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Befort, 6 miles N. W. of Befort, and 30 S. W. of Colmar.

GITSCHIN, a town in the circle of Königingratz, in Bohemia, which was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1768: 13 miles E. of Jung-Bunzlau.

GIVET, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy. It is compoſed of 2 villages, Givet-Saint-Hilaire and Givet-Notre-Dame; the former lying at the foot of a mountain cloſe by Charlemont, and the other beyond the river Meuſe. It is well fortified: 24 miles N. of Mezieres, and 15 N. E. of Rocroy. Long. 2° 27′ E. lat. 50° 7′ N.

GLADEBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the little river Nets, with a rich Benedictine abbey and Capuchin convent. Since 1684 the Calviniſts have likewiſe had a church in the town. It has 4 annual fairs, and manufactures of very fine, ſtrong linen. It lies 12 miles E. of Roermonde.

GLARIS, one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Schweitz and Uri, the diſtrict of Gaſter, the counties of Sargans and Riva, and the Griſons. The government is democratical, and the number of males above the age of 16 in this canton is 4700. Moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts; the remainder, forming about an eighth part, are Catholics. The only town in this canton is

GLARIS, which is populous and well built, ſtands on the river Limat, and is ſurrounded by high mountains. It contains a large town-houſe, one church belonging jointly to both religions, good bleaching-grounds, and manufactures of cloth. The inhabitants carry on a very profitable trade in cattle, horſes, palatable green herb cheeſe, ſlates, and all kinds of wooden wares. It lies 20 miles N. W. of Coire, in lat. 46° 55′ N. long. 6° 42′ E.

GLASHUTTE, a ſmall mine-town, on the Möglitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, between Dippoldiſwalda and Altenberg: 14 miles S. of Dreſden.

GLATZ, a ſovereign county, lying between Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains. It is 40 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and ſince 1742 has belonged to the King of Pruſſia. The capital of it is likewiſe called

GLATZ, is ſituated on the Neiſſe, excluſive of the ſuburbs contains 400 houſes, and is one of the ſtrongeſt fortifications in Europe. It was taken in 1742 by the Pruſſians, in 1759 was retaken by ſtorm by the Imperial General Laudohn, but at the peace of 1763 was, together with the whole county, ceded to Pruſſia. This town has excellent manufactures of leather. It lies 27 miles S. of Schweidnitz, in lat. 50° 18′ N. long. 14° 7′ E.

GLAUCHAU, a lordſhip and town on the right ſide of the Schneeberg Mulda, with a caſtle, in Miſnia, belonging to the counts of Schönburg, as a fief of Bohemia. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1712. It lies 9 miles N. of Zwickau.

GLEIWITZ, a town in the principality of Oppeln, the inhabitants of which ſubſiſt by the culture of hops and cloth-weaving: 12 miles S. W. of Beuthen.

GLOGAU, a principality of Lower Sileſia on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by Poland, on the north by the principality of Croſſen, on the weſt by the principality of Sagan, and on the ſouth by the principalities of Liegnitz and Wolau. It is very fertile, producing wine, and ſince 1742 has been ſubject to the King of Pruſſia. The whole principality contains 20 large and ſmall towns. The capital, Great Glogau, is a ſtrong fortification, was formerly ſituated cloſe by the Oder, which has ſince changed its courſe in ſuch a manner that it now ſtands above a mile from it. By the conflagration in 1758 a third part of the houſes of the town, with the college at that time belonging to the Jeſuits, and likewiſe the Lutheran and Catholic churches, were deſtroyed; but moſt of them have ſince been handſomely rebuilt. To the Catholics belong a pariſh-church and ſeveral convents. The Lutherans have a church and ſchool, and the Calviniſts perform divine ſervice in the church belonging to the town-houſe. Glogau likewiſe contains great numbers of Jews. The Thum Iſland, formed by a branch of the Oder, is pretty well fortified. In the year 1742 this town was taken by ſtorm by the Pruſſians, and after the peace the ſame year, its fortifications were augmented and ſtrengthened. It is the ſeat of a regency, an upper conſiſtory, and a war and domain chamber, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. Glogau lies in lat. 51° 38′ N. long. 13° 49′ E.

GLOGAU, UPPER GLOGAU, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln. It contains a collegiate church and Minorite convent, and belongs to Count Opperſdorf. It lies 23 miles S. of Oppeln.

GLUCKSTADT, a handſome fortified town and

caſtle, with a harbour, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ryn, which diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe, in Stormar, in the dutchy of Holſtein, belonging to the King of Denmark. It was founded by Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, and the place where it ſtands was formerly called the Wilderneſs. The want of ſpring-water in this town is ſupplied by rain-water, preſerved in reſervoirs. It is a free port, and has a conſiderable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fiſhery. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 4500. It is the ſeat of the government for Holſtein, of the chamber of juſtice, and the ſupreme court of appeal. It lies 28 miles N. W. of Hamburg, in lat. 53° 51′ N. long. 7° 3′ E.

GLURNS, a lordſhip in Val di Venoſta, in the Griſons, on the frontiers of Tirol. The town of that name is ſituated on the river Etſch: 40 miles E. S. E. of Coire.

GNIEZNO, or GNESEN, a pretty large and very ancient town in the waywodſhip of the ſame name, and capital of Great Poland. It has an academy, and is the fee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of the kingdom and a papal legate. He is next in authority to the king, regent of Poland during an interregnum, appoints the day of election, aſſembles the diets, and crowns the king and queen.

GNOIEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the lordſhip of Roſtock and dutchy of Mecklenburg: 22 miles S. E. of Roſtock.

GOCH, a town and caſtle on the river Niers, in the dutchy of Cleve, with about 3000 inhabitants. The Catholics and Calviniſts have churches here, and the latter both a German and a Dutch miniſter. The Mennoniſts have a church, which is likewiſe uſed by the Lutherans. It lies 8 miles S. of Cleve.

GÖDING, a town in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, on a branch of the Marche, on the frontiers of Hungary. It has a fine caſtle, which, with the lordſhip, was purchaſed of Count Zober in 1762, by the Emperor Francis I. for a million gulden. It lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Biſentz.

GOES, TER GOES, a thriving fortified town, on the iſland of South Beveland, in Zealand, one of the United Provinces. It has a harbour on the eaſtern mouth of the Scheldt. It lies 10 miles E. of Fluſhing, in lat. 51° 29′ N. long. 1° 31′ E.

GOLDBERG, a town at the foot of the Giant Mountains, on the Katzbach, in the principality of Liegnitz, in Sileſia, with a Lutheran church and ſchool. This place ſuffered conſiderably by fire in 1772. It lies 11 miles S. W. of Liegnitz.

GOLDEBORG SUND, a narrow paſſage between the Daniſh iſlands of Falſter and Laland.

GOLDENSTEIN, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz: 24 miles S. S. E. of Glatz.

GOLDENTRAUM, a ſmall newly-built town of Upper Luſatia, on the frontiers of Sileſia, on the river Queiſs; 5 miles W. of Markliſſa.

GOLNO, a town in the circle of Randow, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia. It is ſituated on the river Ihna, and is very much decayed through wars and conflagrations. It hes 11 miles N. N. E. of Stettin.

GOLSEN, a ſmall town in Lower Luſatia, 10 miles N. N. W. of Luccau, belonging to ſeveral noble families, but the greater part to that of Vieth.

GOLUB, a town and caſtle, on the river Dribenz, in the diſtrict of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles N. E. of Thorn.

GOMMERN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle and ſuperintendency, on the Elbe, on the frontiers of Magdeburg and Anhalt. It is part of the burgravate of Magdeburg, belongs to the Elector of Saxony, and lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Magdeburg.

GOPLO JEZIORO, a lake of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc, 16 miles long and 4 wide.

GÖPPINGEN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the rivulet Vils, with a celebrated medicinal ſpring called Schwalbrunnen. In the year 1782 it was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; the ſuburbs alone were ſaved. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Gemünd.

GORCKUM, a pretty large town on the Merwe, in South Holland. It is a populous place, fortified in the modern ſtyle. The river Linge runs through the midſt of it, and diſcharges itſelf into the Merwe. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, and have a good ſalmon fiſhery. It lies 11 miles E. of Dordrecht.

GÖRITZ, an open village in the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Oder, 8 miles S. of Cüſtrin.

GÖRLITZ, the largeſt, moſt populous, and thriving of the 6 towns of Upper Luſatia, on the left bank of the Neiſſe; it is fortified in the ancient manner, and the damage done by the conflagration in 1717 and 1726 has been replaced with fine durable buildings. The academy is a celebrated inſtitution. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a magnificent building, containing an excellent organ, and a bell of extraordinary magnitude. This church was completed in 1497, after being 74 years in building. It has a large ſubterranean chapel hewn out of the rock, called St. George's church. By the gate of St. Nicholas, upon a hill, ſtands the little church of the Holy Croſs: and near it is the Holy Sepulchre, erected, in 1481, by George Emmerick, a burgomaſter of this town, after the model of that at Jeruſalem, which he viſited in 1456 and 1476. The number of inhabitants is above 12,000. The town contains 4 hoſpitals, which are fine new buildings, and an orphan-houſe; and has a conſiderable trade in linen and woollen cloth. Near this town the Pruſſians, in 1757, received a ſevere defeat from the Imperialiſts, occaſioned principally by the death of their celebrated general Winterfeld, who loſt his life in the engagement. Görlitz lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Lauban, in lat. 51° 9′ N. long. 12° 46′ E.

GÖRZ, or GORITIA, a princely county united with

with Gradiſca, on the frontiers of Friul, belonging to Inner Auſtria. The territory of Aquileia and the diſtricts of Flietſch and Tolmino belong to it. The languages ſpoken in this diſtrict are the Vandal and Sclavonian, and that of Friul, which is a mixture of bad Italian and Sclavonian. In the capital Görz, and its diſtrict, German is principally ſpoken.

Görz, the chief town of the above-mentioned county, lies on the river Liſonzo, or more properly Iſonzo, north-eaſt of Gradiſca. It is a fine populous town, divided into 7 quarters, one of which is inhabited by Jews. It has conſiderable manufactures of leather. Görz contains a literary ſociety, the members of which devote their attention to the language of the country, literature, and the ſciences. In the year 1751, with the concurrence of the Pope, an archbiſhopric was eſtabliſhed at this place, and the patriarchate of Aquileia, concerning which Auſtria and Venice were at variance, was aboliſhed. It lies 20 miles N.W. of Trieſt, in lat. 46° 5′ N. long. 11° 13′ E.

Görzke, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the confines of the electorate of Saxony, partly belonging to the princes of Schwarzburg, and partly to the family of Schierſtädt. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Zerbſt.

Goschutz, a free ſtate lordſhip of Lower Silefia, belonging to the Count of Reichenbach. In the town of the ſame name is the caſtle wherein the count reſides. The pariſh-church belongs to the Catholics, but the Lutherans have a meeting-houſe and the chapel belonging to the caſtle. It lies 14 miles N. of Oels.

Goslar, a free Imperial city, in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the Goſe, which falls into the Oker below it. It is an old-faſhioned town; but that part rebuilt after the great fire in 1728, is more uniform. It contains 4 pariſh-churches, 2 chapters, and 2 Lutheran convents. The Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel is hereditary patron of the town, for which he receives annually 500 dollars. Near it is the mountain of Rammel, celebrated for its valuable ores and minerals. The inhabitants derive their principal ſupport from the mines of ſulphur and vitriol, manufactures of braſs and copper, agriculture, and brewing. Great quantities of beer made of wheat are ſent to the adjacent provinces. In the ſeven years war French troops were quartered in this place in 1757 and 1758, and particularly in 1761, to the great detriment of the inhabitants. The city of Goſlar has the ſeventh place on the Rheniſh bench at the diet of the Empire, and the ſecond among the Imperial circles at the diet of the circle of Lower Saxony. Its quota to a Roman month, formerly amounting to 400 florins, has been reduced to 60. To a chamber tax it contributes 184 dollars 79 kr. Lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 8° 6′ E.

Göstadt, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, 7 miles S. E. of Annaberg, belonging to the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein, on the frontiers of Bohemia.

Gostyn, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Rawa, in Poland. It has a caſtle ſtanding on a rock, and is the reſidence of a petty caſtellan and ſtaroſt.

Gotha, a principality of Saxony, forming the ſouthern part of the landgravate of Thuringia. It is bounded on the north by the circle of Thuringia and electorate of Saxony; on the eaſt by the territory of the Elector of Mentz, the town of Erfurt, the diſtrict of Arnſtadt, belonging to Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen, and by the diſtrict of Ilmenau, in Henneberg, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; on the ſouth by the Elector of Saxony's and Landgrave of Heſſe's part of the county of Henneberg; on the weſt by the diſtrict of Salzungen, likewiſe in Henneberg, belonging to Meiningen, and the principality of Eiſenach. On the north it is watered by the Unſtrut, and on the ſouth is the Thuringian foreſt. But the diſtricts of Kranichfeld and Volkenrode lie detached from this part; the former to the eaſt, ſurrounded by Erfurt, Weimar, and Upper Schwarzburg; the latter to the north, between Lower Schwarzburg, the territory of the free Imperial town of Mühlhauſen, and the electorate of Saxony.

The climate of this country is temperate and healthy. The ſouthern part contains a great portion of the Thuringian foreſt, called the Black Foreſt, and is varied with hills and vallies. It abounds in wood and game, but there is ſo much the leſs ground for the cultivation of corn. It likewiſe contains ſome mines. In the Thuringian foreſt to the weſt is the Inſelſberg, the higheſt mountain in Thuringia. Only half of it belongs to the principality of Gotha; the other, lying in the diſtrict of Smalkald, is the property of Heſſe. In the interior of the country and to the north the ſoil is more level, yielding excellent corn and paſturage.

The Thuringian foreſt gives riſe to moſt of the ſmall rivers which water the principality of Gotha, the Leine, the Hörſel, and the Apfelſtedt. By the partition of 1640 Duke Erneſt I. became the ſovereign of this principality; he eſtabliſhed the different colleges of government, and was in fact the founder of this ſtate by his excellent regulations, both eccleſiaſtical and civil. During his reign he added ſeveral other diſtricts to his dominions. He left 7 ſons, who formed 7 different branches, ſome of which are extinct. Of theſe Gotha was the principal.

The military force during the reign of the late duke conſiſted, beſides the horſe-guards, whoſe number was 180, of the regiment of body-guards, the dutcheſs's regiment, the hereditary prince's regiment, Prince William's, and the regiment of dragoons; beſides which there was another regiment of cavalry, which has ſince been diſcharged, and 2 regiments of regular militia, one for the principality of Gotha, and the other for Altenburg. But ſince 1744 Prince William's regiment has been in the ſervice of Holland, and at preſent belongs to the duke's ſecond ſon, Prince Auguſtus. The dutcheſs's regiment was in 1759 hired into the ſervice

vice of Great Britain. The preſent duke, Erneſt II. entered upon the government in 1772.

The ſtates of this dutchy are compoſed of three claſſes, the counts, the nobles, and the towns of Gotha and Walterſhauſen. Their aſſemblies are commonly held every four years.

This principality is one of the moſt populous diſtricts in Germany. The number of inhabitants may be eſtimated at 72,000. They are a ſtrong, hardy people, and ſpeak ſeveral dialects, though their country is not very extenſive. They principally ſubſiſt by agriculture. They not only ſupply their countrymen in the Thuringian foreſt, but likewiſe the neighbouring provinces, with corn. The cultivation of wood was formerly very extenſive about Gotha, but it has decreaſed on account of the quantities raiſed in Sileſia and other parts of Germany. It likewiſe yields ſome ſaffron. But Gotha does not derive ſo much profit from theſe articles as from the abundance of wood in the Thuringian foreſt. Several mines have been opened at Friederichſrode and Katterfeld. On the Gehlberg is a glaſs manufactory, and at Stuzhaus a foundery, where a variety of iron wares is made. At Zell is a manufacture of fire-arms, which employs many foreigners as well as natives of the country. At Gotha and Walterſhauſen various kinds of ſtuffs are made. The inhabitants of Neu-Dietendorf, a colony of Hhernhuters, manufacture fine cotton ſtuffs, ſealing-wax, beaver ſtockings, &c. At Gotha is a porcelain manufactory, and at the ſame place the ſciences are in a very flouriſhing ſtate. The revenues of the Duke of Gotha are eſtimated at upwards of 700,000 rix-dollars (above 120,000*l.* ſterling.)

GOTHA, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Leine, which runs through the town. It is the reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, whoſe palace, ſtanding on a mountain out of the town, is called Friedenſtein. It contains a fine library, a cabinet of coins and natural curioſities. The cabinet of coins, which in 1785 contained 38,000 pieces, received a valuable addition by Baron Schachman's collection of antiques. The town contains 1297 houſes, and in 1782 the number of inhabitants, including the court and military, amounted to 11,307. It has a fine academy, which has lately undergone great improvements. In the ſuburbs are the orange-gardens, delightful alleys, water-works, the ſchool for young noblemen, and the porcelain manufactory. Near the Siebleb gate ſtands Friedrichſthal, a palace with a very fine garden belonging to the prince. In the ſeven years war this town was alternately in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſians, French, Auſtrians, and the army of the Empire. Gotha lies in lat. 50° 51′ N. long. 8° 23′ E.

GOTTESBERG, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia in the principality of Schweidnitz, belonging to the counts of Hochberg, containing coal-mines. It was built in 1535 on account of the rich ſilver-mines in the vicinity, but they are now exhauſted. It lies 16 miles S. S. W. of Schweidnitz.

GOTTESGABE, a ſmall open mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia: 12 miles N. of Carlſbad.

GÖTTINGEN, the principal of the 4 large towns in the principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the New Leine, in a fertile and delightful valley. The adjacent country formed a ſeparate principality, called the principality of Oberwald. In the year 1734 George II. King of Great Britain, founded an univerſity here called Georgia Auguſta, and in September 1737 it was conſecrated with great ſolemnity. The many excellent inſtitutions and regulations beſpeak royal patronage. No place can boaſt of greater proofs of its ſovereign's munificence than the extenſive library here can of the bounty of King George III. In the year 1788 it contained 120,000 volumes. In the year 1751 a royal ſociety of ſciences was inſtituted, which has enriched the empire of ſcience with many uſeful inveſtigations and diſcoveries. In the year 1773 a muſeum was erected, which, together with a valuable collection of coins, contains a cabinet of animal, vegetable, and mineral curioſities, which has been brought to great perfection. Since the year 1784 a prize queſtion has been propoſed for the ſtudents of Göttingen. The prize is a golden medal of the value of 25 ducats (about 12 guineas). On one ſide is a portrait with the name of King George III. and the date of the year; on the other is a winged genius leaning on a ſhield, which is ſupported by an altar. On the ſhield are the words *Ingenio et Studio*, and beyond the altar is the portrait of King George II. the founder of the univerſity. On the exergue are the words *Georgia Auguſta adjudicante*. In the year 1786 the king's three youngeſt ſons were ſent to Göttingen to complete their education. Amongſt other literary inſtitutions eſtabliſhed from time to time, the following deſerve to be noticed: the ſeminary for preachers, the college of divinity, the paſtoral inſtitution, the ſurgical, lying-in, and ſick hoſpitals, the botanical garden, the obſervatory, and the philological ſeminary, to which the ſciences are indebted for many excellent men and books, and Germany in particular for the preſervation of ancient literature. The town contains a commandery of the Teutonic order, a general and a ſpecial ſuperintendency. The Calviniſts have a church here, and the Catholics perform divine ſervice in private houſes. The number of houſes is about 1000, and the inhabitants amount to between 7 and 8000. Since the eſtabliſhment of the univerſity in this town it has been embelliſhed with many new handſome buildings, ſo that it is now one of the fineſt places in Lower Saxony. The woollen manufactures, and thoſe of cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, &c. are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. In the years 1757, 1758, 1760, and 1761, this town was in the poſſeſſion of the French, but they evacuated it in 1762. Its fortifications and gates have been taken away, in order to prevent an enemy from making a ſtand there in time of war. Lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 7° 28′ E.

GOTTLEUBE,

GOTTLEUBE, a ſmall mine-town on a river of the ſame name in the diſtrict of Pirna, in Miſnia, which has a ſeat and vote at the circular diets: 8 miles s. of Pirna.

GOTTSCHEE, a town, caſtle, and county in Lower Carniola, belonging to the princely houſe of Auerſperg. The inhabitants of this place differ in language, manners, and cuſtoms from the other natives of Carniola. They ſpeak a corrupt dialect of German. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of Fiume.

GOUDA, a pretty large town of South Holland, at the conflux of the river Gouwe, a branch of the Rhine, with the Yſſel. It is celebrated for its ſluices, whereby the adjacent country may be laid under water in a few hours; it has no other kind of defence. The archives of the province of Holland are preſerved here. The church of St. John at this place is remarkable for its painted glaſs windows. The inhabitants make great quantities of yarn and tow, likewiſe good cheeſe and tobacco-pipes, the clay for which is brought from the biſhopric of Liege. There were formerly 500 manufactories of tobacco-pipes here, but at preſent there are only 280, each of which employs 60 or 70 hands. Gouda likewiſe derives conſiderable advantage from the circumſtance, that all ſhips trading to Holland, Zealand, and the adjacent provinces of the Netherlands, are obliged to paſs this place to go into the Yſſel, and from thence into the Merwe. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, in lat. 52° 3′ N. long. 2° 21′ E.

GOZO, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea; it is ſtrongly fortified, and belongs to Malta.

GRABO, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Venden, in Mecklenburg, on the Elbe. The caſtle was appointed for the reſidence of the dowager dutcheſſes, but in 1725 was, together with the town, almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. Duke Chriſtian Lewis reſided here till 1747, when he ſucceeded to the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, upon the death of his brother Charles Leopold. It lies 12 miles s.w. of Parchim.

GRADISCA, a fortified town on the river Liſonzo, in Auſtrian Friul, and capital of a princely county united with Görz. It is a fief immediately dependant on the Empire, and belonged formerly to the princes of Eggenberg, whoſe male line expired in 1717 with John Chriſtian; but at preſent the governor of Görz has likewiſe the juriſdiction over Gradiſca. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Laibach. It lies 6 miles s. s.w. of Görz, in lat. 46° 2′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

GRUFENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the territory of Nürnberg, near Hilpotſtein.

GRAITZ, a well-built town of Vogtland, ſituated in a valley on the Elſter, between mountains and woods, 5 miles from Reichenbach, 10 from Plauen, and 18 from Gera, belonging to the elder line of the counts Reuſs. It has a good ſchool, an orphan-houſe, manufactures of ſtuff, and 2 caſtles with delightful gardens. The upper caſtle ſtands on a rocky mountain, the lower is in the town, and ſince 1786 both have belonged to one ſovereign.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the river Dender, which runs through and divides it into the upper and lower town. It lies 20 miles w. of Bruſſels, and 12 s.w. of Oudenarde.

GRANCOURT, a town of the canton of Bern, near the Lake of Neufchatel, 7 miles N. W. of Freyburg.

GRANDSON, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, on the Lake of Neufchatel, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Freyburg. It formerly had its own counts. At this place the troops of the Swiſs League gained a deciſive victory over Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy. It lies 5 miles N. N. W. of Yverdun.

GRANSEE, a ſmall town in the county of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 12 miles E. N. E. of Ruppin.

GRASLITZ, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, famous for its manufactures of braſs, belonging to a Count of Noſtitz. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Elnbogen.

GRASSE, a town of France in the department of the Var: before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 16 miles w. of Nice, and 11 W. N. W. of Antibes.

GRATZ, the capital of Stiria, ſituated on the river Muer, in the circle of Grätz, in Lower Stiria. It is fortified, and has a caſtle ſtanding on a hill, which is united with the town by a bridge. The univerſity, founded in 1585, was ſuppreſſed in 1782. This town contains the building wherein the ſtates of the province aſſemble, and it is the ſeat of the regency and other colleges of government for Inner Auſtria. In 1787 it was made the ſee of a biſhop inſtead of Seckau. Grätz with its ſuburbs (of which the Muer ſuburb is twice as large as the town itſelf, which has only 404 houſes), contains 2136 houſes, and about 30,000 inhabitants. It has 2 annual fairs, for which reaſon it is a place of conſiderable trade. Lat. 47° 9′ N. long. 12° 55′ E.

GRATZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 18 miles E. of Crumau, and 17 N. E. of Roſenburg.

GRAUDENZ, a town and fortreſs on the Viſtula, which is here joined by the Oſſa, in the circle of the ſame name and diſtrict of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 15 miles N. of Culm.

GRAVE, a town of Brabant, fortified in the modern manner, on the left bank of the Maas, in the fertile country of Cuickeland. It belonged to the Prince of Orange, and lies 7 miles s. s. w. of Nimeguen.

GRAVELINES, a ſea-port town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Bergues. It is ſituated at the mouth of the Aa, and defended by Fort Philip. Near it a famous battle was fought between the French and Spaniards in 1558. It was taken by the former in the beginning of the reign of Lewis XIV. and retained after the peace of the Pyrenees.

Pyrenees. It lies 11 miles E. of Calais, and 9 W. S. W. of Dunkirk, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 12′ W.

GRAVENAU, a ſmall town on the river Sag, in the biſhopric of Paſſau, 16 miles N. of Paſſau.

GRAVENWERT, a town of Bavaria in the Upper Palatinate, 17 miles N. of Amberg.

GRAVINA, a town of Naples in the province of Bari. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera, and gives the title of duke to the family of Orſini.

GREBENAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Upper Heſſe, belonging to Darmſtadt, 15 miles N. N. W. of Fulda.

GREBENSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Lower Heſſe, on the river Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel; the caſtle, which ſtood on a mountain, is in ruins. In 1762 the allied army under Prince Ferdinand obtained an important advantage over the French at this place. It lies 10 miles N. of Caſſel.

GREDING, a ſmall town and caſtle in the diſtrict of Hirſchberg, belonging to the biſhopric of Eichſtädt, 14 miles N. N. E. of Eichſtädt.

GREIFFEN, a town and caſtle of Zürich on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, 9 miles E. S. E. of Zürich.

GREIFFENBERG, a town of Pruſſian Pomerania on the river Rega; it gives name to a circle, and has a great trade: 16 miles E. of Camin.

GREIFFENBERG, a town, with a fortreſs ſtanding upon a mountain near it called Greiffenſtein, in the principality of Jauer in Sileſia, on the river Queiſs, celebrated for its linen manufactures, its bleaching-grounds, and trade. It belongs to the counts of Schafgotſch, whoſe burial-place is in the pariſh-church here. The town itſelf contains ſcarcely 200 houſes, but the ſuburbs are larger. After the fire of 1783, which deſtroyed 120 houſes, the town was rebuilt in a much more compact and handſome manner. The whole lordſhip belonging to the family of Schafgotſch, in which Greiffenberg lies, has its name from the caſtle of Greiffenſtein: 8 miles S.W. of Löwenſtein.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a fine thriving town on the Oder, in Farther Pomerania, in the circle of the ſame name. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and lies 12 miles S. of Stettin.

GREIFFENSTEIN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of the principality of Solms-Braunfels, in the circle of Upper Rhine, in the Weſterwald: 5 miles S. of Herborn.

GREIFSWALDE, a town of Pomerania in the territory of Gutſkow, not far from the Baltic Sea, and near the navigable river Rick, which diſcharges itſelf into a ſmall bay of the Baltic. The town has a good harbour at the diſtance of about 4 miles, and belongs to the crown of Sweden. It contains 808 houſes, is fortified, and has an univerſity, founded in 1456 by Wratiſlaf Duke of Wolgaſt, for which in 1750 a new building was erected, which is one of the beſt in all Germany. The library of the academy is very copious, particularly in manuſcripts relative to the hiſtory of Pomerania. The inhabitants, whoſe number exceeds 5000, carry on a great trade. During the war which commenced in 1756 it was frequently in the hands of the Pruſſians. It lies 14 miles W. of Wolgaſt, in lat. 54° 4′ N. long. 11° 5′ E.

GREIN, a town of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Mühl, 28 miles E. of Linz, on the Danube.

GRENOBLE, a city of France, capital of the department of the Iſere, ſituated on the river Iſere, over which it has a very fine bridge. In the midſt of the town is a caſtle, formerly called the Baſtille, which is fortified, and ſtands at the foot of a hill. The reſt of the town is protected by good walls and baſtions. The univerſity founded here was in 1452 removed to Valence. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of the parliament of Dauphiné, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies in lat. 45° 11′ N. long. 3° 22′ E.

GREVEILLER, Lower, a ſmall town in the circle of Upper Rhine, on the rivulet Appel, belonging to the Wild and Rhine-graves of Stein, who have a fine caſtle here. It lies 20 miles W. N. W. of Worms.

GREVENMACHEREN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands in the dutchy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the Moſel, 9 miles S.W. of Triers, in a country producing excellent wine. This place has ſuſtained great injury by wars, particularly in 1705.

GREVENSTEIN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated in the county of Arenſberg, 15 miles S. S.W. of Altendorn.

GREVENBROICH, a ſmall town on the Erſt, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 11 miles N. E. of Jüliers.

GREVESMÖHLEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 miles W. of Wiſmar.

GREUSSEN, a town of Thuringia on the river Helbe, in a fertile country belonging to the Prince of Schwartzburg-Sonderſhauſen, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony. It lies 15 miles N. of Erfurt.

GRIET, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, on the left bank of the Rhine, between Rees and Emmerick.

GRIMMA, a town and diſtrict on the Mulda, in the circle of Leipzig and electorate of Saxony, wherein is one of the 3 ſchools for princes, eſtabliſhed by the Elector of Saxony in the year 1550. It has likewiſe another public ſchool. The principal ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants ariſes from their trade in wood, cloth, and worſted, and likewiſe from agriculture and brewing. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Leipzig.

GRIMMEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict in the province of Barth, in Hither Pomerania, 14 miles S. of Stralſund.

GRISONS, a province of Switzerland, bounded on the ſouth by Milan and Venice; on the eaſt and north, by Tirol, the canton of Glaris, and the county of Sargans; on the weſt, by the canton of Uri and the bailiwick of Bellenz. It is a mountainous country; whoſe inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calviniſts and partly Catholics; but the former are moſt numerous. This country

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is compoſed of 3 leagues, namely, the Grey or Upper League, the League of God's Houſe, and the League of the ten Juriſdictions. Theſe 3 leagues form a republic belonging to the confederate cantons in alliance with Switzerland. To it are ſubject the county of Chiavenna, the Valteline, and the county of Bormio, which laſt formerly belonged to Milan, but was ceded to the Griſons by Maximilian Sforza Duke of Milan. The ſupreme power in this republic lies in the general aſſemblies, which are held alternately at Ilanz in the Grey League, at Chur in the League of God's Houſe, and at Davos in the League of the ten Diſtricts. The ſtate of the Griſons has no public expences, and therefore the inhabitants have no taxes to pay. Every officer of the republic is bound to ſerve without fee or reward. The gentry live ſcattered in the villages, and emulation in expence is almoſt wholly unknown. The economical manner of deciding the moſt important proceſſes deſerves to be noticed. For every cauſe, at the deſire of a plaintiff a jury of twelve is ſelected, the expence attending which amounts to a can of wine and a ſmall loaf of bread for each perſon. They have no advocates nor counſel, but the peaſant only takes a ſenſible man with him before the jury. The principal ſubſiſtence of the country people is by breeding oxen, moſt of which are ſent to Milan, where a great emulation ſubſiſts amongſt the nobility to have the beſt oxen on their eſtates, and for this reaſon they pay a great price for them. The inhabitants are ſo cleanly, that in this reſpect they even exceed the Dutch.

GRITHAUSEN, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated on the Rhine, 3 miles N. N. E. of Cleve.

GROITZSCH, a town in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, near the Elſter, 8 miles S. of Leipzig.

GROLL, a ſmall town on the Slink in the county of Zutphen. The duty collected from merchandize going through this town to Germany is very conſiderable: 19 miles E. of Zutphen.

GRONAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. On one ſide of the town is a ridge of mountains called the Seven Mountains. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Hildeſheim.

GRONE SUND, a ſtrait between the Daniſh iſlands of Falſter and Mona.

GRÖNINGEN, formerly a lordſhip, but now one of the 7 provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded on the weſt by Frieſland, on the ſouth by Overyſſel, on the eaſt by Eaſt Frieſland and the Dollart, on the north by the German Ocean; and comprehends 143 towns and villages. It yields fine paſturage, and has a breed of very large horſes. This province has the laſt vote at the aſſemblies of the States General.

GRÖNINGEN, a fine regular town in the province of the ſame name, 20 miles from the ſea, with which it has a communication by means of the Hunſe. Its fortifications are moſtly gone to decay; but the new works at Helpen, a mile from the town, are pretty ſtrong. The town-houſe, the palace formerly belonging to the Stadtholder, and the exchange, are the moſt remarkable buildings. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 20,000. Lat. 53° 12′ N. long. 4° 10′ E.

GRÖNINGEN, a town of Weſtphalia in Pruſſian Gelderland, ſituated on the Rhine, 13 miles N. N. E. of Geldres.

GRÖPZIG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Fühne, in Anhalt, on the frontiers of Magdeburg. Upon the death of Prince Victor Amadeus of Bernburg, in 1718, Leopold Prince of Deſſau, one of the King of Pruſſia's general field-marſhals, took poſſeſſion of this place. It lies 6 miles S. S. W. of Köthen.

GROSSETTO, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Tuſcany in the province of Sienna; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sienna.

GROSS-HAYN, a pretty large regularly built town on the Röder, in Miſnia. It has 3 churches and a Latin ſchool, of which Benjamin Hederich, ſo well known by his Lexicon, was the maſter, and died here in 1749. The inhabitants are principally employed in making cloth, ſtockings, and gloves; but particularly in manufactures of cotton and dying woollen cloths. It lies 8 miles N. of Meiſſen.

GROTKAU, the capital of the circle of the ſame name in the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, with a Catholic pariſh-church. Since 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia. The foreſts round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants, from whence each of them may fetch as much wood as he ſtands in need of, and every houſe has a piece of ground annexed to it. It lies 13 miles S. S. W. of Brieg.

GROTZINGEN, a ſmall town near the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles E. N. E. of Tübingen.

GRUMBACH, a diſtrict in Wetteravia, belonging to the counts of Schönborn-Wieſentheid, the principal place in which is Grumbach, which lies ſcattered in ſuch a manner that the extremities of it are 4 miles diſtant.

GRUMBACH, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle of Weſterreich, ſituated on the river Glan, belonging to the Wild and Rhine-graves, a branch of whom reſides here. It lies 26 miles N. of Zweybrücken.

GRUMBACH, Upper, a town and caſtle in the circle of Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, with a medicinal ſpring, 3 miles S. of Bruchſal.

GRUNBERG, a diſtrict of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, with a town ſituated on a hill, near which a corps of the allies under the command of the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick was defeated by the French with conſiderable loſs in 1761. It lies 11 miles E. of Gieſſen.

GRUNBERG, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Glogau. It has manufactures of cloth, and a great trade in vinegar and dried fruits. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church it has a Proteſtant church and ſchool, and a handſome ſuburb. The adjacent vineyards give the country a delightful appearance.

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It is the capital of the county of the ſame name, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Wartenberg.

GRUND, a mine-town of the Harz, on the river Inner, 4 miles W. of Clauſthal.

GRUNHAYN, a ſmall town of the electorate of Saxony, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the circle of Erzgebirge, whoſe inhabitants ſubſiſt by their trade in copper and lead: 9 miles W. of Annaberg.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, formerly a county, ſituated on the Bode, in the principality of Halberſtadt, containing a fine church with an admirable organ. The celebrated large wine vat, conſtructed here by Henry Julius Biſhop of Halberſtadt, in 1594, was given by the King of Pruſſia to the barons of Spiegel, who removed it from Grüningen to Spiegelbergen, a palace near Halberſtadt. This place was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Halberſtadt, and lies 7 miles E. N. E. of Halberſtadt.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town in the county of Hanau and diſtrict of Münzenberg, in the circle of Upper Rhine: 6 miles S. of Gieſſen, and 8 S. E. of Wetzlar.

GRUNINGEN, a ſmall town and bailiwick of Switzerland in the canton of Zürich, 5 miles N. of Rapperſchweil.

GRUNSFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict between Würzburg and Mergentheim, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg.

GRUNSTADT, a ſmall town in the county of Leiningen, 10 miles S. W. of Worms, belonging jointly to the counts of Leiningen-Weſterburg. At this place Lutherans, Calviniſts, Catholics, and Jews are tolerated.

GRUYERE, a town with a caſtle upon a hill, in the bailiwick of the ſame name and canton of Freyburg, in Switzerland. It lies 18 miles E. N. E. of Lauſanne.

GUARDIA, a ſmall town of Naples, on the river Tiferno, in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It has the ſurname of Alfiera, from a family to whom it once belonged.

GUASTALLA, the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name in Italy, at the junction of the Po and the Croſtolo. It is ſmall but fortified, has an ancient decayed ducal caſtle, and in time of war commands a paſs. It belonged to a particular branch of the houſe of Gonzaga, which poſſeſſed the dutchy of Arriano and principality of Molfetta, in Naples. In the year 1746, upon the death of Duke Joſeph Maria, the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa ſeized on this dutchy; but at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, ceded it to the Infant Don Philip. September 19, 1734, a bloody engagement took place here between the Imperialiſts and the French, in which the former were defeated. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Parma, in lat. 44° 53′ N. long. 8° 20′ E.

GUBBIO, a town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Urbino; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

GUBEN, the capital of the circle of the ſame name in Lower Luſatia, on the river Lubbe, or Lubeſt. The adjacent country yields great quantities of excellent red wine. Under the inſpection of the ſalt-office of this place, pure ſalt is prepared from ſea-ſalt diſſolved in water. It lies 15 miles N. of Forſta.

GUDENSBERG, a town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel, 10 miles S. S. W. of Caſſel.

GUEBWILLER, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles N. N. W. of Baſel, and 11 S. S. W. of Colmar.

GUIMAR, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, 7 miles N. of Colmar.

GUGLINGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Zaber, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. W. of Heilbron.

GUILESTRE, a town of France in the department of the Upper Alps, in the diſtrict of Embrun, 9 miles W. N. W. of Embrun.

GUILLAUME, a town in the county of Nice, belonging to Savoy, ſituated on the river Var, at the foot of the Alps: 7 miles W. of Beuil.

GUNDELFINGEN, a ſmall town and caſile in the dutchy of Neuburg, belonging to the Elector of Bavaria. It is ſituated on the Brenz, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Danube. It formerly belonged to the lords of Gundelfingen, and lies 17 miles W. S. W. of Donauwerth.

GUNTERSBERG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle in the principality of Anhalt, in the Harz, belonging to Bernburg: 7 miles N. of Stollberg.

GUNZBURG, the capital of the margravate of Burgan in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria. It is ſituated on the river Gunz, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube below the town. It contains a caſtle fortified in the ancient manner, the regency of the margravate, a Capuchin convent, and college of the Piariſts. It lies 12 miles E. of Ulm.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a diſtrict and town of the principality of Anſpach, on the Altmühl. It formerly belonged to the lords of Seckendorf, who ſold it to Frederic V. burgrave of Nürnberg. The Margrave Charles William Frederic frequently reſided here, and died at this place in 1757. An univerſity was intended to have been founded at Gunzenhauſen, to which the Emperor Charles VI. gave his approbation in 1726, but it was never put in execution. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Anſpach.

GURAU, a ſmall town on an eminence in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, on the river Bartſch, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to aſhes by the Ruſſians. It lies 19 miles E. of Glogau.

GUREZNA, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia in the diſtrict of Culm, on the frontiers of Poland, 21 miles S. S. W. of Gilgenberg.

GURKFELD, a ſmall town on the Save, with a caſtle on a hill, in Lower Carniola, 22 miles S. S. E. of Cilley.

GUSTEN,

GUSTEN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Anhalt-Cothen, 5 miles W. of Bernberg.

GUTENSTEIN, a market town on the river Myſs, in Carinthia, 17 miles E. S. E. of Volkenmark.

GUTENTAG, an open town with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the circle of Lublinitz, and principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia: 21 miles E. N. E. of Oppeln.

GUTZKO, a town of Hither Pomerania, 26 miles S. of Stralſund, and 9 E. of Greifswalde.

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HAARBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the principality of Lüneburg, on the Seeve, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe. It is well ſituated for trade, oppoſite the cities of Hamburg and Altona. It contains manufactures of wax and tobacco, a ſugar-houſe, and many ſilk and ſtocking weavers, and has a great trade in timber with Holland. Within the fortifications, between the town and the Elbe, are the caſtle, the reſidence of ſeveral of the dukes, the houſe belonging to the commandant, the council-houſe, &c. In the year 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the ſame year by the Hannoverian troops after a regular ſiege. It lies 7 miles S. of Hamburg, in lat. 53° 28′ N. long. 7° 37′ E.

HAARLEM, a populous town of South Holland, fortified in the ancient manner, with broad regular ſtreets, and many canals. It has 5 Calviniſt, 1 Lutheran, and ſeveral Catholic churches. The council-houſe, the prince's court, the public library, the anatomical college, the medicinal garden, and the houſe of Laurence Coſter (who, according to the Dutch, was the inventor of printing), are worthy of notice. It has alſo a ſociety of ſciences, and the cultivation of flowers is here brought to great perfection. But it is particularly celebrated for its velvets, damaſks, worſted ſtuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The population of this town has increaſed very much of late years. In 1785 the inhabitants amounted to 30,000: many of them are Mennoniſts. It lies 12 miles W. of Amſterdam, in lat. 52° 24′ N. long. 2° 13′ E.

HABELSCHWERD, a town of the county of Glatz, on the Neiſſe, 8 miles S. of Glatz.

HABLAU, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, on the frontiers of Lower Luſatia: 7 miles S. of Sorau.

HACHENBURG, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, and reſidence of the burgraves of Kirchberg, as counts of Sayn-Hachenburg, in the Weſterwald, 10 miles N. N. E. of Dierdorf, with a fine caſtle, and the ſeat of the government for the county. The inhabitants are of all three religions. The adjacent country has not ſuch a rude appearance as the reſt of the Weſterwald.

HAERLEBEKE, a ſmall town of Flanders, on the river Lys, 4 miles N. E. of Courtray.

HAFF, GREAT and LITTLE, a large bay of the Baltic, formed by the iſlands Uſedom and Wollin, and the coaſt of Swediſh and Pruſſian Pomerania. The rivers Oder, Peene, and Ucker, diſcharge themſelves into it. The eaſtern part is called the Great, and the weſtern the Little Haff.

HAGEN, in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, was formerly a village, but the privileges of a town were conferred on it by Frederic William I. of Pruſſia. It contains churches belonging to all three perſuaſions, and good cloth manufactures. It is ſituated on the Volme. In the year 1724 the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire. It lies 13 miles S. of Dortmund.

HAGENBACH, a village, caſtle, and bailiwick, in the circle of Upper Rhine and Lower Palatinate, lying in the diſtrict of Germerſheim: 5 miles N. N. E. of Lauterburg.

HAGENO, a ſmall town, in the county of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, 17 miles N. E. of Boitzenburg.

HAGUENAU, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Motter. It is fortified, defended by a citadel, and quite ſurrounded by the foreſt of Haguenau. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in tobacco and madder, by means of the Motter, which is navigable here. It was formerly an Imperial city, but was taken by the French in 1706. It lies 15 miles N. of Straſburg, in lat. 48° 48′ N. long. 5° 29′ E.

HAID, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 26 miles S. E. of Egra, and 24 W. of Pilſen.

HAIGERLOCH, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the river Eyach, in the principality of Hohenzollern, in Swabia, belonging to the princely houſe of Sigmaringen: 8 miles W. of Hohenzollern.

HAIMBURG, a ſmall town, with a caſtle called Petronell, ſtanding on a high mountain, 35 miles E. of Vienna, ſituated on the poſt-road to Preſburg, near the Danube.

HAINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, in Fürſtenberg, near the convent of Zwyfalten, ſituated on the rivulet Lauter, on the frontiers of Hohenzollern: 12 miles N. of Buchau.

HAINICHEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, on the river Strignitz, belonging to the lords of Schönberg, of the line of Windendorf. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Chemnitz.

HAL, a ſmall town of Brabant, 9 miles W. S. W. of Bruſſels.

HALBERSTADT, formerly a biſhopric in the circle

of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Anhalt and Magdeburg, on the weſt by Brunſwick and Hildeſheim. At the peace of Weſtphalia it was made a temporal principality, and the hereditary poſſeſſion of it was given to the Elector of Brandenburg (who has a vote for it in the college of princes, and likewiſe at the diet of the circle of Lower Saxony), as an equivalent for Hither Pomerania, which was ceded to the crown of Sweden. This country abounds in corn, flax, paſturage, and cattle; but wood is ſcarce. Beſides the 3 principal towns, it contains 10 ſmaller ones, and 100 villages. The ſtates are compoſed of the prelates, the nobility, and the magiſtrates of the 3 chief towns, Halberſtadt, Aſcherſleben, and Oſterwick. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts and Catholics. To a Roman month this principality pays 432 florins, and to a chamber tax 162 dollars 24 kr.

HALBERSTADT, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Holzemme, in a pleaſant fertile country. It is an ancient, pretty large, and very populous town. It contains the various colleges of government for the whole principality. The cathedral is particularly worthy of notice; the chapter is compoſed of the provoſt, deacon, ſenior, ſub-ſenior, and 16 canons, 4 of whom are Catholics, and the remainder Calviniſts. There are likewiſe other canons belonging to the collegiate churches of the Virgin Mary, St. Boniface and Maurice, and St. Peter and Paul. It contains 7 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt, and 6 Catholic churches and convents; 3 Lutheran ſchools, an orphan-houſe, a houſe of correction, and Jews ſynagogue. In the year 1758 the French demoliſhed the gates of the town, and 800 roods of the walls. During that war, the town was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of the French, and ſometimes of the Imperialiſts, who exacted heavy contributions from it. On the mountain of Spiegelberg a palace has been erected by the late deacon of the cathedral Von Spiegel, who left a conſiderable legacy for the further embelliſhment of it. In the year 1785 a literary ſociety was eſtabliſhed at Halberſtadt. It lies 8 miles N. N. W. of Quedlinburg, in lat. 51° 56′ N. long. 8° 52′ E.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, a pretty large town in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra, with a colony of French refugees: 12 miles N. N.W. of Magdeburg.

HALDENSTEIN, a free lordſhip of the Griſons, 4 miles N. of Chur, belonging to the lords of Salis, who ſtyle themſelves barons of Haldenſtein.

HALL, SWABIAN HALL, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the river Kocher, on the borders of Franconia, where great quantities of ſalt are made. The religion is Lutheran. It contains an academy, and a foundation of the order of St. John. The town has a conſiderable territory, comprehending 7 diſtricts. The Hellers, a ſmall German coin, have their names from this town. The famous Proteſtant league was concluded here in 1610. In 1728 the town was deſtroyed by fire. Hall has the ninth place on the Swabian bench at the diet. To a Roman month it contributes 180 florins, and to a chamber tax 140 dollars 63 kr. It lies 8 miles N. of Gaildorf, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 7° 30′ E.

HALL, a ſmall town and caſtle in Tirol, on the left bank of the river Inn, where great quantities of ſalt are made. About 5 miles from the town is a ſalt-mine, out of which the ſalt-ſtone is dug, and thrown into a pit prepared for the purpoſe, which is filled with freſh water till the ſtone is diſſolved, whereupon it is taken into the town and boiled. This place contains a royal foundation for nuns of noble extraction, founded by the daughters of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in 1522, a mint, and ſeveral convents. It lies 5 miles E. of Inſpruck.

HALLE, a town in the circle of Saale in the dutchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the right bank of the Saale, in the form of a quadrangle. Of the ancient fortified caſtle of Moritzburg, only one wing is now left ſtanding, wherein is the chapel, where the French Calviniſts perform divine ſervice. The cathedral belongs to the German Calviniſts. The principal Lutheran pariſh-church is that of St. Mary; the Jews have likewiſe a ſynagogue. This town is celebrated for its univerſity founded in 1694 by the Elector Frederic, from whom it is called Fridericiana. The other buildings worthy of notice are, the public Lutheran academy, the Calviniſt academy, and the Calviniſt foundation for nuns of noble extraction, endowed by the chancellor of Halle in 1702, for an abbeſs, a ſenioreſs, and 8 canoneſſes. In the year 1779 a ſociety of naturaliſts was inſtituted at Halle. This place is likewiſe famous for its ſalt-works, but particularly ſo on account of its orphan-houſe and ſeminary. It contains a conſiderable cabinet of artificial and natural curioſities, a laboratory, and printing-office. Halle derives great advantage from its manufactures of ſtarch, hair-powder, linen, and flannel. The adjacent country contains coal-mines. In the year 1760 this town experienced very ſevere treatment from the troops of Auſtria and Würtemberg; and in the year 1761 a heavy contribution was exacted from it by the Imperial corps of Luzinſky, whereby it was exhauſted to the utmoſt; for this reaſon the king in 1764 and 1766 preſented the town each time with 40,000 dollars, to aſſiſt it in recovering from thoſe diſaſters. The number of inhabitants in Halle, including the ſuburbs, at the loweſt computation, amounts to 20,000. It lies 17 miles N. N.W. of Leipzig, in lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 9° 48′ E.

HALLE, a town and county in the diſtrict of Ravenſberg, thus named from the ſalt-ſprings, which are very numerous in this county. It lies 4 miles S. S. E. of Ravenſberg.

HALLEIN, a ſmall town in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 8 miles S. of Salzburg. It has celebrated ſalt-works belonging to the archbiſhop. The ſalt-ſtones dug out of the adjoining mountains are of a variety of colours, as white, red, blue, yellow, green, and dark brown.

14

Scale of 600 Ruten
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# A PLAN of the CITY of HAMBURG

Published by I. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

ALSTER FLUSS

Alster Baum

Alster Sea

Kleine Alster

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References

1. St. Jacob
2. Market
3. House of Correction
4. St. Peter
5. The Thum
6. Fish Market
7. The Toll Bridge
8. St. Catharine
9. The Wooden Dam
10. The Breds Bridge
11. Schaar Bridge
12. St. Nicolas
13. The Town House
14. St. Johns Church
15. Berg
16. The Blue Tower
17. Gause Market
18. Ellern Bridge
19. Holy Ghost Inn
20. St. Mary Magdalen
21. Old Michael
22. New Market
23. Kohthose
24. New Zeughaus
25. St. Michael
26. Schaar Market
27. Stubbers Place
28. Black House
29. Sand Gate
30. Gerarduss Bastion
31. Dilm Bastion
32. Hermann Bastion
33. George Bastion
34. Johns Bastion
35. Alberts Bastion
36. Elb Tower
37. Caspar Bastion
38. Mullern Gate
39. Henrys Bastion
40. Eberhardy Bastion
41. Joachim Bastion
42. Ulricus Bastion
43. Rodolphs Bastion
44. Dan Gate
45. Peters Bastion
46. Dirk Bastion
47. David Bastion
48. Vincents Bastion
49. Hieroms Bastion
50. Borges Gate
51. St. Jurgen Chapel
52. Sebastian Bastion
53. Bertoldus Bastion
54. Erious Bastion
55. Nicolas Bastion
56. Grasbrock Gate

HALLENBERG, a ſmall town in the circle of Lower Rhine and dutchy of Weſtphalia, in the diſtrict of Medebach: 14 miles S. S. W. of Corbach.

HALLERSPRING, a town and diſtrict of the principality of Calenberg, at the ſource of the river Haller: 14 miles S. S. W. of Hannover.

HALSTATT, a market-town on a lake of the ſame name in Upper Auſtria, celebrated for its ſalt-works: 30 miles S. S. E. of Salzburg.

HALTEREN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, near the Lippe, 7 miles N. of Recklinghauſen.

HAMBACH, a village with a caſtle in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the river Rur, 5 miles S. E. of Jüliers.

HAMBURG, a famous, large, opulent Hanſe town, and free Imperial city, ſituated in the province of Stormar, in Holſtein. To the ſouth it is waſhed by the Elbe, to the eaſt by the Bille, to the north by the Alſter. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 100,000. The magiſtrates are, 4 burgomaſters, 4 ſyndics, 24 aldermen, and 4 ſecretaries. The clergy is compoſed of 32 perſons, the principal of whom is the ſenior. The city is divided into the old and new town, and is defended by ramparts, baſtions, and a broad deep moat; the new works at the Stone-gate, and the Star-fort, between the gates of Altona and Damm, are very ſtrong. It has 6 gates, and 3 entrances by water, called the Upper Baum, the Lower Baum, which is the largeſt harbour to the town, and the Alſter. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the town-houſe, the exchange, the arſenal, the bank, the ſtore-houſes, the orphan-houſe, and houſe of correction. It has an extenſive territory, whereto belong the diſtrict of Ritzebüttel, with the 4 marſh diſtricts, the latter of which it poſſeſſes jointly with Lübeck, and likewiſe the Billwerder, and Ochſenwerder in Holſtein. It has alſo the toll collected at the paſſage of the Elbe near Winſen, which amounts to a conſiderable ſum. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but Calviniſts, Mennoniſts, and Catholics enjoy liberty of conſcience in this city. Here is likewiſe a chapter, compoſed of a provoſt, a dean, and 12 canons, under the Elector of Hannover as Duke of Bremen; beſides which, the city contains a celebrated college, a capital library, belonging to the ſchool of St. John, a commercial academy, another for drawing and painting, and a newly-built anatomical theatre. The Engliſh factory at Hamburg enjoys great privileges; the members of it decide diſputes amongſt themſelves by the majority of votes; and if involved in any conteſt with natives of the town, they are likewiſe judges in their own cauſe, with the addition of two of the city magiſtrates. In 1613 Hamburg was declared a free Imperial city, but had neither ſeat nor vote at the diet, becauſe the houſe of Holſtein laid claim to it; but at length, in 1768, in conſequence of the contract between the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, as Duke of Holſtein, all difficulties were removed, by which the city had till then been prevented from enjoying a ſeat and vote in the college of Imperial cities, and it attained the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſame in conſequence of the Emperor's confirmation in 1770. Its quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 20 horſe and 120 foot. To a chamber tax it gives 439 dollars 50½ kr. Hamburg lies in lat. 53° 34′ N. long. 7° 38′ E.

HAMELBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict, on the river Saale, in the biſhopric of Fulda: 15 miles W. N. W. of Schweinfurth.

HAMELN, a town and fortreſs of the electorate of Brunſwick, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, with a bridge over that river, and a ſluice conſtructed in 1734 for the convenience of navigation. The ſmall river Hamel runs round the town, and diſcharges itſelf into the Weſer. The town-houſe, the 2 churches, the ſchool, the poor-houſe, the garriſon church, the Calviniſt church, the barracks, but in particular the ſtrong fortifications which in 1760 were augmented by the new forts on the Klüte mountain, are worthy of notice. The Calviniſt foundation of St. Boniface has a provoſt, deacon, and ſeveral canons. The principal employment of the inhabitants (about 4000 in number) is brewing, the navigation of the Elbe, and manufactures of ſtuffs, ſilks, and ſtockings. In the year 1757 the town was taken by capitulation by the French, who evacuated it the year following. It lies in lat. 52° 5′ N. long. 6° 58′ E.

HAMERSLEBEN, an Auguſtine convent and abbey, in the principality of Halberſtadt, 5 miles S. E. of Oſcherſleben.

HAMM, the capital of the county of Mark, on the Lippe. In the caſtle a new war and domain chamber for the county of Mark, were eſtabliſhed in 1767. It contains a Proteſtant academy, fine bleaching-grounds, and has a good trade. The inhabitants are in general opulent. Their number amounts to 4000. In the years 1734 and 1741 the town ſuſtained great injury by fire. In 1761 the French were defeated between this place and the village of Fielinghauſen, by the troops of Brunſwick, but the town was very much damaged by the bombs and red-hot balls. It lies 18 miles W. of Lipſtadt, in lat. 51° 41′ N. long. 5° 32′ E.

HAMMERSTEIN, a ſmall town and circular diſtrict in Weſt Pruſſia, 7 miles W. of New Stettin.

HAMONT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the frontiers of Brabant, 15 miles W. N. W. of Ruremonde.

HANAU, or HANAU MUNZENBERG, a county in Wetteravia, bounded on the eaſt by the county of Reineck and Fulda; on the weſt, by the counties of Iſenburg and Solms, and likewiſe by the territories of Mentz and Frankfurt. It is compoſed of 13 diſtricts, and ſeveral places not belonging to any of the diſtricts. This county had formerly its own counts, who were directors of the bench of Wetteravian counts; their family was at length divided into the line of Hanau-Münzenberg and Lichtenberg. Philip Reinhard, the laſt count of the former, died in 1712 without iſſue. He was

ſucceeded by his brother John Reinhard, the laſt of the line of Lichtenberg, who died in 1736 without male heirs. During his life, Charles I. Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, obtained a confirmation of the ſucceſſion contract, concluded in 1643 between the landgrave's grandmother, Amelia Elizabeth, by birth Counteſs of Hanau-Münzenberg, and her relations of Hanau-Lichtenberg, in favour of Heſſe-Caſſel. Upon the death of the above John Reinhard, William Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel took poſſeſſion of the county; the King of Sweden having the year before renounced his claim in favour of his brother, the before-mentioned landgrave. On account of the late landgrave's changing his religion whilſt hereditary prince, the Landgrave William ceded the county of Hanau-Münzenberg (retaining the revenues and ſupreme juriſdiction during his life) to his grandſon William, the preſent Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; to which he ſucceeded in 1760, under the guardianſhip of his mother, till he aſſumed the government in 1764. Hanau-Lichtenberg devolved to the Landgrave Lewis IX. of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, by means of the daughter of the laſt count, John Reinhard. In the war of 1756 the county of Hanau-Münzenberg ſuffered very ſeverely. Since the year 1741 it has been wholly unconnected either with the college of Wetteravian counts, or with the circle of Upper Rhine. To a Roman month it contributes 230 florins, and to a chamber tax 160 dollars 25¼ kr. The greateſt part of Hanau-Lichtenberg is ſituated in, and ſubject to France. For that part which ſtill belongs to the Empire Heſſe-Darmſtadt pays to the circle of Upper Rhine annually 500 florins, and to a chamber tax 14 dollars 38½ kr.

Hanau, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſituated in an extenſive plain, on the river Kinzig, which runs into the Mayn near this place. It is divided into the old and new town. In the old town are the magnificent caſtle, the academy, and the Jews ſtreet and ſynagogue. It has alſo a conſiderable ſuburb. The new town is much larger, having regular ſtreets and houſes, built in the Dutch ſtyle. Before the extenſive newly-erected town-houſe is a large market-place, adorned at its four corners with handſome fountains. The inhabitants, whoſe number in 1781 amounted to 11,264, are partly German, partly French Calviniſts, and partly Lutherans, whoſe number is about equal to that of the Calviniſts. The bath called William's Bath, near Hanau, and diſcovered in 1709, has been repaired and embelliſhed by the preſent prince. The inhabitants derive great profit from their manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, ſtockings, porcelain, and tobacco; beſides their trade in corn, iron, and wood, by means of the Mayn. It lies 11 miles E. of Frankfurt, in lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 6° 33′ E.

Hannover. The electoral houſe of Hannover is the younger branch of the preſent family of Brunſwick, deſcended from Duke William of Lüneburg, the youngeſt ſon of Duke Erneſt. This branch obtained the electoral dignity in 1692, in the perſon of Duke Erneſt Auguſtus; whoſe ſon, George Lewis, was admitted into the electoral college in 1708, after great oppoſition from ſeveral princes of the Empire, and in 1714 became King of Great Britain, by the title of George I.

The Elector of Hannover's dominions are: the principalities of Calenberg, Lüneburg, Grubenhagen, Lauenburg, the counties of Hoya and Diepholtz, to which was annexed the dutchy of Bremen and Verden, in 1715. The ſtates are compoſed of the prelates, the nobility, and the towns. In Lauenburg, Bremen, and Verden, there are but two claſſes, the nobility and the towns.

The upper colleges of government are, the privy council, which repreſents the ſovereign, the chancery, the war-office, the court of juſtice at Hannover, the ſupreme court of appeal at Zell, and the ſupreme marſhalſea court. A German miniſter always attends the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hannover.

The elector has at preſent the eighth place in the electoral college, and the office of arch-treaſurer. He is a co-director of the circle of Lower Saxony, for Bremen. According to the treaty of Weſtphalia, the Proteſtant biſhop of Oſnabrück is always nominated out of this family alternately with the Catholic one.

The elector's quota to a Roman month for all his dominions is 147½ horſe and 658 foot, or 4402 florins; and to a chamber tax he contributes 1244 dollars. There is no appeal from the electoral tribunals to any of the Imperial courts. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran, but there are alſo many Calviniſts, Catholics, and Jews among the inhabitants. Their number exceeds a million. The Hannoverian dominions contain 14,000 ſquare miles, and the revenues are eſtimated at 3 million dollars (upwards of half a million ſterling). The military force in time of peace generally amounts to 12 or 15,000 men, but in war to double that number; which was the caſe between 1757 and 1763, when the territories of Hannover were ſeized by the French, who evacuated them again, after exerciſing unuſual ſeverities therein. In the year 1785 the Hannoverian army comprehended 20,048 men, 5500 of whom were regular militia, and 2584 garriſon troops, incluſive of invalids. The electoral title is, Duke of Brunſwick and Lüneburg, Arch-treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Hannover, a large populous city in the principality of Calenberg, in a delightful ſituation on the Leine, which divides this metropolis of the electoral dominions into two parts. In the old town on the Leine is the palace, the ſeat of the royal privy council, and of the other higher colleges of government. Oppoſite to the palace is the elegant newly-erected reſidence of the family of Buſch. Cloſe by the gate of Ægidius is the new town Ægidius, compoſed of ſtraight ſtreets and

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References.

1. St. Egide Church
2. The Court of Chancery
3. St. Egide Gate
4. The Post Hotel
5. Great Brew House
6. Sovereign Court of Justice
7. City's House or Guildhall
8. St. James's Church
9. Royal Printing House
10. The Consistory
11. Church for the Garrison
12. Reformed Church
13. Gets Church
14. Pump House
15. Riding Academy
16. Royal Arsenal
17. Tower or Powder Magazine
18. Castle Chapel
19. Electoral Castle
20. The Kings House
21. Royal Archives
22. Royal Chantier
23. French Reformed Church
24. New Town Place or Great Market
25. St. Johns Church
26. D'Osnabrug Hotel
27. Princes Court
28. Jews Synagogue
29. Catholick Church
30. Cleves Gate
31. Court of Great Plat
32. Barnstorf Inn
33. Calemberg Gate

Herenhausen Castle.

Linden

Castle

A PLAN of the CITY of HANOVER.

Leine River

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and handſome houſes; it contains the royal mint, the arſenal, the king's mews, the town-houſe, which has a good library, and the houſe where the ſtates of the electorate aſſemble. In the new town Hannover, connected with the old town by bridges, are the ſupreme conſiſtory over all the Hannoverian dominions, the general ſuperintendency for the principality of Calenberg, and many flouriſhing manufactures. In a large ſtone building in the Parade ſquare are preſerved the royal archives, and the king's library, containing many ſcarce books and manuſcripts. In 1784 a military ſchool was inſtituted at Hannover; beſides which, it has a public Latin ſchool, a Lutheran pariſh-church, a German and French Calviniſt church, a Catholic church, and a Jews ſynagogue. Hannover is celebrated in hiſtory for the alliance concluded in 1725 between Great Britain, France, and Pruſſia, and for the convention in 1745, which preceded the peace of Dreſden. In 1757 the French made themſelves maſters of this city, but evacuated it in 1758. The number of houſes in the old and new town is computed at 1100, and that of the inhabitants at 17,000. Hannover lies in lat. 52° 22′ N. long. 7° 24′ E.

HANSE TOWNS, derive their name from the old German word Hanſe, Aſſociation, and was originally applied to trading companies of merchants, but afterwards ſignified the powerful league of the confederate trading towns, the foundation whereof was laid by the city of Hamburg, which, in conjunction with Lübeck and Bremen, had by trade and commerce attained to great opulence at the end of the twelfth and in the firſt half of the thirteenth century. Theſe 3 cities were the depoſit for the manufactures of Germany and Italy, the former of which, conſiſting principally of woollen and linen ſtuffs, were exported to diſtant countries. The ſcarcity of artificers and handicrafts obliged the northern nations to purchaſe almoſt every neceſſary of the merchants of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, for which they gave the raw productions of their reſpective countries, which were wrought and ſent back to them. The wealth brought into theſe cities by their extenſive trade and flouriſhing manufactures, arouſed the jealouſy of the princes and lords, to whom the right of the ſtronger over the weaker, at that time very prevalent, offered every poſſible opportunity for accompliſhing their purpoſes againſt theſe cities. Their trade became greatly embarraſſed by the impoſition of new, and the augmentation of old duties, and likewiſe by the dangers to which it was expoſed both by ſea and land. To afford it the neceſſary ſecurity on the Elbe and in the German Ocean, Hamburg entered into a league with the inhabitants of Hadeln and Weſt Frieſland, in 1329. Two years after Lübeck joined this confederacy, and both cities agreed at their mutual expence to maintain ſoldiers and veſſels, the former to protect the roads between the Elbe and Trave, and the latter to clear the river from Hamburg to the German Ocean of pirates and privateers. They likewiſe entered into a ſtill cloſer aſſociation for the improvement of their trade, and the defence of their rights and privileges. In 1747 Hamburg and Lübeck admitted into this league the city of Brunſwick, where they had extenſive ſtorehouſes of goods going from Italy and Upper Germany to the north; and in the ſequel they were joined by ſo many cities, that in 1494 their number amounted to 72. They were divided into 4 quarters; viz. thoſe of Lübeck, Cologne, Brunſwick, and Dantzig. The head of this confederacy was Lübeck, where the general exchequer and archives were kept. The league had its magazines in different parts; particularly at Nowogorod in Ruſſia, at Bergen in Norway, and at London. There are ſtill ſome faint traces of the two latter. That of London, which in the Latin of the middle ages was termed Gidehalla, Guilda, or Aula Teutonicorum, is now called the Steelyard, and is ſituated near London bridge. Here commonly reſides the agent for the 3 remaining Hanſe towns, who is called maſter of the Steelyard. The Hanſeatic merchants were by the Engliſh denominated Eaſterlings, as coming from countries eaſtward of England. The Hanſeatic league, which for a time was very powerful, and was able to preſcribe law to the northern powers, drew near to its end in the ſixteenth century, occaſioned by the diſcovery of America, and of the new paſſage to the Eaſt Indies by the Portugueſe; in conſequence of which commerce aſſumed a new form, and was diverted into freſh channels; and partly becauſe different powers, obſerving the great profits acquired by theſe foreigners, deprived them of their privileges, and encouraged their own ſubjects in commercial undertakings. Notwithſtanding this, the Emperor Ferdinand II. endeavoured to collect a fleet in the Baltic, by means of the Hanſe towns, but herein he was diſappointed, and in 1650, at the laſt aſſembly of the league, the repreſentatives of very few towns appeared, and moſt of them relinquiſhed their former connexion. At preſent the cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which in 1641 entered into a freſh alliance, repreſent the ancient Hanſeatic league. By various treaties they have obtained liberty and encouragement to trade in the northern countries, in Spain and France; and their commercial intereſts were not only attended to at the peace of Oſnabrück, but likewiſe in the election capitulation of the laſt emperors.

HANTHEIM, a ſmall town in the electorate of Triers, on the river Iſboch, 9 miles W.N.W. of Beilſtein.

HANUT, a town of Brabant on the frontiers of the biſhopric of Liege. About 6 miles S.E. of Hanut is the village of Ramelies, where the allies under the Duke of Marlborough gained a ſignal victory over the Elector of Bavaria and Marſhal Villeroy, 23d May 1706. It lies 15 miles N.N.E. of Namur.

HARDBERG, a ſmall town on the river Pinka, in

in the government of Eiſenburg, in Hungary, on the frontiers of Auſtria: 10 miles E. S. E. of Friedberg.

HARDBERG, a town of Auſtria, in the dutchy of Stiria, 12 miles S. S. W. of Fridberg, and 59 S. of Vienna.

HARDEGG, a ſmall town and Imperial county (but under the juriſdiction of Auſtria) in Lower Auſtria, in the quarter above the Manhardſberg, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the family of the ſame name. It lies 9 miles W. of Znaym.

HARDEGSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eſpold, in the principality of Calenberg, belonging to the Elector of Hannover: 7 miles N. N. W. of Göttingen.

HARDEWICK, an ancient inconſiderable town on the Zuyder Zee, in Velau, in the province of Gelderland. It is fortified, and has an univerſity, founded in 1648. The inhabitants trade in corn, wood, and fiſh. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Amerſfort.

HARING VLIET, a channel, about 1¼ mile wide, between the iſlands of North Beveland and Over Flacke, which conſtitute part of the province of Zealand.

HARLINGEN, a large, rich, and tolerably well fortified trading town, with a fine harbour, in Frieſland, on the Zuyder Zee. The college of admiralty for the province of Frieſland was removed hither from Dockum in the laſt century. This town carries on a great trade with Norden: its manufactures of paper and ſail-cloth are particularly flouriſhing. It lies 15 miles W. of Leuwarden, in lat. 53° 11′ N. long. 2° 58′ E.

HARTENSTEIN, a county, town, and caſtle in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 5 miles N of Schneeberg. It is divided into the upper and lower county. The upper was purchaſed by Auguſtus Elector of Saxony, in 1559. The lower county belongs to the Count of Schönburg, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony.

HARTHA, a village of Miſnia, belonging to the diſtrict of Colditz, 3 miles N. of Waldheim.

HARTKIRCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the Upper Rhine, in the county of Saarwerden, which belongs to Naſſau: 23 miles S. S. W. of Zweybrücken.

HARZGERODE, a town on the river Selke, in the principality of Anhalt, which, with its territory, became the hereditary property of the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, upon the deceaſe of William Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode in 1710. Not far from the town are ſome good mines. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Stolberg.

HARZWALD, a range of mountains covered with foreſts, which extends from the diſtrict of Langelſheim, in the dutchy of Brunſwick and the territory of Goſſlar, through the eaſtern part of the principality of Grubenhagen, part of the county of Wernigerode and the principality of Blankenburg, as far as the counties of Hohenſtein and Stolberg to Harzgerode in Anhalt, being about 60 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It is noted for its rich mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and iron, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Harz, the former of which belonged partly to the electoral houſe of Hannover alone, and partly in conjunction with the ducal houſe of Brunſwick: but at the end of the year 1788 the Duke of Brunſwick exchanged his ſhare of the Upper Harz, with Hannover, for 70,000 acres of wood-land, a ſalt-work, and ſeveral chaſes. The Lower Harz remains partly the property of the elector and partly of the ducal houſe. The higheſt mountain of the Harz is the lofty Brocken or Blockſburg, in the county of Wernigerode.

HASELUNEN, a ſmall town on the river Haſe, in the biſhopric of Münſter, in the diſtrict of Emſland: 14 miles N. N. E. of Lingen.

HASLE, a ſmall town on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm, ſubject to Denmark.

HASSEFELD, a ſmall town in the principality of Blankenburg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Elbingerode.

HASSELT, a ſmall fortified town in Overyſſel on the river Fecht, 7 miles N. of Zwoll.

HASSELT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, on the river Demer, in the county of Loots: 8 miles N. W. of Bilſen.

HASSFURT, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg and circle of Franconia: 8 miles E. of Schweinfurt.

HASSLACH, a ſmall town and caſtle in the valley of Kinzing, in the lordſhip of Hauſſen and circle of Swabia, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtemberg: 14 miles S. S. E. of Gengenbach.

HATTERSLEBE, a town of Denmark, in the province of Jütland, 13 miles N. of Apenrade.

HATTEM, an ancient ſmall town, on the left bank of the Iſſel, in Velau, in Gelderland. The principal ſupport of the inhabitants is the cultivation of tobacco. In the year 1786, upon their refuſal to acknowledge a burgomaſter appointed by the Stadtholder, a body of troops took and plundered the place, by the deſire of the States of Gelderland. Many of the inhabitants fled to Holland. It lies 2 miles S. of Zwoll.

HATTINGEN, a ſmall town, in the county of Mark, on the river Rur, in Weſtphalia, with good cloth manufactures. This place was plundered by the French in 1758. It lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Eſſen.

HATZFELD, a very ancient ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, on the Eder, in the diſtrict of Battenberg, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The old caſtle here is the family ſeat of the counts of Hatzfeld, who are divided into the lines of Wildenberg and Trachenberg. Trachenberg is ſubdivided into Trachenberg and Roſenberg. The latter became extinct in 1722, whereupon its dominions devolved to the line of Trachenberg. To the line of Hatzfeld belong part of the county of Gleichen, in the lower lordſhip of Kranichfeld, and the lordſhip of Blankenhayn; they are under the

the protection of the dukes of Saxe. The counts of Hatzfeld of the line of Trachenberg were raiſed to the rank of princes by the King of Pruſſia in 1741. Hatzfeld lies 7 miles W. of Berleburg.

HAVEL, a pretty large navigable river, in the margravate of Brandenburg, which riſes in Mecklenburg, near Klatzeberg, joins the Spree near Spandau, where it forms the Lake Werder, from thence runs by Old and New Brandenburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe below Havelberg.

HAVELBERG, a populous town in the Priegnitz, on the Havel. Before the Reformation it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Magdeburg; but the laſt biſhop, Joachim Frederic, ſucceeding to the electorate of Brandenburg in 1598, it was ſecularized, but ſtill retained its chapter. The cathedral ſtands on a mountain on the other ſide of the Havel. The inhabitants derive great advantages from the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, as moſt of the wood which goes down the Elbe to Hamburg is firſt tied up here, at a place called Elbboden. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by the fiſheries, ſtocking manufactures, and brandy diſtilleries. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Arneburg.

HAUSBECK, a ſmall town in the principality of Minden, near the river Werra, 11 miles S. W. of Minden.

HAUSBERGE, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Minden, on the right ſide of the Weſer: 4 miles S. of Minden.

HAUSEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, in the valley of Kinzing, in Swabia, belonging to the counts of Fürſtenberg: 20 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

HAYER, a town of Weſtphalia, in the principality of Naſſau-Dillenburg, 3 miles N. W. of Dillenburg.

HAYN ZUR DREYEICHEN, a ſmall, but very ancient town and caſtle, 7 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, belonging to the Prince of Yſenburg-Birſtein. This place is the centre of the ancient Imperial and royal foreſt of Dreichen, in which the emperors frequently took the diverſion of the chaſe. About a mile from hence is the menagerie, belonging to the former counts of Offenbach, where John Philip, the laſt count, likewiſe built a fine palace.

HAYNAU, a ſmall town in the principality of Liegnitz in Sileſia, wherein a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt: 10 miles W. of Liegnitz.

HAZEBROUCK, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North, 20 miles W. of Liſle, and as many S. of Dunkirk. Long. 12′ E. lat. 50° 43′ N.

HECHINGEN, a town of Swabia, and reſidence of the Prince of Hohenzollern, of the line of Hechingen, on the river Starzel: 4 miles N. of Hohenzollern.

HEDDEMUNDEN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Calenberg, on the Werra, 9 miles S. S. W. of Göttingen.

HEERENBERG, a free Imperial county in Zutphen, which had formerly its own counts of the family of Waſſenaer, which becoming extinct in 1712, by the death of Count Oſwald III. this county devolved to the princely houſe of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which has a ſeat and vote for it on the bench of counts. The capital of it is alſo called Heerenberg, and is a ſmall town with an ancient caſtle. It lies 9 miles E. N. E. of Cleve.

HEIDELBERG, the ſecond town of the palatinate of the Rhine, at the foot of the Geiſs mountain, ſituated on the Neckar, in a delightful country. It was formerly the reſidence of the electors of the Palatinate, but Charles Philip removed to Manheim, on account of the well-known diſpute concerning the church of the Holy Ghoſt. It is not ſo large as formerly, owing to its having been ſo often deſtroyed, and to the removal of the court. The profeſſors of the univerſity, founded in 1386, are partly Calviniſts and partly Catholics. The former Auguſtine convent was in 1556 made an academy; but in 1693 this building was entirely deſtroyed by the French. In the year 1784 the ſchool was removed hither from Lautern, and incorporated with the univerſity. The cathedral church of the Holy Ghoſt is divided betwixt the Calviniſts and Catholics, and contained the celebrated library, the greater part of which, when the town was taken by General Tilly, in 1622, was ſent to Rome, as a preſent to Pope Gregory XV. by Maximilian Duke of Bavaria. To the Calviniſts belongs the church of St. Peter, together with a ſchool, and to the Lutherans the church of Providence. The Catholics have 6 convents. The manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, carpets, and ſoap, carried on in the caſtle, deſerve notice, and likewiſe thoſe of ſilk ſtockings and velvet. It has a covered bridge over the Neckar, and a fortreſs erected by the Elector Frederic I. called the Star Fort. In the years 1689 and 1693 this town ſuſtained great injuries from the devaſtations of the French. We cannot omit mentioning the famous large caſk of Heidelberg, which, after being repaired in 1751, held 230 tons 3 barrels of wine. Heidelberg contains between 9 and 10,000 inhabitants. It lies 44 miles S. S. E. of Mentz, and 42 S. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, in lat. 49° 24′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

HEIDELSHEIM, a ſmall town on the river Sulzbach, in the diſtrict of Bretten, in the Lower Palatinate: 11 miles S. S. E. of Philipſburg.

HEILBRONN, a free Imperial town of Swabia, on the Neckar, with a ſtone bridge over that river. It is a handſome place, and is ſituated in a fertile country, yielding good wine. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion. It contains a commandery of the Teutonic order, a Carmelite convent,

vent, and a nunnery of the order of St. Clare. The academy and public library are in the convent formerly belonging to the Minorites. The number of inhabitants in 1788 amounted to 7162, whoſe principal ſupport was the cultivation and trade in wine. The Duke of Würtemberg keeps a ſteward in this town, and receives tithes of wine and corn from the greater part of its diſtrict. It has the twelfth place at the diets of the Empire; and at thoſe of the circle the ninth on the Swabian bench of Imperial cities. To a Roman month it pays 126 florins; and to a chamber tax 148 dollars 71 kr. It lies 8 miles s. of Wimpffen, in lat. 49° 8′ N. long. 6° 58′ E.

HEILBRUNN, formerly a Ciſtercian convent and abbey, but afterwards a princely ſchool, belonging jointly to the margraves of Bayreuth and Anſpach, ſituated on the river Schwabach, in the principality of Anſpach, between Anſpach and Nürnberg. It was aboliſhed in 1739. The place has its name from its bath of mineral water, which was repaired by the Margrave Charles William Frederic. It belongs to the diſtrict of Windſbach.

HEILIGENBEIL, a ſmall town of Eaſt Pruſſia, on the Jaſt. At this place the heathen Pruſſians worſhipped the idol Curch, under a great oak-tree. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Mühlhauſen.

HEILIGENHAFFEN, a town on the Baltic Sea, in the diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein, oppoſite the iſland of Femern; in 1788 it contained about 1200 inhabitants. It lies 26 miles E. N. E. of Kiel.

HEILIGENSTADT, the capital of the Eichsfeld, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Leine, belonging to the Elector of Mentz. After the conflagration of 1739 it was rebuilt in a regular manner, and has a caſtle of free-ſtone, the reſidence of the Elector of Mentz's governor of the Eichsfeld: it alſo contains a college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and an Imperial poſt-office. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Göttingen.

HEIMSHEIM, a ſmall town of Swabia, near the Hagenſchiefs, belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg: 13 miles W. N. W. of Stuttgard.

HEINSBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Jüliers. This town, with Geilſkirchen, Gongelt, &c. formerly compoſed a lordſhip. It lies 11 miles s. of Ruremonde.

HEITERBACH, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 4 miles S. W. of Nagold.

HELDBURG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, ſtanding on a high mountain, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghauſen: 9 miles s. of Hildburghauſen.

HELDRUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, in the principality of Querfurt. It had formerly a fortified caſtle, which in 1645 was demoliſhed, together with the reſt of the fortifications, ſo that only the remains of the latter are now to be ſeen. Heldrungen was, in ancient times, an Imperial lordſhip, having its own lords, but was afterwards incorporated with Weiſſenfels; and when that family became extinct, it devolved to the electoral houſe of Saxony. It lies 6 miles N. of Cölleda.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Diemel, in Lower Heſſe, belonging to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel: 20 miles N. of Caſſel.

HELMONT, a ſmall town of Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on the river Aa. The adjacent country yields great quantities of turf. It lies 20 miles W. of Geldres.

HELMSTADT, a pretty large town in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, 17 miles W. of Brunſwick, which formerly belonged to the Abbot of Werden on the Ruhr, in Weſtphalia (who is ſtill prelate of the Benedictine convent near the town), but in 1489 was purchaſed by the houſe of Brunſwick. Its univerſity was founded by Julius Duke of Brunſwick in 1576. In 1745 the Elector of Brunſwick formerly ceded his ſhare in this univerſity to the ducal houſe. Its colleges are fine buildings, and it has a capital library and botanical garden. Helmſtädt lies in lat. 52° 14′ N. long. 8° 49′ E.

HELMSTATT, a large village, with a Lutheran church, in the diſtrict of Heidelberg, in the Lower Palatinate: 11 miles N. N. E. of Wimpffen.

HEMMAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Neuburg, ſituated on the main road between Ratiſbon and Nürnberg. Near it is a religious foundation, which maintains ſeveral Benedictines taken out of the Bavarian convent of Prüfening. About 7 miles from Hemmau, on the Eichel mountain, is a celebrated church to the Holy Trinity, which is frequented by great numbers of pilgrims. It lies 12 miles W. of Ratiſbon.

HENNEBERG, a princely county in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the eaſt by the principalities of Schwarzburg and Coburg, on the north by the principalities of Gotha and Eiſenach, on the weſt by Heſſe and Fulda, and on the ſouth by Würzburg. Its length from north to ſouth is nearly 30 miles, and its breadth from weſt to eaſt 27. Agriculture is very flouriſhing, and great quantities of tobacco are cultivated in this county. Near Ilmenau there are many copper and ſilver mines, and iron and ſteel founderies. Salt is made at Salzungen and Schmalkald, and in many places are ſprings of mineral water. At Suhla and Schmalkald there are manufactures of iron and fire-arms. The Lutheran is the eſtabliſhed religion in the whole county. The principal river is the Werra. It contains 10 large and 5 ſmall towns. The former princes and counts of Henneberg likewiſe poſſeſſed the principalities of Coburg and Hildburghauſen; but that family becoming extinct by the death of George Erneſt in 1583, by a family compact entered into in 1554 Henneberg devolved to the houſes of Saxe; but the lordſhip of Schmalkald became the property of Heſſe-Caſſel. In the year 1660 the houſes of Saxe concluded a treaty of

of partition at Weimar in 1660, in conſequence of which the Elector of Saxony, ſince the extinction of the line of Zeitz, poſſeſſes the town and diſtrict of Schleuſingen, the diſtricts of Suhla, Kühndorf, Benſhauſen, Veſra, and Rohr. To the ducal houſe of Saxe-Weimar belong the diſtricts of Ilmenau, Lichtenberg or Oſtheim, and Kaltennordheim. The mortgaged diſtrict of Fiſchberg was likewiſe annexed to the latter, but was redeemed by Fulda in 1707. Saxe-Meiningen has the greateſt part, namely, the diſtricts of Meiningen and Maſsfeld, Waſungen, Salzungen, Altendorf, Altenſtein, and Römhild. The dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Coburg-Saalfeld poſſeſs jointly the diſtrict of Themar. To Saxe-Hildburghauſen belongs the diſtrict of Behrungen, and to Heſſe-Caſſel, the diſtrict of Schmalkalden, the bailiwicks of Herrenbreitungen, Barchfeld, Broterode, and the diſtrict of Hallenberg. The village and caſtle of Schwartza belong to the Prince of Stolbergeudern. The caſtle of Henneberg, the family ſeat of the ancient counts, ſtood cloſe by the village of the ſame name, in the diſtrict of Maſsfeld, but was deſtroyed in the war with the peaſants in 1525; ſo that only ſome of its ruins are now to be ſeen. All the above-mentioned Saxon dukes aſſume the title of counts of Henneberg, on account of their reſpective ſhares of the county. The vote for it is given alternately in the Imperial college of princes, by the Elector of Saxony and the Duke of Saxe-Weimar; and at the circular diets of Franconia, Meiningen takes turns with the electoral houſe and Weimar. Hildburghauſen has not yet been able to eſtabliſh its right to vote at the Imperial and circular diets, although grounded upon various treaties. The quota of this county to the defence of the Empire and circle, is 190 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 90 dollars 36 kr. to which the princes amongſt whom Henneberg is divided, contribute in proportion to their reſpective poſſeſſions.

Heppenheim, a fine large village on the Eiſbach, in the diſtrict of Alzey, belonging to the electorate of the Palatinate, having churches for all three religions: 12 miles E. of Worms.

Herbeumont, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the river Simois, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, with a caſtle ſituated on a mountain, formerly belonging to the houſe of Löwenſtein-Wertheim. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Sedan.

Herborn, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain in the county of Naſſau-Dillenburg and circle of Lower Rhine, with a celebrated Calviniſt academy, founded by the houſes of Naſſau-Dillenburg, Dietz, and Siegen. In the year 1739 the Prince of Orange took poſſeſſion of this town, upon the death of the Prince of Dillenburg. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Wetzlar.

Herbstein, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Fulda and circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles W. of Fulda.

Herck, a town and caſtle in the biſhopric of Liege, on a river of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Brabant: 13 miles N. N. W. of Tirlemont.

Herenthals, a ſmall town of Brabant, on the river Nethe, 22 miles E. of Antwerp.

Herford, a town in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, on the rivers Werra and Aa, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It was formerly a free Imperial town, defended in the ancient manner, with a wall and ditches, and is of conſiderable extent. It is divided into the Old Town, New Town, and Radewig, connected by 5 wooden bridges. The firſt contains 362 houſes, the ſecond 319, and the third 126. The inhabitants are partly Calviniſts, partly Lutherans. They principally ſubſiſt by the trade in ale and linen. It has an academy and a collegium canonicorum, compoſed of a deacon and 12 canons, which was removed hither from Engern in 1414. The Knights of Malta have a commandery and a fine chapel at this place. In that part called the Liberty, which comprehends one third of the old town, is the princely abbey, the abbeſs of which is a ſtate of the Empire, with the rank of a princeſs and counteſs. She has a ſeat and vote at the Imperial and circular diets, and gives to a Roman month 8 florins, and to a chamber tax 81 dollars 14½ kr. The religious foundation of St. Mary on the Mountain, about 600 paces from the town, contains 12 nuns of noble extraction, and belongs likewiſe to the abbeſs. It lies 21 miles S.W. of Minden, in lat. 52° 8′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

Heringen, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in Thuringia, on the river Helm, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt and the Count of Stolberg. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Nordhauſen.

Herlisheim, a town and caſtle of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the Lauch: 5 miles S. of Colmar.

Hermannsburg, a diſtrict and town of Lüneburg on the Oerze, 13 miles N. of Zell.

Herrenberg, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles N.W. of Tübingen.

Herrieden, a ſmall town with a collegiate church, ſituated on the Altmühl, in Franconia, belonging to the Biſhop of Eichſtädt. It lies 5 miles S.S.W. of Anſpach.

Herrnstadt, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wolau on the Bartſch. It lies in a fertile plain, and has a Catholic and Lutheran church. In the years 1710 and 1750 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire, and in the war of 1759 the greater part of it was laid in aſhes. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Trachenberg.

Hersbruck, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Pegnitz, above Lauf, which was annexed to Nürnberg during the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion in 1704, and is a fief of the crown of Bohemia. It contains a church, a Latin ſchool, and a well-regulated hoſpital, which has a church of its own. The adjacent country yields great quantities of excellent hops, which, in favourable years, produce between

between 60 and 70,000 gulden. The number of inhabitants exceeds 1500, above 50 of whom are beer-brewers: the beer made here is very ſtrong, and is frequently carried to diſtant provinces. It lies 16 miles W. of Nürnberg.

HERZBERG, a ſmall town of Saxony, in the electoral circle, on the Black Elſter, with ſalt-petre works: it has, likewiſe, ſome trade in wool and cloths. It lies 14 miles N. N. E. of Torgau.

HERZOGEN-AURACH, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the river Aurach, in the biſhopric of Bamberg: 11 miles N. N. E. of Nürnberg.

HERZOGENBUSCH, or Bois-le-Duc, a large, populous, well-fortified town of Brabant, at the conflux of the rivers Aa and Dommel. Theſe rivers form ſeveral canals in the town; within it is protected by a citadel, and without by 3 forts. The linen bleached here is of the beſt colour, and the inhabitants make very good knives and needles. They are of the Calviniſt and Catholic religion, but the latter are by far the moſt numerous. The diſtrict of the town is divided into 4 parts, Oſterwick, Kemperland, Puland, and Maeſland. In the year 1787 great diſorders were committed by the garriſon, in the town; and out of 4000 houſes not more than 700 eſcaped being plundered, or at leaſt having their windows broken. In 1794 it was taken by the French. It lies 21 miles E. N. E. of Breda, and as many W. S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51° 45′ N. long. 2° 59′ E.

HESDIN, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the river Canche. Its fortifications were greatly improved in 1710. Old Heſdin, which was deſtroyed by the troops of the Emperor Charles V. in 1553, is at preſent a ſmall place about a mile from the former. It lies 17 miles N. of Abbeville.

HESSE, a landgravate, in the circle of Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn and dutchy of Brunſwick, on the eaſt by the Eychsfeld and Thuringia, on the ſouth by Fulda and Wetteravia, and on the weſt by Naſſau, Witgenſtein, and Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Heſſe, the former of which, being the northern part, is ſituated near the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weſer, and is ſubject to Heſſe-Caſſel; but the latter, or the ſouthern part, lies on the Lohne, and belongs principally to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Heſſe and Thuringia were originally united. Henry the Child, a prince of Brabant, in right of his mother, who was by birth Landgravine of Thuringia, in 1247, inherited Heſſe, which had been ſeparated from the landgravate of Thuringia. His deſcendants were divided into the lines of Caſſel and Marpurg. Philip the Magnanimous, ſo celebrated in the hiſtory of the Reformation, again united the whole landgravate of Heſſe, and was the general anceſtor of all the houſes of Heſſe. By his ſons, Heſſe was divided into Caſſel, Marpurg, Rheinfels, and Darmſtadt. Lewis and Philip, the former of Marpurg, the latter of Rheinfels, died without children. William IV. eldeſt ſon of Philip the Magnanimous, founder of the line of Caſſel, was ſucceeded in 1592 by his ſon Maurice, who in 1605 embraced the Calviniſt religion, and in 1627 reſigned the government in favour of his ſon, William V. This landgrave introduced the right of primogeniture in the houſe of Caſſel, officiated as head of the family during the thirty years war, and died in 1637, leaving his ſon, William VI. a minor, under the guardianſhip of his mother, Amelia Elizabeth. He was followed by his ſon William VII. and the latter by his brother Charles, whoſe eldeſt ſon, Frederic, aſcended the throne of Sweden, and in 1730, upon his father's abdication, made his brother, William VIII. governor of his German dominions, ceding to him the hereditary right to Hanau, to which he ſucceeded in 1736, by the death of the laſt count of Hanau, John Reinhard. Frederic dying in 1751 without iſſue, William VIII. became ſole ſovereign. In 1749 the hereditary Prince Frederic embraced the Catholic religion, and in 1754, by a contract, pledged himſelf to his family and ſubjects that no alteration ſhould be made in the government either in church or ſtate. This was guaranteed by England, Denmark, Sweden, Pruſſia, and Holland. In the war of 1756, during which William VIII. died, in 1760, the troops of Heſſe-Caſſel ſerved in the allied armies in Engliſh pay, and Heſſe was frequently the theatre of war, being almoſt continually in the poſſeſſion of the French. He was ſucceeded by the above-mentioned Frederic II. who in 1775 again hired his troops into the ſervice of England, againſt the rebel colonies in America. He was followed in 1785 by his ſon the preſent landgrave, William IX.

From the principal line of Heſſe-Caſſel are deſcended two other lines, thoſe of Philipſthal and Rheinfels. The former commenced with Philip, the brother of the Landgrave Charles, who died in 1721: that of Rheinfels was founded by Erneſt, the ſecond ſon of the Landgrave Maurice, by whoſe ſons, William and Charles, it was ſubdivided into the lines of Rothenburg and Wanfreid, from the latter of which ſprung the branch of Eſchwege. Both are ſince extinct, and that of Rothenburg alone remains.

Darmſtadt, the other principal line of Heſſe, was founded by George I. youngeſt ſon of Philip the Magnanimous. He had three ſons. Lewis V. the eldeſt, ſucceeded his father in Darmſtadt; Philip obtained Butzbach, and died without iſſue; Homburg in 1622 fell to the ſhare of Frederic, who was the founder of that line. Lewis V. introduced the right of primogeniture in the houſe of Darmſtadt. He was followed by his ſon, George II. and the latter by his ſon, Lewis VI. who ſurvived his eldeſt ſon, Lewis VII. a few months, whereby the government devolved to his ſecond ſon, Erneſt Lewis, who in 1739 was ſucceeded by his ſon, Lewis VIII. and the latter in 1768, by his ſon, the reigning landgrave, Lewis IX.—The line of Homburg was ſubdivided by the above-mentioned Landgrave Frede-

ric's

rib's ſons, William, Chriſtopher, and Frederic, into the lines of Bingenheim and Homburg. The former left no male iſſue, and thus this line was reunited in the perſon of the Landgrave Frederic, who was ſucceeded by his ſon, Frederic James. He was followed in 1746 by his younger brother's ſon, Frederic Charles; and the latter, in 1751, by his ſon, Frederic Lewis William Chriſtian.

The houſe of Heſſe has 3 votes in the college of princes; one for each of the principal reigning lines, and the third belongs to Caſſel, on account of Hersfeld. The houſe of Darmſtadt has the juriſdiction and patronage over the city of Wetzlar; and the princes of this houſe, by the privilege of the Emperor Ferdinand II. are of age at 18, whereas thoſe of Heſſe-Caſſel muſt firſt attain the age of 25. The ſtates are compoſed of the nobility, prelates, and towns. The quota of Heſſe-Caſſel to a Roman month is 1096 florins 45 kr. and of Darmſtadt, 663 florins. The former contributes to a chamber tax 472 dollars 55½ kr. and for the county of Katzenellenbogen, 25 dollars 79¼ kr.: Darmſtadt gives 313 dollars 18 kr.

HETTSTADT, a ſmall town on the Wipper, in the county of Mansfeld. This town, with its copper-works, is immediately ſubject to the office of inſpection at Eiſleben. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Aſchersleben.

HEUSDEN, a very ſtrong town containing about 600 houſes, near the Maas, in South Holland. In the diſtrict of this town is the village of Oud Heuſden. It lies 8 miles W.N.W. of Herzogenbuſch.

HEYDECK, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Neuburg in Bavaria, on the frontiers of Franconia. It was formerly an Imperial lordſhip, but now belongs to the elector palatine. It lies 16 miles N. of Aichſtädt.

HEYDENHEIM, a ſmall town and lordſhip, with a caſtle called Hellenſtein, ſituated on the river Brenz, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 8 miles S. of Aalen.

HEYDINGSFELD, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, about 3 miles S. of Würzburg.

HEYLIGELAND, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, on the coaſt of Ditmarſh, near the mouth of the rivers Eyder, Elbe, and Weſer. The inhabitants, 2000 in number, ſubſiſt by fiſhing. The garriſon is under a commandant and lieutenant. A fire is kept up here by night as a guide to veſſels. It belonged to the Duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, but was taken by the Danes in 1714, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill remains. Lat. 54° 11′ N. long. 6° 5′ E.

HEYTMERTSEN, a town of the circle of Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, ſituated on the Erft, 11 miles N.W. of Bonn, and as many S. of Cologne.

HIDDENSOE, a ſmall iſland, about 9 miles in length and 2 in breadth, in the Baltic, weſt of the iſland of Rügen, belonging to Swediſh Pomerania.

HILDBURGHAUSEN. The houſe of Saxe-Hildburghauſen is a branch of the family of Saxe-Gotha, which poſſeſſes in the principality of Coburg the 6 diſtricts of Hildburghauſen, Veilſdorf, Eiſsfeld, Heldburg, Königſberg, and Sonnenfeld, which form a ſeparate principality. The ducal reſidence, Hildburghauſen, is ſituated on the Werra, containing handſome houſes and a fine caſtle. The colleges of government meet in the town-houſe of this place. It has likewiſe a Lutheran pariſh-church. The new town, built near the Schleuſing gate, and the prince's park, deſerve to be mentioned. It lies 14 miles N.N.W. of Coburg, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 8° 34′ E.

HILDESHEIM, a biſhopric in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſurrounded by the principalities of Calenberg, Wolfenbüttel, Grubenhagen, Halberſtadt, and Lüneburg. Its numerous mountains are covered with thick foreſts, and its rivers abound in fiſh. The biſhopric contains 8 large, 4 ſmall towns, and 234 villages, which are divided into 16 diſtricts. The inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from the trade in charcoal and yarn. Moſt of them are Calviniſts; but the biſhop and chapter, with the remainder, are Catholics. The chapter is compoſed of 42 canons. The biſhop has the ſpiritual juriſdiction over the Catholics; but according to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and the compact made with the electoral houſe of Brunſwick in 1711, the Proteſtants are ſubject to the conſiſtory, in which the epiſcopal chancellor has the firſt place, but not the title of preſident, nor can he give his vote in matters relative ſolely to religion. In the ſixteenth century, whilſt John IV. of the houſe of Saxe-Lauenburg was biſhop, this ſee loſt very much in its conteſts with the houſe of Brunſwick. But by the treaty of 1642, all, except 4 diſtricts, Koldingen, Lutter, Bahrenberg, and Weſterhof, was reſtored to it again. Upon this account, the principality of Calenberg pays 53 florins, and Wolfenbüttel 4 florins 1 groſch and 6 pfennings towards the quota of this biſhopric for a Roman month, which amounts to 536 florins: and out of 72 dollars 38¾ kr. which it contributes to a chamber tax, the electorate of Brunſwick pays 2 dollars 25½ kr.

HILDESHEIM, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, the hereditary protection of which is veſted in the Elector of Brunſwick, who upon that account keeps a company of ſoldiers there. It is large but not fortified, and is ſituated on the river Innerſte, which waſhes the north-weſt ſide of it, and is divided into two branches, forming an iſland, covered with delightful gardens. It is divided into the old and new town, which have been united ſince 1783, but ſtill have their reſpective magiſtrates, who meet together under the name of the joint council upon public buſineſs. The magiſtracy of both towns and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans, but the remainder is Roman Catholics. By virtue of the treaty of Weſtphalia the Proteſtants have 8 churches and an academy: the latter contains a library. The cathedral belongs to the Catholics. The city acknowledges the biſhop for its ſovereign, but does not pay allegiance to him. The town

maintains 3 companies of foot-foldiers, and the biſhop 2 companies excluſive of his guard. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Hannover, in lat. 52° 9′ N. long. 7° 48′ E.

HILDESHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Eiffel, belonging to the Elector of Triers. It contains a fortified caſtle and a convent, and is generally called Hilleſheim. It lies 14 miles S. S. W. of Arenbergthal.

HILPOLSTEIN, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the principality of Neuburg, 20 miles N. of Aichſtädt.

HILSPACH, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Moſbach, in the Lower Palatinate, with a church, belonging jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts, and another for the Lutherans: 17 miles E. of Philipſburg.

HIRSCHAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, 7 miles N. N. E. of Amberg.

HIRSCHBERG, a well-built, populous town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Bober and Zacke. The pariſh-church in the town belongs to the Catholics. In the midſt of the market-place ſtands the town-houſe. The fine gardens of the inhabitants in the ſuburbs, and the bleaching-grounds, are particularly worthy of notice: the latter form the principal article of their trade; their exports in bleached goods amounting in favourable years to 3 million, and in the worſt to 1 million dollars. Next to Breſlau it is the greateſt trading town in Sileſia, and contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants. About 5 miles from the town are the celebrated warm baths and ſprings belonging to the family of Schafgotſch. Near it a Lutheran church and ſchool have been built, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It lies 7 miles W. N. W. of Kupferberg, in lat. 50° 48′ N. long. 13° 29′ E.

HIRSCHBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Saale, with a caſtle in Vogtland, belonging to the counts Reuſs of Eberſdorf. Great quantities of ſtockings are manufactured here. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Lobenſtein.

HIRSCHFELD was formerly a Benedictine abbey, but at the concluſion of the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, was ſecularized, and given as a principality to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. It lies between Lower Heſſe, Thuringia, and Fulda: the capital is likewiſe called

HIRSCHFELD, or HERSFELD, and is a pretty large place, ſituated on the Fulda, with a Calviniſt academy, a princely caſtle, and a handſome church. In the war of 1756 it was frequently in the hands of the French troops. It lies 20 miles N. of Fulda.

HIRSCHHORN, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Neckar, above Heidelberg, which till 1632 belonged to the family of the ſame name, but is now annexed to the electorate of Mentz.

HIRZTBERG, a town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and circle of Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Efft: 15 miles S. of Lippſtadt.

HITZAKER, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Danneberg, in Lüneburg: 7 miles N. of Danneberg.

HÖCHST, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, ſituated near the junction of the Nidda with that river. It belongs to the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and has a porcelain manufactory. It lies 6 miles W. of Frankfurt.

HÖCHSTADT, a caſtle, diſtrict, and town, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, in Franconia, on the river Aiſch: 13 miles S. S. W. of Bamberg.

HOCHSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle, with a diſtrict comprehending 5 bailiwicks, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Danube, at the mouth of the little river Egwied, between Donauwerth and Dillingen. Auguſt 13, 1704, a ſignal victory was gained here by the Engliſh and Imperialiſts over the Elector of Bavaria and the French Marſhal Tallard, 12,000 of their beſt troops being taken priſoners by the Duke of Marlborough.

HOECKELUM, a ſmall town of South Holland, 1½ mile from Aſperen, and the ſame diſtance from Leerdam.

HOF, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Vogtland, on the Saale, belonging to the principality of Bayreuth. The town has 4 churches, a ſuperintendency, an academy, 3 ſuburbs, and conſiderable manufactures of cotton, linen, and very fine paper. The number of houſes in the town is 602, and of inhabitants 4800. At night it is lighted by 102 lamps. The adjacent country contains quarries of excellent marble. It lies 8 miles S. S. W. of Oelſnitz.

HOFF, a ſmall town in the circle of Ollmütz and margravate of Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: the inhabitants carry on a great trade in wool. It lies 8 miles N. of Liebau.

HOFFHEIM, a convent of Upper Heſſe, the vicinity of which yields good Rheniſh wine: 10 miles W. of Frankfurt.

HOF-GIESSMAR, a town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it is a medicinal ſpring: 12 miles N. of Caſſel.

HOHEMAUT, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Meyta. In 1774 it was greatly damaged by fire. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Leitomiſchel.

HOHENBERG, a county in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, on the river Neckar. It is divided into the upper and lower county, and is named after the ruined caſtle of Hohenberg.

HOHENELBE, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Bohemia, where the Elbe, which riſes in the Sileſian lordſhip of Kynaſt, becomes a river. It lies in the circle of Königingratz, belongs to Count Morzin, and has a fine tin-mine. It lies 23 miles N. of Königingratz.

HOHENFRIEDBURG, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, 8 miles S. S. W. of Strigau, belonging to Count Nimtſch. Between this place and Strigau, on the 4th of June 1745,

1745, the Pruſſians gained a deciſive victory over the Auſtrians and Saxons.

HOHENLOHE, a principality in the circle of Franconia, bordering on the maſterſhip of Mergentheim, the biſhopric of Würzburg, the principality of Anſpach, the territories of the Imperial towns of Rothenburg and Swabian Hall, the dutchy of Würtemberg, the electorates of Mentz and of the Palatinate. It derives its name from the caſtle of Hohenlohe, which was the family ſeat of the counts of Hohenlohe, and ſtood cloſe by the village of Hollach, in Anſpach, near Uffenheim.

The principality contains 10 large, 3 ſmall towns, and 12 caſtles. The ſituation of the country is favourable to agriculture and the cultivation of wine, abounding in wood and cattle; fat oxen are annually ſent from hence to Straſburg and Paris, to the value of 500,000 florins. The inhabitants are almoſt all Lutherans, but moſt of the ſovereigns have been Catholics ſince the ſeventeenth century. They are divided into 2 principal lines, namely, Neuenſtein and Waldenburg. That of Neuenſtein is ſubdivided into Langenburg, Ingelfingen, and Kirchberg; who are Calviniſts. The houſe of Waldenburg is divided into the lines of Bartenſtein and Schillingsfurſt, adheres to the Catholic religion, was raiſed to the princely rank, and made a ſtate of the Empire by the Emperor Charles VII. in 1744. The ſame took place with reſpect to Neuenſtein in 1764, but they have not yet been introduced into the college of princes of the Empire, but belong to that of Franconian counts, in which they have the precedence, together with 6 votes. The principality of Hohenlohe pays 162 florins to a Roman month, namely, Neuenſtein 87 florins, Waldenburg 75; towards the expences of the circle 144 florins, the former line 88, and the latter 56; and to a chamber tax Neuenſtein contributes 89 dollars 29½ kr. and Waldenburg 67 dollars 7½ kr.

HOHENSTADT, a lordſhip and ſmall town, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 14 miles E. of Landſkron.

HOHENSTEIN, a county of Thuringia, bounded by Anhalt, Brunſwick, Eichsfeld, and Schwarzenburg, formerly belonging to its own counts, as a fief of Halberſtadt, and when they became extinct it was again annexed to Halberſtadt. It afterwards devolved to the counts of Sayn and Witgenſtein, and after them to the electors of Brandenburg, as princes of Halberſtadt, who incorporated it with the government of that principality, and removed the archives of Hohenſtein to Halberſtadt. The counts of Witgenſtein ſtill retain the title and arms. This county ſuſtained great injury by the ſeven years war.

HOHENSTEIN, an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a mountain, with a diſtrict of 9 villages, in the Harz, in the county of Hohenſtein, 5 miles N. of Nordhauſen. It was ceded to Hannover in 1777 by the counts of Stollberg, to whom it belonged.

HOHENSTEIN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the circle of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, 20 miles E. S. E. of Dreſden. In the year 1724 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by ſpinning and linen-weaving. The Elector keeps a breed of Spaniſh ſheep here.

HOHENTWEIL, a celebrated fortreſs belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg, ſituated near the Lake of Conſtance, and entirely ſurrounded by the Auſtrian territories. It is compoſed of the upper fortreſs, containing an inn and a brewery, the lower fortreſs, and the caſtle, which ſtands on a high rock, and into which no one is admitted without the expreſs permiſſion of the court. It lies 9 miles E. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

HOHENZOLLERN, a princely county of Swabia, between the Danube and the Neckar, ſurrounded by Würtemberg, Fürſtenberg, and the county of Hochberg. It belongs to the princes of Hohenzollern, who are divided into two lines, namely, Hechingen and Sigmaringen. Both of them are of the Catholic religion, and the princes and counts of Hohenzollern are hereditary chamberlains of the Holy Roman Empire, which office is always performed by the eldeſt of the family. Only the reigning ſovereigns of this family have the title of princes. In conſequence of their relationſhip to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, they aſſume the title of burgraves of Nürnberg, and the Elector of Brandenburg bears the title of Hohenzollern, being deſcended from that family. The Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen alone has a vote in the Imperial college of princes. Sigmaringen has a vote at the diets of the circle. Hohenzollern is a perfectly independent principality; the princes of Sigmaringen likewiſe maintain the ſame, with reſpect to themſelves, in oppoſition to Auſtria, which claims the ſupreme juriſdiction over them, and of which Vöringen and Haigerloch are actual fiefs. The quota of Hechingen to a Roman month is 95 florins, and of Haigerloch 57. The contribution of Vöringen and Sigmaringen ſhould be 138 florins, but this is ſuperſeded by the claims of Auſtria. To a chamber tax, Hechingen, Sigmaringen, and Haigerloch, give 43 dollars 25½ kr. apiece. The revenues of each of the reigning princes of both families are ſaid to amount to 30,000 florins (5250*l.* ſterling). Hohenzollern, the family place, is an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, 14 miles S. S. W. of Tübingen.

HOHLFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Wiſend, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 14 miles E. of Bamberg.

HOHNSTEIN, a town containing about 400 houſes, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, ſituated on the Mulda, belonging to the Count of Schönburg. In 1787 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Zwickau.

HOLESCHAU, a lordſhip and ſmall town in the circle of Prerau in Moravia, not far from the river Morau: 9 miles S. S. E. of Prerau.

HOLLAND, a diſtrict, and pretty large town, with

with a caſtle, in Hockerland, in Eaſt Pruſſia: 14 miles S. S. E. of Elbing.

HOLSTEIN, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Lüneburg, the territories of the Imperial cities of Hamburg and Lübeck, and the Elbe; on the weſt, by the Elbe and German Ocean; on the north and eaſt, by Sleſwick and the Baltic Sea. This country, particularly along the German Ocean and the Elbe, is very fertile, and has an excellent breed of cattle. The interior is the worſt part: along the Baltic, between Kiel and Lübeck, it is in general fruitful. In this part moſt of the eſtates of the nobility are ſituated, the peaſants belonging to which are the property of their maſters. Including Pinneberg and Altona, this dutchy contains 14 large and 18 ſmall towns, 3500 ſquare miles, and 310,000 inhabitants, 40,000 of whom live in the towns. For the improvement of trade and navigation, it was reſolved, in 1774, to unite the Baltic Sea and German Ocean, by means of a canal, which, after ſeveral neceſſary preparations, was begun in 1777. It commences $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eaſt of Kiel, and is carried to the Flemhuder Sea, a lake formed by the river Eider, which runs from hence through Rendſburg, and diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean. The river not being perfectly navigable from the lake to Rendſburg, the canal was carried on to that place, in the ſame manner as from Kiel to the lake. From thence the navigation of the Eider was before ſecure, ſo that there is now a free paſſage from the Baltic into the German Ocean. The canal on the ſurface of the water is 100, and the bed 54 feet in breadth; the depth every where is above 10 feet. It has 6 ſluices or locks, 3 between the Baltic and the Flemhuder lake, and 3 from thence to Rendſburg. They are conſtructed ſo that veſſels of 100 feet in length, and 26½ wide, may conveniently paſs through each of them in 8 or 10 minutes; and over the canal are 2 bridges of hewn free-ſtone. This work was completed in the year 1784.

The dutchy of Holſtein is compoſed of Holſtein Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſh, and Wagria, the 3 former of which were formerly called North Albingen, or Saxony beyond the Elbe. The Emperor Charlemagne ſubdued the independent Saxons who inhabited this country, and at the peace with the Daniſh king Hemming in 811, fixed upon the Eider as the boundary between Germany and Denmark. Hereupon the diſtrict ſouth of the Eider was placed under the protection of a margrave, as a mark or frontier diſtrict. In the ſequel it was annexed to the dutchy of Saxony; and one of the Saxon dukes, who was afterwards Emperor, by the title of Lothaire II. gave it as a fief to Adolph I. Count of Schauenburg, in 1106. Upon the deceaſe of the laſt count, Adolph VIII. in 1459, Chriſtian I. of Denmark, the ſon of Adolph's ſiſter Hedwig, by Dietrich Count of Oldenburg, obtained poſſeſſion of Holſtein. Under this ſame Chriſtian I. this county was, in 1474, raiſed to a dutchy by the Emperor Frederic III. and incorporated with Ditmarſh. His ſon John ſucceeding to the crown of Denmark, gave the territories of Sleſwick and Holſtein to his brother Frederic, but an intimate connexion was ſtill preſerved between the two countries. Upon the depoſition of Chriſtian II. John's ſon, Duke Frederic I. mounted the throne, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtian III. who divided Sleſwick and Holſtein between his brothers, John the elder, and Adolph, but ſo as to maintain the former connexion with Denmark. John died without iſſue in 1580. The ſame year his dominions were, by the treaty of Flenſborg, divided between Duke Adolph and Frederic II. King of Denmark, ſon of Chriſtian III.

Frederic II. had a brother, John the younger, who was the founder of the line of Sunderburg. Frederic was ſucceeded in the crown of Denmark by Chriſtian IV. Frederic III. Chriſtian V. Frederic IV. Chriſtian VI. Frederic V. and Chriſtian VII. Duke John of Sunderburg left 4 ſons, the founders of 4 different families, all of which, except thoſe of Auguſtenburg and Beck, are at preſent extinct, and their portions annexed to Denmark. The above-mentioned Duke Adolph was the anceſtor of all the dukes of Holſtein-Gottorp: he left his dominions to his 3 ſons, Frederic II. Philip, and John Adolph, the laſt of whom was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic III. who by the peace of Roſchild, in 1658, acquired the ſovereignty over the dutchy of Sleſwick. His ſon and ſucceſſor Chriſtian Albert, in conſequence of his unfortunate diſſenſions with Chriſtian V. of Denmark, was twice expelled his country, but it was at length reſtored to him by the treaty of Altona in 1689. Under his ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic IV. great miſunderſtandings again aroſe, reſpecting the right of erecting forts; but Frederic being powerfully ſupported by his brother-in-law Charles VII. of Sweden, he was ſecured by the treaty of Travendahl from further encroachment; ſoon after, the Duke was killed at the battle of Cliſſow in 1702. His ſon and ſucceſſor Charles Frederic being a minor, his uncle Duke Chriſtian Auguſtus aſſumed the adminiſtration of Holſtein-Gottorp; but in the wars which commenced about that time, all the territories of the houſe of Gottorp fell into the hands of Denmark, and at the peace of 1720 Duke Charles Frederic ceded his ſhare of Sleſwick to that crown. His ſon Charles Peter Ulric, by Anna the daughter of the Ruſſian Emperor Peter I. was declared grand duke and heir to the throne of Ruſſia by the Empreſs Elizabeth in 1743. In 1745 he married the Princeſs Catharina Alexiewna, Princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, aſſumed the government of Ruſſia in 1762, by the title of Peter III. and died the ſame year, leaving behind him a ſon, the Grand Duke Paul Petrowitſch. His couſin Adolph Frederic, formerly Biſhop of Lübeck, ſon of Duke Frederic Auguſtus, who was a brother of Duke Frederic IV. was appointed ſucceſſor to the throne of Sweden, which he aſcended in 1751, and died in 1771. His ſon Guſtavus III. was aſſaſſinated in 1792, leaving as his

his ſucceſſor, his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus IV. during whoſe minority his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was made regent of the kingdom. The above-mentioned Grand Duke of Ruſſia, Paul Petrowitſch (who ſucceeded to the throne of Ruſſia in 1798), upon coming of age in 1773, ratified the agreement concluded during his minority in 1767, and ceded his ſhare of Holſtein to Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark, in lieu of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, which he at the ſame time gave to the younger branch of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp, deſcended from Chriſtian Auguſtus, brother of Duke Frederic IV.; ſince which time the whole dutchy of Holſtein has been under the government and juriſdiction of the King of Denmark. At the diets of the Empire, the King of Denmark has a ſeat and vote in the college of princes for Holſtein. The vote for Holſtein-Gottorp was in 1773 given to the above-mentioned younger line. Holſtein, according to the matricula of the Empire, is obliged to furniſh 40 horſe and 80 foot. Its contribution to a chamber tax is 378 rix-dollars 63 kr.

Holten, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip in the dutchy of Cleve, 11 miles S. S. E. of Weſel.

Holzapfel, a county in the principality of Naſſau-Siegen. It is compoſed of the former Imperial lordſhip of Eſterau, and diſtrict of Iſſelbach, which John Lewis Prince of Naſſau-Hadamar ſold in 1643, to the celebrated Imperial general, Count Peter of Holzapfel, and in the ſame year the Emperor raiſed it to the rank of a county. It belongs at preſent to the Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg-Hoym, who has a ſeat and vote for it in the college of Weſtphalian counts. Holzapfel, which was before a village, obtained the privileges of a town in 1688, and has a Latin ſchool. It lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Coblentz.

Holzmunden, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Wolfenbüttel, on the Weſer, at the conflux of that river and the Holz. It contains a general ſuperintendency, a large ſchool eſtabliſhed in 1760, a conſiderable library, and manufactures of iron and ſteel. It lies 15 miles S. S. E. of Pyrmont.

Homburg, a town of the principality of Zweybrücken, ſituated on a mountain. It was built in 1682, and had a fortified caſtle, which was demoliſhed in conſequence of the peace of Baden in 1714. The diſtrict belonged jointly to the houſe of Naſſau-Weilburg and Zweybrücken, but Charles Prince of Naſſau-Weilburg exchanged his part for the diſtrict of Alſenz in 1756. It lies 5 miles N. of Zweybrücken.

Homburg, a ſmall town and caſtle of Upper Heſſe, ſituated on the Ohm: it belongs to Heſſe-Darmſtadt, and lies 12 miles N. W. of Marburg.

Homburg, an ancient caſtle on a mountain, with the title of a county, in Brunſwick, part of which belongs, with Calenberg, to the Elector of Hannover, and the remainder to Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel.

Homburg, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of the principality of Homburg, on the Lahn, oppoſite the mountainous and woody tract of land called the Heights, about 8 miles from Frankfurt, and as many from Friedberg. It is the reſidence of the landgraves of Heſſe Homburg, who are Calviniſts. It has a regularly built ſuburb, Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, a commercial academy founded in 1774, and a good glaſs manufactory. In its neighbourhood are 2 villages inhabited by French refugees.

Hooge, a ſmall Daniſh iſland, to the weſt of the iſland of North Strand, off the coaſt of Jütland, on which ſtands a village of the ſame name.

Hoorn, a town of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. At this place the deputies of North Holland aſſemble, and the college of admiralty ſits alternately for 3 months here and at Enkhuyſen. It has a great trade in Dutch butter and cheeſe, and the herring-fiſhery here is conſiderable. At this place many ſhips of war and merchant-veſſels are built. It was ſeveral times in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh in 1799 during their ſtay in North Holland. It lies 16 miles N. N. E. of Amſterdam.

Horasdiowitz, a town, with a Minorite convent, in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Löwenſtein: 16 miles W. of Piſek.

Horb, a ſmall town on the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, which has a good trade in cloth: 13 miles N. W. of Hohenzollern.

Horn, a ſmall town in the county of Lippe, in Weſtphalia: 9 miles N. of Paderborn, and 9 S. E. of Detmold.

Horn, a ſmall town with a caſtle and college, on the rivulet Tiffer, in Lower Auſtria, towards Moravia, in the circle above the Manhardſberg: 8 miles W. of Eggenburg.

Hornbach, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Zweybrücken, on a river of the ſame name.

Hornberg, a town in the Schwarzwald, on the river Guttach, with a caſtle on a mountain, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſituated at the end of the valley of Kinzing: 12 miles N. W. of Rothweil.

Horneburg, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Olſe, which falls into the Ocker near this place, ſituated in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the frontiers of Hildeſheim. Great quantities of hops are cultivated in the neighbourhood of this town. It lies 8 miles S. of Wolfenbüttel.

Horstmar, a diſtrict, caſtle, and pretty large town, ſituated on an eminence in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia. It has a collegiate church, and lies 23 miles N. W. of Münſter.

Horzitz, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingratz, 11 miles N. N. W. of Königingratz.

Hostomitz, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Beraun, ſituated near the river Litawa, 8 miles S. of Beraun.

Houffalize, a town of Luxemburg, on the river Ourth, 10 miles N. W. of Clervaux.

Höxter, a ſmall fortified town on the Weſer, over

over which is a ſtone bridge, in the territory of the Abbey of Corvey. The magiſtrates and inhabitants are Proteſtants, and have 2 churches; there are likewiſe 2 for Catholics, and a college of canons, which the Pope declared to be diſſolved, on account of a diſpute which they had with the Abbot of Corvey, but they placed themſelves under the protection of the Emperor. The commandant and garriſon belong to the Biſhop of Münſter, but the Duke of Brunſwick likewiſe claims the right of patronage, and of keeping a garriſon there. It lies 5 miles N. of Beverungen.

HOYERSWERDA, a ſmall town, caſtle, and ſtate lordſhip, on the Black Elſter, in Upper Luſatia. The inhabitants, who ſubſiſt by agriculture and gardening, are partly Germans and partly Vandals, for which reaſon divine ſervice is performed in both languages. In the year 1759, the Auſtrian General Von Vehla, with part of his army, was taken priſoner here by the Pruſſians. It lies 17 miles N. N. W. of Bautzen.

HOYM, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, ſituated between Quedlinburg and Aſchersleben, in the principality of Anhalt. Hoym was formerly the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Anhalt-Bernburg, before it removed to Schaumburg in Wetteravia. It is likewiſe the family place of the lords, but now the counts of Hoym, who poſſeſs conſiderable eſtates in the Elector of Saxony's dominions. It lies 7 miles E. of Quedlinburg.

HRADISCH, a large royal town of Moravia, on the river Morau, which gives name to one of the circles of that marquiſate. It is a frontier fortreſs towards Hungary, has a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with a Franciſcan convent, and the adjacent country produces good wine. It lies 30 miles S. S. E. of Prague, in lat. 49° 7′ N. long. 15° 5′ E.

HUISSEN, a town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Cleve, on the frontiers of the Netherlands, 7 miles N. of Nimeguen.

HULEIN, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to the Biſhop of Ollmütz: 4 miles E. of Cremſier.

HULST, a town of Flanders, 14 miles W. N. W. of Antwerp. It is ſmall, but well fortified. It was taken by the French in 1747.

HULTSCHIN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau, 14 miles E. of Troppau.

HUNDSFELD, a village of Sileſia in the principality of Oels. It is now better known by the name of Friedrichsfeld, which was given it in 1743 in honour of the King of Pruſſia. It lies 5 miles N. E. of Breſlau.

HUNEFELD, a ſmall ancient town, with a collegiate and pariſh church, in the biſhopric of Fulda, 8 miles N. of Fulda.

HUNGARISCH BRODT, a ſmall town in the circle of Hradiſch in Moravia, near the frontiers of Hungary: 10 miles E. S. E. of Hradiſch.

HUNGEN, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle in Wetteravia, on the river Horlof, 11 miles N. N. E. of Friedberg, belonging to the princely houſe of Solms-Braunfels.

HUNINGUEN, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the diſtrict of Altkirch, ſituated on the Rhine: 2 miles N. of Baſle, and 14 E. of Altkirch.

HUSUM, a large, handſome, trading town, with a fine caſtle, in Sleſwick, oppoſite the iſland of North Strand, which is ſeparated from the diſtrict of Huſum by a ſtrait called the Heyer. It has a great trade in horſes and fat oxen, and of late years manufactures of cotton and leather have been eſtabliſhed, and the Dutch method of bleaching and making linen has been introduced. The oyſters taken at the iſlands near Huſum and Tondern are remarkably good. In the year 1603 this place obtained the privileges of a town from Duke Hans Adolph; before that time it was only a village. It lies 20 miles S. S. W. of Flenſborg.

HUTWYL, a ſmall town of the canton of Bern, in the bailiwick of Trachſelwald, 10 miles N. N. E. of Burgdorf.

HUY, a pleaſant town in the biſhopric of Liege, ſituated in the diſtrict of Condroz, in a valley on the Maas, which here receives the little river Hoioul. The Maas divides it into 2 parts, which are connected by a ſtone bridge. Although the town ſuſtained great injury in former wars, particularly in 1715, when its fortifications were demoliſhed, it ſtill contains many handſome houſes, 15 churches, 17 convents, an abbey, ſeveral chapels and hoſpitals, many paper-mills and iron founderies. The adjacent country yields iron, alum, ſulphur, coal, wine, corn, and fruits. It lies 13 miles E. of Namur.

HYERES, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, near which the united French and Spaniſh fleets were defeated by the Engliſh in 1744.

# I.

IBBENBURGEN

IBBENBURGEN, a ſmall town in the upper county of Lingen, in Weſtphalia, with ſtone-quarries and coal-mines: 7 miles N. of Tecklenburg.

ICHTERSHAUSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, bordering on the county of Gleichen and the territory of Erfurt, belonging to Saxe-Gotha. This diſtrict is united with that of Wachſenburg.

IDSTEIN, a lordſhip of the circle of Upper Rhine in Wetteravia, formerly belonging to a diſtinct line of the houſe of Naſſau, which became extinct in 1721. It now belongs to the Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen. The chief town is likewiſe called

IDSTEIN: it is a ſmall place, with about 1300 inhabitants, a caſtle belonging to the prince, and a well-endowed academy. In the year 1779 a ſeminary for ſchoolmaſters was inſtituted here, upon which, and the improvement of the country ſchools, Charles William Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen ſpent 30,000 florins (upwards of 5000*l.* ſterling). It lies 13 miles N. of Mentz.

IGLAU, a well-built fortified town, on the river Igla, in the margravate of Moravia, in the circle of the ſame name, with good cloth manufactures: 10 miles S. of Deutſch-Brod.

ILANS, the capital of the Grey League, in the Griſons, ſituated on the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Chur.

ILM, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Thuringia, belonging to the princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, as a fief of the ſenior of the houſe of Gotha. It lies 14 miles S. of Erfurt.

ILMENAU, a diſtrict and town, with a caſtle, ſituated on the Ilm, in Henneberg, on the ſouthern borders of Thuringia, ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It has frequently ſuffered by fire, but ſtill contains 400 houſes. Near it is a ſpring of mineral water, likewiſe a copper and ſilver mine, which having been neglected for ſome time, was opened anew in 1784. It lies 17 miles E. S. E. of Schmalkald.

ILZHOFEN, a diſtrict and ſmall open town in the territory of the free Imperial city of Swabian Hall, on the high road from Creilſheim.

IMMENHAUSEN, a village of Lower Heſſe, in whoſe neighbourhood are iron-mines, 8 miles N. of Caſſel.

INGELFINGEN, a ſmall town on the river Kocher in Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, a particular branch of which bears the name and reſides here. Some years ago a new town was built near it, where many foreign artiſans and handicraftſmen have ſince ſettled. It lies 6 miles S. of Crautheim.

INSPRUCK

INGOLSTADT, a handſome fortified town on the Danube in the electorate of Bavaria, 35 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon. The rivulet which runs through the midſt of it is called the Schutter. In the upper pariſh-church are ſhown a valuable image of the Virgin Mary, an archangel Michael, and a golden cup embelliſhed with a great quantity of pearls and precious ſtones, which Duke Lewis brought with him out of France. The academy, the upper ſchool called Collegium Georgianum, that denominated Albertinum (which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits), with its magnificent hall and library, are worthy of obſervation. The Biſhop of Eichſtatt is always chancellor of the univerſity, founded in 1472, and improved in 1746 and 1774. This town has a privilege, by virtue of which all veſſels going by this place up the Danube are obliged to bring to and offer their goods for ſale here. It lies in lat. 48° 42′ N. long. 9° 2′ E.

INGROWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, 11 miles N. E. of Saaz.

INGWEILLER, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, in the diſtrict of Weiſſemburg, ſituated on the Motter, 21 miles N. N. W. of Straſburg.

INN, a river which riſes in the Griſons, runs through Bavaria and Tirol, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube at Paſſau. At its junction with that river the Inn is 110 paces broader than the Danube.

INOWROCLAW, a town of the Netz diſtrict in the circle of the ſame name, which in 1773 was ceded by Poland to the King of Pruſſia. The greater part of the waywodſhip of Inowroclaw was at the ſame time ſeparated from Poland.

INSPRUCK, the capital of Tirol, on the river Inn, with a handſome bridge over that river. It is divided into the old and new town, containing 574 houſes, upwards of 10,000 inhabitants, having conſiderable ſuburbs, and many fine churches and convents. In the Franciſcan church, among other things worth ſeeing, is the ſilver chapel, wherein is the tomb of the Archduke Ferdinand and his conſort Philippina. In the caſtle, the hall, the gallery with a great number of paintings, the treaſury, the library, and armory, deſerve notice. The room in which the Emperor Francis I. expired, in 1765, has been converted into a chapel, and at the ſame time a royal ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction was inſtituted, compoſed of an abbeſs, deaconeſs, ſub-deaconeſs, and 10 canoneſſes. Inſpruck is the ſeat of the governor and colleges of government of Tirol. The other remarkable places are, the town or council-houſe, the opera-houſe,

the great riding-ſchool, the fortifications, the menagerie, and the garden belonging to it. The Emperor Leopold I. founded an univerſity here in 1672, to which the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa, in 1745, gave the Ambroſian library, and augmented it with a great number of books from Vienna. In the year 1782 this univerſity was changed to a lyceum. The principal manufactures of Inſpruck are thoſe of gloves, ſilk and worſted ſtuffs, and all kinds of glaſs wares. It lies in lat. 47° 17′ N. long. 9° 7′ E.

INTERLACKEN, a convent and bailiwick of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz: 12 miles S. E. of Thun.

IPHOFEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict near the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, in Franconia, having a court of juſtice belonging to Würzburg: it lies 13 miles E. of Würzburg.

IPRES, a well-built fortified town of Flanders, on the river Iperlee, which by means of the canal of Böſingen, and the ſo called New Cut, greatly expedites the conveyance of goods by water to Nieuport, Oſtend, and Brüges. From 1678 till 1713 it was in the hands of the French. By the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the Houſe of Auſtria, and in 1715 a garriſon was placed in it as a barrier town by the Dutch. In 1744 it was taken by the French, who, after partly demoliſhing the fortifications, reſtored it to the empreſs queen at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1792 it ſurrendered to the French; was retaken by the Auſtrians the ſame year; but in 1794 again fell into the hands of the French. Ipres has for ages been celebrated for its woollen manufactures, and the cloths made here are a principal article of the trade of the inhabitants. Cornelius Janſenius, from whom are ſprung the Janſeniſts, was biſhop of this place in 1658. The churches contain many paintings worthy of notice. It lies 15 miles W. of Courtray, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 32′ E.

IPS, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name, in the quarter above the foreſt of Vienna, 20 miles W. of St. Poelten.

ISCHIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, not far from the city of Naples, belonging to the King of Naples. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants, and abounds in minerals, wine, and ſulphur.

ISCHIA, a fortified town and citadel on a ſpot connected only by a narrow neck of land with the iſland of Iſchia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, yields good wine, has warm baths, and mines of gold and alum.

ISEO, LAGO D'ISEO, a lake on the frontiers of Breſcia and Bergamo, in the territory of Venice, on the ſhore of which ſtands the little town of Iſea. The river Oglio runs through it.

ISERLOHN, a well-built, populous, trading town, in the county of Mark, on the ſmall river Baar. The number of houſes, excluſive of the public buildings, is 668, and of the inhabitants 4300, amongſt whom are 3 Jewiſh families. In this town are between 50 and 60 great commercial houſes. The Lutheran is the eſtabliſhed religion, but Catholics and Calviniſts are alſo tolerated. Their manufactures conſiſt chiefly in a variety of articles of iron and braſs, and likewiſe of velvets, ſilks, and woollen ſtuffs. It lies 7 miles E. of Hagen, in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 5° 22′ E.

ISERNIA, a ſmall town of Naples in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

ISOLA, a ſmall town on a rocky iſland, which is connected with the continent by means of a bridge between Cabo d'Iſtria and Pirano in Iſtria, belonging to the Venetian territories.

ISOLA, a ſmall town of Naples in Calabria Oltra: it is the ſee of a biſhop.

ISOLE DI TREMITI, 3 iſlands in the Adriatic Sea, oppoſite the province of Capitanata in Naples, to which they belong. The principal of them, called St. Nicolo or Tremiti, has a Benedictine convent and a caſtle; on St. Donino there is likewiſe a convent, and Caprara is uninhabited. The Benedictine order has the right of keeping 25 ſoldiers on the iſlands of Tremiti for the protection of their convents.

ISSELBURG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated on the Old Iſſel, on the frontiers of Münſter: 14 miles E. of Emmerick.

ISTRIA, a diſtrict of Italy which forms a peninſula extending into the Gulf of Venice. It is bounded on the north by Carniola and Friul. The air of the country is unhealthy, but it is fertile in wine, oil, paſturage, and wood fit for ſhip-building. The inhabitants of the towns are of Italian origin, but the country people are deſcendants from the Sclavonians, and ſpeak a very rude language. Both the men and women of the level part of the country are very ſtout, and inured to the moſt laborious employments. Two thirds of this country formerly belonged to Venice, and the remainder to Auſtria; but by the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797 the Venetian part was ceded by France to the Emperor Francis II. who now poſſeſſes the whole of it.

ITALY. See the Introduction, p. 109.

IVOIX AU CARIGNAN, a ſmall town of Luxemburg, on the river Chiers. This place was given to Eugene Maurice, Count of Soiſſons, by Lewis XIV. with the title of the principality of Carignan. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Sedan.

IVREA, a town of Piedmont, and capital of the county of Canaveſe, on the river Doria, having a fort called Caſtiglio, and likewiſe a citadel and caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Turin. It lies 22 miles N. of Turin.

IZEHOE, a tolerable, thriving town in the dutchy of Holſtein, on the Stör, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It is divided into the old and new town, and contains upwards of 2500 inhabitants. In the principal church of St. Lawrence are to be ſeen many monuments of princes and counts; and there

there is alſo a Lutheran convent for nuns of noble extraction, at the head of which is an abbeſs: the nuns, 19 in number, live ſcattered in the town in their own houſes or in lodgings. The abbeſs is the firſt in rank of the nobility of Holſtein. A duty is exacted here from all ſhips coming from the Elbe, and from Willſter up the Stör. In the year 1738 King Chriſtian VI. eſtabliſhed a college for trade here. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Glückſtadt.

# J.

JABLONKAU, an open town in the principality of Teſchen, ſituated on the river Elſa, between high mountains. About a mile from hence towards Hungary is a defile, defended by the fort of Jablonkau, erected in 1753. It lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Teſchen.

JACOBSHAGEN, a ſmall town in Farther Pomerania, 14 miles E. of Stargard, on the borders of the New Mark of Brandenburg, belonging, together with the diſtrict of Satzig, to the King of Pruſſia.

JAGERNDORF, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Moravia. It was formerly a part of the principality of Troppau, and afterwards became a ſeparate principality, having its own princes out of the ducal houſe of Teſchen. The laſt of them, George Frederic, in 1595 ceded his dominions to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg; but as George Margrave of Brandenburg took the part of the Elector Palatine Frederic V. in the thirty years war, he was put to the ban by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and in 1623 Jägerndorf was taken from him and given to Prince Charles of Lichtenſtein. Frederic William Elector of Brandenburg, laying claim to Jägerndorf in 1686, was pacified by the ceſſion of the circle of Schwibus in Lower Sileſia; but Frederic II. King of Pruſſia and Elector of Brandenburg renewed his claims, entered Sileſia with a powerful army, and the glorious ſucceſs which attended the Pruſſian arms not only ſecured the half of this principality, but likewiſe the greater part of Sileſia, to the dominions of Pruſſia by the peace of Breſlaw. Its chief town is

JAGERNDORF, which is ſituated on the river Oppa in the Auſtrian part, and contains a fine caſtle. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Troppau.

JAMNITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, 9 miles S. S. E. of Budweis.

JANOWICE, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Gneſen, in Poland.

JANOWITZ, a ſmall town on the river Bradawke, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, belonging to the counts of Kolowrat: 7 miles S. W. of Klattau.

JARMEN, a town of Upper Saxony in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Sweden, 3 miles S. W. of Gutzko.

JAROMIRS, a town of Bohemia on the Elbe, in the circle of Königingrätz, 8 miles N. of Königingrätz.

JAROSZYN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 14 miles W. N. W. of Kaliſh.

JASMUND, a promontory of the iſland of Rügen, off which, in 1715, a ſmart action took place between the Daniſh and Swediſh fleets, whereby the ſhips on both ſides were greatly damaged.

JAUER, a principality of Lower Sileſia, bounded on the eaſt by the principalities of Glogau, Liegnitz, and Schweidnitz; on the weſt, by Bohemia and Luſatia. Since 1742 it has belonged to the King of Pruſſia, and is under the government of Breſlaw. The capital is likewiſe called

JAUER, and lies in a delightful country on the rivulet of Jauer, which ſometimes runs with a very rapid current after rain or thaw. The inhabitants have a great trade. Before the town is a wooden church for the Lutherans, which was granted them at the peace of Münſter, and in 1709 they likewiſe obtained leave to erect a Latin ſchool. But the pariſh church belongs to the Catholics, who have another ſmaller one and a Franciſcan convent. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Liegnitz, in lat. 51° 2′ N. long. 13° 58′ E.

JAXTBERG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, on the river Jagſt, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 10 miles S. of Mergentheim.

JENA, a diſtrict and town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, in Thuringia. The town contains a caſtle, formerly the reſidence of a line of the family of Saxe-Weimar, likewiſe a celebrated univerſity founded by the Elector John Frederic in 1548; and which, together with the court of juſtice, belongs jointly to all the princes of the line of Erneſt. The univerſity, library, and cabinet of natural curioſities, are particularly worthy of notice. To the univerſity belong the diſtricts of Appolda and Remda. The Latin and German ſocieties are celebrated for their writings. The town is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, and has a good Latin ſchool. In the year 1784 it contained 4367 inhabitants, excluſive of the ſtudents, fellows, and men and women ſervants. At the commencement of the above year an inundation of the Saale did conſiderable damage to the town. It lies 9 miles S. S. E. of Weimar, in lat. 50° 55′ N. long. 9° 9′ E.

JESI, a pretty good town, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the marquiſate of Ancona, on the river Fiumeſino. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Ancona.

JESSLIN, a ſmall town on the Black Elſter, in the electorate of Saxony, with a ſuperintendency. In the year 1729 great part of it was conſumed by fire. Good beer is brewed at this place, and ſome

wine produced in its neighbourhood. It lies 11 miles S. E. of Wittenberg.

JESSNITZ, a ſmall town on the Mulda, belonging to Anhalt-Deſſau. It is an open place, has 2 ſuburbs, and contains a great number of Jews: 10 miles S. of Deſſau.

JEVER, a diſtrict ſituated between Eaſt Frieſland and Oldenburg, on the North Sea, being 20 miles long and 15 broad. It is divided into 3 parts, Oſtringen, Rüſtringen, and Wangerland, to which likewiſe belongs the iſland of Wangeroge. It was formerly annexed to the county of Oldenburg, but the laſt count, Anthony Günther, who died in 1667, left the town and diſtrict of Jever, by his will, to his ſiſter's ſon, John Prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt; and that houſe, after ſome contention, and the payment of 100,000 rix-dollars to Denmark, which power had laid claim to it, obtained peaceable poſſeſſion of this lordſhip in 1689.

JEVER, the only town in the above diſtrict, is not large, but is defended by ditches and ramparts. The colleges of government have their ſeat in this town; but appeals lie from them to Zerbſt. It is ſituated in that part of Jever called Oſtringen, and comprehends 2 bailiwicks.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a free mine-town, in the circle of Saaz, of the diviſion of Elnbogen, in Bohemia, ſituated in a valley, on the frontiers of Erzgebirge, 15 miles S. of Annaberg. Moſt of the houſes are of wood, and the principal ſupport of the inhabitants ariſes from the mines, and the manufacture of laces. There were formerly ſilver-mines in its neighbourhood.

JOHANNGEORGENSTADT, a pretty populous mine-town, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. Its name is derived from the Elector of Saxony John George I. who built it in 1654 for the Proteſtant Bohemian refugees. It contains 374 houſes and a mine-office. The ſupreme juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtracy. Moſt of the inhabitants are miners. Beſides the mines, which are their principal ſupport, and which yield ſilver, tin, lead, iron, quickſilver, ſulphur, vitriol, and arſenic, the women carry on a conſiderable manufacture of laces. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Annaberg.

JOHANSBERG, a fine caſtle in the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlaw: 18 miles E. of Glatz.

JOINVILLE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne, on the river Marne: 15 miles S. E. of St. Dizier, and 21 N. of Chaumont en Baſſigny.

JÖRKAU, a ſmall town of the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, where a wholeſome kind of beer is brewed, great quantities of which are ſent to diſtant provinces. On a mountain above the town is the magnificent caſtle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It lies 5 miles N. of Commotau.

JUDENBURG, the capital of Upper Stiria on the Mur, containing 140 houſes, a pariſh-church, and a Franciſcan convent, which has likewiſe a church belonging to it. This place lies 38 miles W. of Grätz.

JUDOIGNE, a ſmall town of Brabant, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on the little river Gete. In the neighbourhood of this place, in 1706, the allies obtained a ſignal victory over the French. It lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Tirlemont.

JULIERS, JULICH, a dutchy in the circle of Weſtphalia, between Triers, Cologne, Liege, Gelderland, and Limburg, belonging to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics; but in ſome places there are Calviniſts and Lutherans, who are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion. It had formerly its own dukes, to whom belonged alſo the neighbouring dutchies of Cleve and Berg, and ſome other diſtricts, whoſe family became extinct in 1609. Hereupon commenced the well-known diſpute concerning the ſucceſſion to Jüliers, the principal candidates for which were, the houſe of Saxony, both of the line of Albert and Erneſt, the Elector of Brandenburg, and the Count Palatine of Neuburg: the two latter, after obtaining poſſeſſion of it, took up arms againſt each other. Brandenburg was ſupported by the Dutch, and the Count Palatine of Neuburg by Spain. At length they concluded to divide theſe territories in ſuch a manner that the former ſhould retain the dutchy of Cleves and counties of Mark and Ravenſberg, and the latter the dutchies of Jüliers and Berg. The capital is likewiſe called

JULIERS, and is ſituated on the Rur. It is fortified, has a good citadel, a large collegiate church, a Carthuſian convent; and out of the town are a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church. It lies 13 miles N. E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in lat. 50° 55′ N. long. 3° 59′ E.

JULIUSBURG, a caſtle and diſtrict in the principality of Oels, in Sileſia, which was formerly a village, called New Dreſke; but in 1673 it was raiſed to the rank of a town, and, in honour of the prince, was called Juliuſburg; at the ſame time a palace was erected for him. It contains a Lutheran church and ſchool, and lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Breſlaw.

JUNG-BUNZLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the river Iſer. Old Bunzlau, another place in this circle, was formerly a town, but owing to the wars and diſturbances in the fifteenth and ſixteenth centuries, it dwindled away to a village.

JURA, a great ridge of mountains extending from the Rhine, near Baſel, to the Rhone, ſeparating Switzerland from France.

JUTERBOCK, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, belonging to the principality of Querfurt, on the Angerbach, with 2 ſuburbs and a ſuperintendency. Before it was annexed to Saxony, together with Querfurt, it belonged to the circle of Luckenwald, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on which it borders. It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of the houſe

houſe of Saxe-Weiſſenburg till 1746, when it was again annexed to the electorate. In the year 1644 the Swediſh general Torſtenſon defeated the Imperialiſts under Count Gallas at this place. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Wittenberg.

JUTLAND, a peninſula bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Holſtein, but every where elſe by the Baltic Sea and German Ocean. It is properly compoſed of North and South Jütland, the latter of which is the ſame as the dutchy of Sleſwick. North Jütland alone, at preſent, has the name of Jütland, belongs to Denmark, and is divided into 4 dioceſes, viz. Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhus, and Rypen. The breed of cattle is very good; 80,000 lean oxen are yearly ſent out of the country, beſides great quantities of ſalt beef, which are exported to France, Holland, Hamburg, and even to the Weſt India iſlands. An attempt was made to cultivate the heaths and drained moraſſes by means of coloniſts from Heſſe and the Palatinate, 300 families of whom emigrated to this country between 1759 and 1761, but it did not ſucceed: in 1763, 150 families returned to their native country, and two years after 90 more went to Aſtracan.

JUTROSZYN, a town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland, on the frontiers of Sileſia, whither a great number of Lutherans emigrated out of Sileſia, at the time of the religious perſecution in 1631.

# K.

KAISERBERG, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Colmar, 6 miles N.W. of Colmar.

KAISERSECHE, a ſmall town of the archbiſhopric of Triers, in the diſtrict of Meyen, 12 miles N. N.W of Beilſtein.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a town on a ſmall lake, formed by the river Lutter, or Lauter, in the diſtrict of Lauter, in the Lower Palatinate. It had an economical ſociety and a ſchool founded in 1774, but in 1784 they were removed to Heidelberg, and incorporated with the univerſity of that place.—This town was taken in 1793 by the French, who, the year following, were ſurpriſed in their intrenchments near it, by the Auſtrians, and defeated, with conſiderable loſs. It lies 19 miles N. E. of Zweybrücken, in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 5° 25′ E.

KAISERSTUHL, a ſmall town, inhabited by Calviniſts, ſituated on the Rhine, in the county of Baden, in Switzerland. It is under the protection of the above county, and belongs to the Biſhop of Conſtance, who has a caſtle there. It lies 6 miles W. of Egliſau.

KAISERSWERTH, a ſmall town on the Rhine, which, as early as the commencement of the fourteenth century, was mortaged by the Emperor to Jüliers, by whom it was again mortgaged to the Palatinate and Cleves, and in 1425 it was ſold by Gerard Count of Mark, a brother of Adolph of Cleve, to the archbiſhopric of Cologne. In 1596 the Elector Palatine, as ſovereign of Jüliers, claimed the right of redemption, whereupon a ſuit commenced in the chamber of juſtice, which in 1762 was decided in favour of the Palatinate. Repeated but fruitleſs remonſtrances were made by the archbiſhop. The Elector Palatine, in the council-houſe of Cologne, paid the redemption-money, which amounted to 266,809 florins, and in 1768 was put in poſſeſſion of the town, with its tolls and appurtenances, by a body of Pruſſian troops appointed for that purpoſe. Kaiſerſwerth was formerly a fortified place, but in 1702, when the French garriſon placed in it by the Elector of Cologne was beſieged there, the fortifications were greatly damaged, and afterwards entirely demoliſhed. It lies 7 miles N.W. of Düſſeldorf.

KALA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Saale, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha. The caſtle ſtanding on a high mountain, near the town, together with the diſtrict, is called Leuchtenburg. It lies 6 miles s. of Jena.

KALAU, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 16 miles W. of Cotbus, belonging to the Elector of Saxony.

KALBE, a ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Milde, in a ſwampy country, which, ſince 1384, has belonged to the lords of Alventſleben: 12 miles W. N.W. of Stendal.

KALDENHART, a ſmall town, on a hill, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 15 miles s. of Lippſtadt.

KALENBERG, a ſmall town in the county of Warburg and biſhopric of Paderborn, 3 miles s. of Warburg.

KALISZA, a waywodſhip of Great Poland, with its capital of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Proſna, in the midſt of moraſſes. Between this town and Petrikow the Swedes defeated the united Poliſh, Saxon, and Ruſſian army, in October 1706.

KAMENITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Golz: 11 miles s. s.W. of Pilgram.

KAMIEN, a ſmall town on the Viſtula, in the diſtrict of Warſaw, in Poland.

KAMIENSKI,

KAMIENSKI, a town of Great Poland, in the diſtrict of Petrikau and waywodſhip of Siradia.

KAMIONNA, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip and diſtrict of Poſen, in Poland.

KARLSHAFEN. See SIBURG.

KARLSTADT, a diſtrict and town on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, with a village on the other ſide of the Mayn, together with a decayed caſtle, called Carlburg, which was a celebrated place as early as the time of the ſucceſſors of Charlemagne: 13 miles N. of Würzburg.

KATSCHER, a ſmall town of Sileſia, 10 miles W. of Ratibor, ſubject to Pruſſia. This town, and the diſtrict of the ſame name, belong to the Biſhop of Breſlau.

KAUFBEUREN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated on the river Wertach, between the biſhopric of Augſburg and the abbies of Kempten and Irſee. The citizens are partly Lutherans and partly Catholics: 8 of the magiſtrates are of the former, and 4 of the latter religion. In the year 1782 it contained 5400 inhabitants. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-ſecond place on the bench of cities, and at the circular diets the ſeventeenth. Its contribution to a Roman month is 53½ florins, and to a chamber tax 44 dollars 65 kr. It lies 30 miles S. S.W. of Augſburg, in lat. 47° 52′ N. long. 8° 13′ E.

KAUNITZ, a ſmall town and caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain, on the Iglawa, in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, the family place of the princes and counts of that name: 11 miles S.W. of Brünn.

KAURZIM, an ancient royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of the ſame name: 26 miles E. of Prague.

KAWERNIK, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the circular diſtrict of Lautenburg, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles S. E. of Biſchofswerder.

KAZIMIERZ, an open town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland, where the unfortunate General Patkul was impaled alive, and quartered, by order of Charles XII. of Sweden.

KAZIMIERZ, a ſmall town, ſituated on a hill, with an ancient caſtle, in the waywodſhip of Lublin, in Little Poland, upon the Old and New Viſtula; thoſe rivers here form an iſland, upon which are the Jews town, and the town of Caſimir. They again unite not far from hence.

KELBRA, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, comprehending 8 villages, ſituated near the river Helm; half of which belongs to the Prince of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt, and half to the Count of Stolberg, as a fief of the electorate of Saxony. This diſtrict yields a kind of red and white marble, which is capable of being very highly poliſhed. It lies 10 miles S. of Stolberg.

KELLHEIM, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Lower Bavaria, ſituated at the conflux of the Altmühl and Danube. It is a handſome place, containing a Franciſcan convent, an hoſpital, a conſiderable brewery belonging to the elector, and has extenſive magazines of ſalt. It lies 10 miles S. S. W. of Ratiſbon.

KEMBERG, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, whoſe inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by the cultivation of hops: 7 miles S. of Wittenberg.

KEMNAT, a ſmall handſome town of the Upper Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Amberg: 12 miles E. of Bayreuth.

KEMPEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the electorate of Cologne, on the frontiers of Jüliers and Gelderland. The town contains a caſtle, an academy, 3 convents, and likewiſe manufactures of linen. Agriculture and the breeding of cattle is carried on here with better ſucceſs than any where elſe in the archbiſhopric. Kempen is remarkable for being the birth-place of Thomas à Kempis. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Venlo.

KEMPTEN, a princely abbey of the Benedictine order, ſituated in the free Imperial town of Kempten. The abbot is a ſtate of the Empire, archmarſhal to the Empreſs, and is immediately under the Pope. He reſides in the convent of St. Hildegard, near the city of Kempten. His juriſdiction does not extend over the latter, but only the ſmall diſtrict of Buchenberg belongs to him. His contribution to a Roman month is 152 florins, and to a chamber tax 182 dollars 56 kr. The chapter is compoſed of 20 canons of noble extraction.

KEMPTEN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, in Algau, ſituated on the Iler. It has a fine pariſh-church and a Latin ſchool, with a bridge over the Iler, which, about 2 miles from the town, becomes navigable, for which reaſon it is a great depoſit for Italian and Dutch goods. It has alſo a great trade in linen. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and in 1782 their number was 3654. At the diets of the Empire, Kempten has the twentieth place on the Swabian bench of cities, and at the circular diets the ſixteenth. Its quota to a Roman month is 52 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 40 dollars 54 kr. It lies 15 miles S.W. of Kaufbeuren, in lat. 47° 44′ N. long. 7° 56′ E.

KENZINGEN, a ſmall town in the Briſgau, on the river Elz, belonging to the archducal Houſe of Auſtria: 12 miles N. N.W. of Schlettſtatt.

KERPEN, a conſiderable village in the dutchy of Jüliers, on the Erft, with a collegiate church. The lordſhip of which it is the principal place, together with that of Lommerſheim, after a variety of changes, was given, in 1711, by the Emperor Charles VI. as Duke of Brabant, to the Elector Palatine, and by him to John Frederic Count of Schöſberg, at whoſe requeſt it was raiſed to the rank of an Imperial county in 1712, by the above emperor. It gives the count a ſeat and vote at the circular diets of Weſtphalia. Its contribution to the quota of the circle is 12 florins. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Jüliers.

KERVENDONK, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Cleve, 7 miles N. of Geldres.

KIEL, a conſiderable town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Baltic. Till 1779 it was the capital of the German dominions of the family of Holſtein-Gottorp, which were exchanged with Denmark

for Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt. The caſtle ſtands in a very pleaſant ſituation ; in the tower of it is an obſervatory, and its gardens and walks are exquiſitely beautiful. In the circumference of the caſtle ſtands likewiſe the newly-erected building for the academy, founded here in 1665, by Chriſtian Albert Duke of Holſtein. It contains, among other things, a very large and a ſmall auditory, a library, a well-directed anatomical theatre, and a capacious riding-houſe. This town derives great advantage from a meeting of the nobility, merchants, and other opulent perſons of Sleſwick and Holſtein, who aſſemble here annually to place out, lend, and redemand their money; on which occaſion likewiſe a great annual fair is held here. The number of houſes in Kiel amounts to 800, and that of the inhabitants exceeds 7000. Amongſt them is a ſmall congregation of the Greek religion, who have their own miniſter, and ſince 1773 have been under the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Copenhagen, in ſpiritual matters. Kiel lies 15 miles E. of Rendſburg, in lat. 54° 21′ N. long. 7° 51′ E.

KIELERFÖRD, a bay formed by the Baltic Sea, near the town of Kiel.

KIENSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Schlettſtatt.

KINDELBRUCK, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the Wipper, in the diſtrict of Weiſſenſee, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 10 miles N.W. of Cölleda.

KINTZINGEN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the Mayn, 8 miles E. S. E. of Würzburg.

KIRBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the county of Dietz, belonging jointly to the princes of Naſſau-Dietz and Naſſau-Uſingen: 18 miles N. of Mentz.

KIRCHBERG, a ſmall town, the reſidence of the younger line of Hohenlohe, with a fine caſtle on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Jaxt, in Franconia, on the frontiers of Swabia. It contains a collection of paintings and copper-plates, a cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities and of Roman antiquities. The town has only one gate, on account of its ſituation, but there is a way from the caſtle over a handſome ſtone bridge. It lies 12 miles S. S.W. of Rothenburg.

KIRCHBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle belonging to the margravate of Baden, in the farther county of Sponheim: 6 miles W. S.W. of Simmern.

KIRCHHAYN, a ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, on the river Wohra, belonging to Caſſel, 6 miles E. of Marburg.

KIRCHHAYN, a thriving town of Lower Luſatia, on the river Bober, belonging to the lordſhip of Dobriluk.

KIRCHHEIM BELOW TECK, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia, ſituated on the river Lauter, below the ancient caſtle of Teck, from which it is ſurnamed, and is thereby diſtinguiſhed from another ſmall town, likewiſe called Kirchheim, ſituated on the Neckar, near Heilbron, in Würtemburg.

KIRCHHEIM, a lordſhip between the diſtricts of Alzey and Lautern, in the Palatinate and the counties of Leiningen and Falkenſtein. It is part of the territories of the princes of Naſſau-Weilburg. Its chief town,

KIRCHHEIM POLAND, is a ſmall place, with a caſtle, and is named after the ancient caſtle of Poland, or Boland, which formerly ſtood near it. It lies 15 miles W. of Worms.

KIRDORF, a village of Upper Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Alsfeld, belonging to Darmſtadt: 14 miles E. S. E. of Marburg.

KIRN, a town on the Nahe, in the diſtrict of Kyrburg, in the circle of Upper Rhine. In the church of this town both Catholics and Lutherans perform divine ſervice. The caſtle of Kyrburg, ſituated on a mountain near it, was deſtroyed by the French in 1734. The town is a fief of the Palatinate, one fourth of which belongs to the princely houſe of Salm-Salm, and three fourths to the houſe of Salm-Kyrburg, which likewiſe poſſeſſes the greater part of the diſtrict. It lies 16 miles W. of Kreutznach.

KIRWEILER, a town of the biſhopric of Spire, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 12 miles W. of Spire, and 8 N. of Landau.

KISSINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the Franconian Saale, 10 miles N. N.W. of Schweinfurt, containing baths of mineral water and ſalt ſprings. Near it is the decayed caſtle of Bodenleube.

KITZBUHL, a ſmall town of Tirol, on the river Groſſen-Aachen, in a lordſhip of the ſame name, in the Innthal, belonging to one of the counts Lamberg. It lies 11 miles S. E. of Kuffſtein.

KLADRAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, remarkable for the interview between the Emperor Charles VI. and Frederic William of Pruſſia, in 1723: 20 miles W. of Pilſen.

KLATTAU, a town on the ſmall river Walta, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia: 15 miles S. E. of Teinitz.

KLECZOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 12 miles W. N. W. of Gneſna.

KLEINENBURG, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 8 miles N.W. of Warburg.

KLEKJ, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

KLETTGOW, a ſmall princely landgravate of Swabia, on the Schwarzwald, which extends from Schaffhauſen, along the Rhine, towards Waldſhut, and belongs to the princes of Schwarzenberg. Notwithſtanding repeated ſolicitations, that family has not yet been able to obtain a ſeat and vote for it in the college of princes at the diet of Ratiſbon, but it has a place in the Swabian college of counts. The matricular contingent of this landgravate is 2 horſe and 9 foot, or 60 florins; and towards the maintenance of the Imperial chamber it gives 37 dollars 79 kr. each term.

KLINGNAU, a ſmall town on the river Aar, in the county of Baden, belonging to Switzerland. The Biſhop of Conſtance keeps a bailiff at this place. It lies 17 miles N. N.W. of Zürich.

KLODAWA, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Lencziez, 12 miles N.W. of Lencziez.

KLOSTERNEUBURG, a town and convent of regular canons of St. Auguſtine, 7 miles N. of Vienna, on the Danube. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and has a yard for ſhip-building. The convent is a large ancient ſtructure, remarkable for nothing but its delightful ſituation. But that called the New Building is ſo much the more magnificent. It is likewiſe called the foundation of St. Leopold, and in 1784 contained 37 perſons. The treaſures and relics belonging to this convent are well worth ſeeing, eſpecially the archducal crown made in 1516.

KNIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, 10 miles S. S. E. of Beraun.

KNIPHAUSEN, a caſtle and lordſhip on the frontiers of Eaſt Frieſland. It belonged to Anthony the natural ſon of Anthony Günther, the laſt count of Oldenburg, who died in 1667, whoſe ſon bore the title of Count of Altenburg. It lies 8 miles E. S. E. of Jever.

KNITTELFELD, a ſmall well-built town of Upper Stiria, on the Muer, 10 miles N. E. of Judenburg.

KNITTLINGEN, a ſmall town of Würtemberg, 15 miles N. E. of Durlach.

KNOCQUE, a fort in Flanders, at the conflux of the Yperle and Iſer, 5 miles S. S. W. of Dixmuyde, was one of the Dutch barrier places ſince 1715.

KÖBEN, a ſmall town and caſtle of Sileſia, on the Oder, in the principality of Glogau, belonging to Count Noſtitz. Near this place is a ferry over the Oder. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Glogau.

KOBIELIN, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, 28 miles W. of Kaliſh.

KOCHEIM, a ſmall town, with a caſtle and Capuchin convent, ſituated on the Moſel, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, in a diſtrict which yields excellent wine. In the year 1689 it was deſtroyed by the French, but afterwards rebuilt in a much handſomer manner. It lies 5 miles N. of Beilſtein.

KOCHSTADT, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt, on the Goldbeck, near Hackelwalde, belonging to the diſtrict of Grüningen: 15 miles W. of Halberſtadt.

KOGETIN, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 10 miles S. E. of Proſtnitz.

KOLIN, a well-built royal town, with about 700 houſes, in the circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia, with a caſtle. Not far from hence, between the caſtle of Chotzemietz and the village of Planian, which is 10 miles diſtant from Kolin, the celebrated battle was fought, in 1757, between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, in which the former were victorious. It lies 7 miles E. of Kaurzim.

KOLNO, a ſmall town on the river Pyſch, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland.

KONARG, a town of Poland, in the diſtrict of Wark, and waywodſhip of Maſovia.

KÖNIGINGRATZ, a large ancient royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, which is joined by the Chrudinſka juſt below it. It is a handſome fortified town, and, including the ſuburbs, pretty extenſive. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Prague, who has the title of a prince of the Empire, although he has neither ſeat nor vote at the diet. In 1762 a body of Pruſſian troops entered this place, burned the Imperial magazines, and laid the greater part of the town in aſhes. Lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 13° 22′ E.

KÖNIGINGRATZ, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, bordering on Moravia and Sileſia. It now forms 2 circles, Königingrätz in the diviſion of the ſame name, and Königingrätz in the diviſion of Bitſchow.

KÖNIGSBERG, a famous commercial city, the capital of the kingdom of Pruſſia, formerly a Hanſe town, ſituated near the mouth of the Pregel, over which are 7 bridges, into the Friſche Haff. Beſides the 14 ſuburbs, it is divided into 3 parts, called the Old Town, Kniephof, and Lebenicht. Its whole circumference is 10 miles. In 1782 the number of houſes, including the ſuburb of Naſſengarten, which lies without the walls, amounted to 4308, and that of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, to 54,148. Many of the houſes are large and elegant. The caſtle is a magnificent edifice, and ſtands on an eminence. The proſpect from its tower, which is 284 feet high, is very beautiful. The royal mint, the pædagogium, upon the plan of that of Halle, the convent for nuns, the gardens of Tragheim, and the fine buildings in King's Street, are particularly worthy of notice. In the old town is the public library, which ſince 1774 has ſtood above the newly erected council-houſe. The moſt remarkable buildings in the ſuburbs of the old town are the new church, the houſe for orphans and widows, and the warehouſes belonging to the merchants. The Kniephof is ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Pregel; this is the principal part of the town, and lies very convenient for trade. It contains ſome elegant houſes, amongſt which thoſe of the Long Street are moſt conſpicuous. The orphan-houſe is likewiſe worth ſeeing, as well as the cathedral, the organ of which, erected in 1721, contains 5000 pipes. In this church, the excellent library of Wallenrode is open twice a week for public inſpection. In the church-yard is the ſchool, and near it the poor-houſe, which provides board, lodging, and clothing for 30 poor ſcholars. The reſt of the churches of Kniephof contain many other things deſerving attention. Here is alſo the celebrated univerſity of Königſberg, founded in 1544, to which belongs a military ſchool. The fortreſs of Fridrichſburg, with its church, lies cloſe by the

Kniephof. In Löbenicht, the royal orphan-houſe and the Catholic church, built in 1777, are particularly remarkable. The trade of Königſberg is very conſiderable, on account of the convenience of its harbour, for large ſhips can come quite up the Pregel to the town and bridge, the river being here from 160 to 240 feet over. At night the ſtreets are lighted by 1350 public and many private lamps. The greater part of the inhabitants are Germans, of the Lutheran religion; but there are likewiſe ſome Calviniſts and a few Catholic families. The French refugees in 1780 amounted to 369 ſouls. The Jews are very numerous. The ſoldiers are quartered in the ſuburbs, and the city maintains its own militia. Its inſtitutions for the poor are worthy of imitation. In this city, on January 28, 1701, the Elector Frederic III. of Brandenburg placed on his own head the royal crown of Pruſſia. In the year 1709 the plague cauſed a great mortality here. When King Staniſlaus was obliged to retreat from Dantzig in 1734, he came hither, and ſtaid till 1736. January 22, 1758, this town fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, whoſe governor-general over the whole kingdom of Pruſſia reſided here. A church for the Greek religion was erected by them, and conſecrated on the 24th September 1760. In 1764, 1769, and 1775, it ſuſtained great injury by conflagrations. In that of 1764 one tenth of it was conſumed. Königſberg lies in lat. 54° 41′ N. long. 17° 18′ E.

KÖNIGSBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle on a hill, and a ſuperintendency, belonging to Coburg, but is entirely ſurrounded by the dominions of Würzburg: 14 miles E. of Schweinfurt.

KÖNIGSBERG, a ſmall open town with a caſtle, in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia: 15 miles S.E. of Troppau.

KÖNIGSBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 7 miles N.W. of Gieſſen.

KÖNIGSBERG, a well-built town, in the circle of the ſame name, in the margravate of Brandenburg, on the river Rörike, ſurrounded with delightful gardens: 25 miles N.N.W. of Küſtrin.

KÖNIGSBRUCK, a thriving town on the river Pulſnitz, which ſeparates Luſatia from Miſnia. A few of the houſes on the weſt ſide of the river, although belonging to the town, are under the juriſdiction of Miſnia. The inhabitants amount to about 800. It lies 13 miles N.E. of Dreſden.

KÖNIGSECK, counts of the Empire, whoſe eſtates belong to the circle of Swabia, and lie principally in the Algow. They are divided into the lines of Rothenfels and Aulendorf.

KÖNIGSHOF, a town and caſtle on the Elbe, in the circle of Königingrätz, in Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Königingrätz.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, a ſmall town on the Tauber, in Franconia, in the diſtrict of Biſchofsheim, belonging to Mentz: 6 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, a fortified town, with a caſtle and diſtrict, in Franconia, on the frontiers of Henneberg, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg: 18 miles N. N. E. of Schweinfurt.

KÖNIGSLUTTER, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Wolfenbüttel, containing a wealthy abbey of the Lutheran religion: 10 miles E. of Brunſwick.

KÖNIGSSEE, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, belonging to Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt. It lies in the Thuringian foreſt, 7 miles W. of Rudolſtadt, and has an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a hill. This place was, with the exception of a few houſes, entirely conſumed by fire in 1717.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a celebrated and impregnable fortreſs, in the circle of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituated on the Elbe, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. The mountain on which the fort ſtands is 950 ells above the ſurface of the Elbe, and not above 2 miles in circumference. The building of it was begun by the Elector Chriſtian I. in 1589, and completed, by degrees, particularly ſince 1731. It has but one acceſs, which is very well defended. It can neither be undermined nor annoyed from the neighbouring mountains, and contains arable and wood land, gardens, magazines, ciſterns for the collection of rain and ſnow water, and a well 900 ells in depth: its cannon command the Elbe, and the town lying beneath it. A commandant and a ſufficient garriſon are conſtantly maintained here. In 1781 the number of perſons in this fortreſs amounted to 550, 400 of whom belonged to the military; amongſt whom are handicrafts of every deſcription. The ſtate priſoners are confined in that part called Georgenburg. At the foot of the mountain is an inn, where all travellers in carriages, deſirous of ſeeing the fortreſs, are obliged to alight. Amongſt other curioſities, it contains a famous wine-vat, which holds 3709 barrels, Dreſden meaſure. In 1756 this fortreſs was declared neutral during the war. It lies 19 miles S. E of Dreſden, in lat. 50° 54′ N. long. 11° 49′ E.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a county of Wetteravia, in the circle of Upper Rhine, ſituated on a range of mountains called the Heights. The greater part of it belongs to the electorate of Mentz, and the ſmaller to the houſe of Stolberg.

KÖNIGSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of the ſame name, belonging to the Elector of Mentz. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Mentz.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a large village on the Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, 4 miles W. of Bonn.

KONIN, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh.

KORNNEUBURG, a town of Lower Auſtria, near the Danube, oppoſite Kloſter-Neuburg, in the quarter below the Manhardſberg: 8 miles N. of Vienna.

KOSCIAN, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

KOSEL, a royal circular town, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, which was ſtrongly fortified by Frederic II. King of Pruſſia. This place, with the diſtrict belonging to it, formerly had the title of a principality. The Emperor Charles VI. gave the caſtle to Prince Menzikoff, and upon his diſgrace to the counts of Plettenberg, who are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it. In the year 1745 the Auſtrians took the town by ſtorm, but the Pruſſians ſoon recovered it, and have ſince fortified it in ſuch a manner that the attempts of the Auſtrians to retake it in 1758 and 1760 proved ineffectual. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics. It lies 17 miles N. of Ratibor, in lat. 50° 17′ N. long. 15° 45′ E.

KOSTEL, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a biſhop. In 1774 it ſuffered by a conflagration. It lies 7 miles S.S.E. of Auſpitz.

KOSTELETZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 8 miles S.S.W. of Olmütz.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 14 miles N.E. of Prague.

KOSTENBLUT, a ſmall town, 20 miles S.W. of Breſlau, belonging to the abbey of St. Vincent, at Breſlau.

KOWAL, a town in the circular diſtrict of Gollup and territory of Culm in Weſt Pruſſia, 10 miles S.E. of Dobrzin.

KRAINBURG, a ſmall town on the river Save, in Upper Carniola, with a caſtle of the name of Kiefelſtein. In the year 1749 it was entirely conſumed by fire. There is a ſcarcity of ſpring water in this town. It lies 15 miles N.W. of Laybach.

KRAKOW, a ſmall town in the principality of Wenden, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake of the ſame name: 10 miles S.S.E. of Güſtrow.

KRANICHFELD, a lordſhip and ſmall town with two caſtles, on the river Ilm, in Thuringia. The lordſhip is divided into Upper and Lower Kranichfeld, the former of which is a fief of the electorate of Saxony, and the latter of the electorate of Mentz. The burgraves of Kirchberg, to whom the lordſhip devolved upon the extinction of the noble family of Kranichfeld, in 1451 ſold the upper lordſhip to the counts Reuſs, of whom it was purchaſed by the houſe of Weimar in 1615 for 83,000 florins. Weimar, in 1620, ſold it to Schwarzburg-Rudolſtadt, and the latter, in 1663, to Gotha, to which it at preſent belongs. Lower Kranichfeld is in the poſſeſſion of the counts Hatzfeld of Crottdorf, to whom it was mortgaged by the counts of Hohenlohe.

KRANOWITZ, a ſmall town in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia, belonging to Baron Reyſewitz: 6 miles S.S.W. of Ratibor.

KRAPPITZ, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, at the conflux of the Prudnitz and Oder, with a caſtle belonging to the barons Haugwitz. In 1783 the number of inhabitants amounted to 988. It lies 14 miles S. of Oppeln.

KRAUPEN, a mine-town in the circle of Leutmeritz in Bohemia, at the foot of the lofty Geyers mountain, on the frontiers of Miſnia. Round it are ſeveral conſiderable tin-mines. The place itſelf belongs to Prince Clary of Töplitz, and has a convent. Near it is the convent of Marienſchein. It lies 17 miles N. N.W. of Leitmeritz.

KREMBS, a well-built town of Lower Auſtria in the circle above the Manhardſberg, on the Danube, where the river Crems diſcharges itſelf into it. It has manufactures of velvet and ſilk ſtuffs, alum-works, and 2 celebrated annual fairs, each of which continues a fortnight. Excellent thread is likewiſe made here. The neighbourhood of the town produces very good ſaffron. It lies 12 miles N. of St. Polten.

KREMMEN, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Glin and Löwenburg, the juriſdiction of which belongs to the ſovereign jointly with the 4 noble families Von Reder, Von der Lütte, Von Pfuhl, and Von Haak. It lies 21 miles N.N.W. of Berlin.

KREMPE, a ſmall town in Stormar, in the diſtrict of Steinburg, on the Krempe. The Marſh of Krempe has its name from this place: 5 miles N.E. of Glückſtadt.

KREUZBURG, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, on the Werra, in the principality of Eiſenach. This town, after ſuſtaining great injury in the ſeven years war, was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1765. When rebuilt, the greater part of it was again burned down in 1782. It lies 6 miles N. of Eiſenach.

KREUTZNACH, a well-built town, capital of the farther county of Sponheim, ſituated on the Nahe, in the electorate of the Palatinate. The caſtle, which ſtood on a mountain called Kautzenberg, was deſtroyed by the French in 1689. The inhabitants of this diſtrict trade in wine, ſalt, corn, flour, wool, and tobacco; for the conveyance of which the Rhine and Moſelle are very convenient. The breeding of cattle is very much neglected. It lies 7 miles S. of Bingen.

KRIEWITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Schwerin, in Mecklenburg, ſituated on a lake abounding in fiſh. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by brewing and agriculture: 8 miles E. of Schwerin.

KROBIA, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Poſen, 32 miles S. of Poſen.

KRONBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall handſome town of Wetteravia, ſituated on a mountain in a country abounding in fine woods and fruits, particularly cheſnuts. It formerly belonged to the counts of Kronberg, but when that family became extinct by the death of Count John Nicholas in 1704, it became the property of the Elector of Mentz. It lies 9 miles N.W. of Frankfurt.

KRÖPELIN, a ſmall town in Mecklenburg, between

tween Roſtock and Wiſmar, which in 1774 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire: 14 miles W. of Roſtcok.

KROPPENSTADT, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt, belonging to the diſtrict of Grüningen: 11 miles E. of Halberſtadt.

KRSYWIN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Poſen, 24 miles S. of Poſen.

KRUSZWICA, an ancient town with a caſtle, on the Lake of Goplo, in the circle of Inowrotzlau, in the diſtrict of Netze, belonging to Weſt Pruſſia. It is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Piaſt, the anceſtor of ſeveral kings of Poland, and of the ancient dukes of Sileſia.

KUFFSTEIN, a ſmall town of Tirol on the river Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, with a remarkably ſtrong caſtle, called Geroldſtein. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Marquartſtein.

KUPFERBERG, an ancient mine-town, in the principality of Jauer, in the Sileſian Giant Mountains, ſituated on the Bober, belonging to the barons Fürſt. It lies 19 miles E. of Schweidnitz.

KUPFERBERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, with copper-mines: 13 miles S. S.W. of Commotau.

KUPFERBERG, a town and diſtrict of the biſhopric of Bamberg in Franconia, on the frontiers of Vogtland. In 1756 half of the town was conſumed by fire: 7 miles N. E. of Culmbach.

KUPFERBERG, a ſmall town on the river Altmühl in the biſhopric of Eichſtädt, in Franconia, 10 miles N.E. of Aichſtädt.

KUPPENHEIM, a town on the Murk in the upper margravate of Baden, 3 miles S. E. of Raſtadt.

KUSSEL, a town of the dutchy of Zweybrücken, on the river Glau, in the diſtrict of Lichtenberg; 8 miles S.E. of Grumbach.

KUSTRIN, a fortified town and capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a plain at the conflux of the Warta and Oder. The town itſelf is ſmall, but the ſuburbs are conſiderable, both together comprehending 4000 inhabitants. It is ſurrounded on one ſide by the Warta, on another by the Warta and Oder, and every where elſe by extenſive moraſſes. From the long ſuburbs runs a cauſeway raiſed on 36 arches, upon which you may go for above 3 miles over the moraſſes. In 1758 the town was bombarded by the Ruſſians, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed. They withdrew upon the approach of the King of Pruſſia previous to the battle of Zorndorf. Küſtrin lies in lat. 52° 39′ N. long. 12° 27′ E.

KUTNO, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz, 16 miles N. of Lenczicz.

KUTTENBERG, a mine-town with a royal palace in the circle of Czaſlaw in Bohemia, celebrated for its ſilver-mine, which was formerly very productive: 5 miles N.W. of Czaſlaw.

KUYNDER, a fort on the Zuyder Zee, in the quarter of Vollenhoven and province of Overyſſel, on the frontiers of Frieſland: 20 miles N.N.W. of Zwol.

KYLBURG, a town and diſtrict of the archbiſhopric of Triers, with a collegiate church and deanery: 12 miles S. of Gerolſtein.

KYRITZ, a ſmall populous town in the circle of the ſame name, in the Priegnitz, in the margravate of Brandenburg: 9 miles N. E. of Havelberg.

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LAAB, a ſmall town on the Teya in the circle below the Manhardſberg, in Lower Auſtria, 30 miles N. of Vienna.

LAAS, a ſmall town of Lower Carniola, with a trade in ſea-ſalt, leather, and horſes. Its caſtle belongs to the Prince of Auerſperg. It lies 12 miles S. of Laybach.

LABES, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Bork, on the Reca, with good cloth manufactures: 22 miles N.E. of New Stargard.

LABISZYN, a town in a diſtrict of the ſame name, upon an iſland of the Netze, in the diſtrict of Netze, in Weſt Pruſſia: 25 miles S.W. of Thorn.

LACEDOGNA, a ſmall town of Naples in Principato Oltra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza.

LADENBURG, a town and diſtrict of the Lower Palatinate, on the Neckar, between Heidelberg and Manheim. The town formerly belonged jointly to the Elector of the Palatinate and the Biſhop of Worms. But in 1705 the biſhopric of Worms ceded to the Elector Palatine for ever the town of Ladenburg and the villages of Neckarſhauſen, Attenbach, Ringes, Heubach, and the diſtrict of Hemſbach. It contains churches of all three religions. In 1693 the French committed great devaſtations at this place. In 1766 ſeveral Roman antiquities were diſcovered here. The number of public and private buildings amounts to 225, and that of the inhabitants to about 1800.

LAGAU, a commandery of the knights of Malta in the New Mark of Brandenburg. The ſmall town of the ſame name contains a caſtle, and lies 27 miles E. S. E. of Küſtrin.

LAGE, a very ſmall town of Mecklenburg on the Reckenitz, 13 miles S. S. E. of Roſtock.

LAGO DI SALPE, a lake on the borders of the province of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples.

LAHN, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, on the river Bober, in the principality of Jauer; it has been frequently deſtroyed by inundations. In 1731 it was entirely conſumed by fire. It was formerly called Birkenau, but has its preſent name from the neighbouring caſtle of Lahnhaus. It lies 10 miles N. N. W. of Hirſchberg.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, near the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Zealand. It is fertile in corn, and particularly wheat. It has the ſame governor with Falſter, and contains 4 ſmall towns, Nakſkow, Marieboe, Sarkiöbing, and Nyeſtädt. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about 34,000. Lat. 54° 55′ N. long. 9° E.

LAMBSHEIM, a ſmall town in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the diſtrict of Neuſtadt, on the Hart, which was formerly a well-fortified place, and had a ſtrong caſtle.

LANCIANO, a trading town of Naples in Abruzzo Citra. Two great annual fairs are held here. The archbiſhop of this place is appointed by the king.

LANDAU, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Weiſſemburg. It is a ſtrong place, ſituated on the river Queich. In 1702 it was taken from the French by the Imperialiſts, and the year following was retaken by the French. It again ſurrendered to the Imperial and allied armies in 1704, and was declared a free Imperial city, having formerly belonged to the Empire. In 1713, after a ſiege of 2 months, it again fell into the hands of the French, and in 1714 was ceded to them with its diſtrict by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the allied Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, but without ſucceſs. Long. 5° 47′ E. lat. 49° 13′ N.

LANDAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Waldeck, 9 miles N. E. of Corbach.

LANDAU, a town of Lower Bavaria in the diſtrict of Straubing, ſituated on an eminence on the Iſer, 15 miles S. S. E. of Straubing.

LANDECK, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the circular diſtrict of Hammerſtein, 18 miles S. E. of New Stettin.

LANDECK, an open town in the diſtrict of Konin and waywodſhip of Kaliſh, in Poland.

LANDEN, a ſmall town of Brabant in the quarter of Louvain, on the frontiers of Liege. Between this place and the village of Neerwinden a bloody engagement took place in 1693 between William III. of England, and the French under Marſhal Luxemburg, in which the latter had the advantage. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Tirlemont.

LANDESHUT, a town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, on the river Bober, which beſides a Catholic has likewiſe a Proteſtant church, and a Latin ſchool, erected in 1709 in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. In 1760 a Pruſſian corps was defeated and taken at that place by the Imperial General Laudohn, on which occaſion the inhabitants ſuffered greatly. It lies 21 miles S. W. of Schweidnitz.

LANDSBERG, a thriving, handſome town, with a bridge over the Warta, in the circle of Landſberg and New Mark of Brandenburg. It has a good trade in cloths with Sileſia and Poland, is the depoſit for goods coming up the Warta, having a toll for the maintenance of its great and expenſive warehouſes. Good beer is brewed at this place, and its markets are ſtocked with excellent wool from Poland, Pomerania, and the New Mark. In the year 1758 it was taken by the Ruſſians, and in 1768 ſuffered greatly by fire. In 1784 it contained 5353 inhabitants. It lies 23 miles N. E. of Küſtrin, in lat. 52° 48′ N. long. 13° 2′ E.

LANDSBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Miſnia in the circle of Leipzig. It was formerly a margravate, and lies 6 miles E. N. E. of Halle.

LANDSBERG, a ſmall town of Sileſia in the principality of Oppeln, on the frontiers of Poland, 11 miles N. of Roſenberg.

LANDSBERG, a caſtle, town, and diſtrict of Upper Bavaria, on the river Lech, on the frontiers of Swabia. The town contains a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and a ſalt magazine. It lies 20 miles S. of Augſburg.

LANDSBERG, OLD, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 16 miles N. E. of Berlin.

LANDSHUT, a handſome town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iſer. It has neither walls nor ditches; but the Iſer, which is here divided into 2 branches, forms an iſland of it. Upon an adjacent mountain ſtands the ancient caſtle of Traufnitz, which is uninhabited. In the town are: an electoral palace, called the New Building, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and a beautiful convent of St. Urſula. The ſteeple of the collegiate church is one of the higheſt in Germany, having 603 ſteps to the top. In the war of 1742 and 1743 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of this town, and retained it till the peace of 1745. It lies 30 miles S. of Ratiſbon, and as many N. N. E. of Münich, in lat. 48° 30′ N. long. 9° 46′ E.

LANDSKRON, a town in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Moravia, belonging to the princes of Lichtenſtein: 12 miles N. E. of Leitomiſchel.

LANDSTRASS, or more properly LANDTROST, a tolerable town of Lower Carniola, ſituated on an iſland formed by the river Gurk, on the frontiers of Croatia. The caſtle and adjoining lordſhip of Landſtraſs belongs to the neighbouring Ciſtercian convent of Marienbrunn, which is likewiſe commonly called Landſtraſs. Great quantities of wine are raiſed in the vicinity of the town. It lies 7 miles S. S. E. of Gurckfeld.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark in the Baltic Sea, between the iſlands of Laland, Zealand, and Fünen. It is fertile in corn, and has its name from its length, being 22 miles long and not above 3 broad. It contains only 1 town, Rudkiöbing, 5 miles from which is the caſtle of Tranekiär, with a diſtrict comprehending 16 villages. Lat. 55° N. long. 8° 30′ E.

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LANGENBERG, a town and a caſtle, the reſidence of the prince, with a collection of archives, ſituated on the Jagſt, in the principality of Hohenlohe, belonging to a branch of that family named after it: 13 miles S. of Mergentheim.

LANGENBURG, a town of Saxony in that part of Vogtland belonging to the counts Reuſs, 3 miles N. W. of Gera.

LANGENSALZA, the capital of the Elector of Saxony's part of Thuringia, on the Salza, which diſcharges itſelf into the Unſtrut near the town. It has a ſuperintendency, 2 pariſh-churches, a good ſchool, and noted ſtuff manufactures. The number of inhabitants exceeds 5000. The town ſuffered greatly by fire in 1761 and 1768. The caſtle was the reſidence of the dowager dutcheſs of Saxe-Weiſſenfels, who died in 1775. It lies 7 miles N. of Gotha, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 8° 22′ E.

LANGENZENN, a ſmall town on the river Zenn in the diſtrict of Cadolzburg, belonging to Anſpach. Great quantities of hops are raiſed in the vicinity of this place. It lies 9 miles N. W. of Nürnberg.

LANGERODE, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland, belonging to Embden.

LANGRES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne. It is ſituated on a mountain at the ſource of the Marne. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, who had the title of Duke. The town is principally celebrated for its trade in cutlery. Long. 3° E. lat. 47° 52′ N.

LARINO, a ſmall town of Naples in the county of Moliſe; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

LA ROCHE, a ſmall town, with the title of a county, on the river Ourte, in the dutchy of Luxemburg: 12 miles N. N. W. of Baſtogne.

LASSAN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Gutzkow, in Hither Pomerania, on the Lake of Laſſan, which is formed by the Peene. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Wolgaſt.

LATISANA, a town of Venetian Friuli, 18 miles W. of Aqueileia.

LAUBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Wetteravia, the reſidence of a count of Solms, 30 miles N. N. E. of Frankfurt on the Mayn, and 15 N. E. of Friedberg. In the caſtle belonging to the count are a fine cabinet of coins, and a conſiderable library, compoſed of works relating to hiſtory and German juriſprudence.

LAUBACH, a large village, with a Catholic and a Calviniſt church, in the diſtrict of Simmern, belonging to the Palatinate: 4 miles N. of Simmern.

LAUBAN, the fourth of the 6 towns in Upper Luſatia, on the river Queiſs, on the frontiers of Sileſia. It has fine bleaching-grounds, and likewiſe a good trade in cloth, yarn, and white and grey ſtriped linen. It has alſo a good Latin ſchool, a houſe of correction, an orphan-houſe, and a Catholic Ciſtercian convent of nuns of St. Mary Magdalen. The town has ſuſtained great injury by wars, and by the great conflagration of 1760. It contains 6800 inhabitants. It lies 14 miles E. S. E. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 5′ N. long. 13° 4′ E.

LAUCHA, a ſmall town on the Unſtrut, in Thuringia, 5 miles W. of Freyburg, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. A fire in 1731 conſumed the whole place, except 20 houſes. Since that time many elegant buildings and a fine church have been erected. In 1772 it again ſuffered by fire.

LAUCHHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, between the provoſtſhip of Elwangen and the county of Oettingen. It belongs to the Teutonic order, and lies 9 miles S. of Elwangen.

LAUCHSTADT, a ſmall town of about 130 houſes and 500 inhabitants, with a caſtle and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Merſeburg. In ſummer-time this place is frequented by great numbers of perſons of quality and parties of pleaſure, on account of its celebrated bath. It lies 6 miles N. W. of Merſeburg.

LAUDA, UPPER, a caſtle and diſtrict on the Tauber, between Biſchofsheim and Königſhofen, in the biſhopric of Würzburg.

LAVELLO, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari, with the title of a marquiſate, in the province of Baſilicata and kingdom of Naples. Another place of the ſame name lies in Capitanata.

LAUENBURG, a dutchy of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe, between Mecklenburg, Lüneburg, and Holſtein, which formerly had its own dukes of the houſe of Saxony, whoſe family became extinct in 1689, by the death of Duke Julius Francis. It now belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick, as part of the dominions of Duke Henry the Lion. The capital is likewiſe called

LAUENBURG: it is a ſmall town, lying on the Elbe and Steckenitz. Both the houſes and ſtreets are very irregular. There is only one wing left of the ancient caſtle where the dukes reſided, which is the ſeat of the regency of Lauenburg. Great quantities of merchandize are carried from hence up the Elbe to Lübeck, by means of the Steckenitz, upon which the Elector of Brunſwick levies a conſiderable toll. It lies 10 miles N. N. E. of Lüneburg, in lat. 53° 22′ N. long. 8° 25′ E.

LAUENBURG, a lordſhip, diſtrict, and town, on the Lebe, near the Baltic Sea, in the dutchy of Caſſuben, belonging to the King of Pruſſia as a fief of Poland: 31 miles W. N. W. of Dantzig.

LAUENSTEIN, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the Möglitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and belongs to one of the lords of Bünau: 17 miles S. of Dreſden.

LAVENZA, a ſmall ſea-port town in the diſtrict of Maſſa and Carrara, at the mouth of the river Lavenza. It is protected by a citadel, and lies 5 miles S. of Carrara.

LAUF, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, belonging to Nürnberg, ſituated on the Pegnitz, on which

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is a great number of forges and mills: 9 miles E. of Nürnberg.

LAUFFEN, a district and town, with a castle and convent, on the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. The bridge over the Neckar is the longest of any in the dutchy, and unites the town with the village of Lauffen, opposite to it, which is a handsomer place than the town itself. It lies 15 miles N. of Stuttgard.

LAUFFEN, a tolerable town and district in the archbishopric of Salzburg, situated on the Salza. Great numbers of vessels going up and down the river are continually passing this town. It contains a very fine castle, and lies 10 miles N. N. W. of Salzburg.

LAUFFEN, a small town, in the bishopric of Basel, in a fertile plain on the Birs: 11 miles S. of Basel.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the 4 Forest towns in Swabia, tolerably well fortified, and situated on both sides of the Rhine; the two parts are connected by a wooden bridge over that river, the greatest of which lies to the left on a mountain, in the castle of which the Austrian bailiff resides. At this place is the second fall in the Rhine. It lies 15 miles E. of Basle.

LAUINGEN, a considerable town in the district of the same name, in the principality of Neuburg, situated on the Danube, 3 miles W. of Dillingen, the residence of the Bishop of Augsburg. It was formerly the burial-place of the counts palatine, and likewise had a celebrated academy, which was suppressed in 1618, upon the introduction of the Catholic religion by the Count Palatine Wolfgang William.

LAUNY, a royal town, in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, near the Eger. The neighbourhood of it produces good wheat and excellent apples; but it is particularly celebrated for its larks and snipes. It lies 12 miles E. N. E. of Saaz.

LAUPEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, situated at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense: 6 miles S. W. of Bern. It was formerly an Imperial city.

LAURANA, a small town on the Adriatic Sea, in the county of Mitterburg, in Istria, 7 miles S. of Fiume.

LAURINGEN, a small town and district in the bishopric of Würzburg, 8 miles S. of Königshofen.

LAUSANNE, a large town, delightfully situated on three hills, in the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, 2½ miles from the Lake of Geneva. It has a celebrated academy founded in 1536, and is subject to the canton of Bern, which has a bailiff residing in the episcopal castle, whose jurisdiction extends over the adjacent country; for since this town embraced the doctrines of the reformation, the bishop, who since 1716 has been a prince of the Empire, has resided at Freyburg. The church, which stands on a mountain, is a fine building. The college, the council-house, town-house, the hospital, the great corn-market, the riding-school, &c. are worthy of notice. The council of this town is divided into the smaller, composed of 16 persons, and the greater, of 200, and thereto belongs the jurisdiction in criminal cases. The number of houses is 1300; that of the inhabitants does not exceed 10,000. A kind of wine called Ryft wine is cultivated on the shore of the Lake of Geneva, between Lausanne and Vivais: the eastern part of the Lake is called the Lake of Lausanne. This town lies in lat. 46° 27′ N. long. 4° 20′ E.

LAUSIG, a small town of Misnia, belonging to the district of Colditz, 16 miles S. E. of Leipzig.

LAUTENBURG, a small town of West Prussia, in the circular district of the same name, in the territory of Culm: 14 miles S. W. of Gilgenburg.

LAUTENTHAL, a mine-town in the principality of Grubenhagen, belonging jointly to the Elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg and the Duke of Wolfenbüttel: 7 miles S. W. of Goslar.

LAUTERBACH, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, in the division of Elnbogen, which has excellent tin-mines: 9 miles S. S. W. of Carlsbad.

LAUTERBACH, a small town on the Vogelsberg, in Upper Hesse, belonging to Baron Riedesel. This place has a great trade in linen and woollen cloths, and lies 15 miles W. N. W. of Fulda.

LAUTERBURG, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and district of Weissemburg, on the Lauter. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It lies 14 miles S. of Landau, 10 E. S. E. of Weissemburg. Lat. 48° 57′ N. long. 5° 52′ E.

LAUTRECK, a small town on the river Lauter, in the Lower Palatinate, which was the residence of the counts palatine of the Rhine of the line of Veldenz. Since 1746 the Calvinists have obtained liberty of conscience here, and have erected 3 churches and 2 schools for the education of youth. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Kaiserslautern.

LAYBACH, the capital of the dutchy of Carniola, in Upper Carniola, situated on the navigable river Laybach: it is the seat of the government of the dutchy, the place where the states assemble, and the see of an archbishop, with the title of a prince of the Empire; but he has neither seat nor vote at the diet. The town itself contains only 358 houses, including the public buildings, but in the suburbs there are 930. The number of inhabitants amounts to between 11 and 12,000. It has a public library, 5 Latin schools, with manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth. The castle, which stands on a mountain, and is called the Old Fort, is now used only for a prison. Laybach lies in lat. 46° 11′ N. long. 12° 10′ E.

LEBA, a small town of Brandenburg, in the lordship of Lauenburg and dutchy of Cassuben, situated on the Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, discharges itself into the Baltic Sea.

LEBUS, a small town on the Oder, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It is at present little more

more than a village. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the ſee of a biſhop, which was afterwards removed to Furſtenwalde, and entirely ſuppreſſed in 1555; but it has declined in conſequence of having been ſeveral times deſtroyed. The diſtrict is of conſiderable extent, and ſtretches into the New Mark. Beſides Lebus, the ſmall towns of Furſtenwalde, Seelo, Göritz, 34 villages, and 16 hamlets, belong to it. The adjacent country is called the circle of Lebus.

LECCE, a large populous town, the capital of the province of Otranto, whence it is likewiſe called the province of Lecce, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto.

LECCO, a trading town, with the title of a county, on the Lago di Lecco, in the territory of Como and the dutchy of Milan, belonging to the princes of Tour and Taxis: 16 miles E. N. E. of Como.

LECH, a river which riſes in Tirol, runs betwixt Bavaria and Swabia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, below Donauwerth, oppoſite Pappenheim.

LEDITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, belonging to the counts Kokorzowa, whoſe burial-place is in this town: 8 miles N. W. of Rabenſtein.

LEERDAM, a ſmall town, with the title of a county, on the river Lingen, in the province of Holland: 9 miles E. S. E. of Nieuport.

LEEUWERDEN, the capital of Frieſland, on the river Ee. It is a large handſome place, fortified in the ancient manner. It contains the council-houſe of the ſtates of Frieſland, the town-houſe erected in 1715, the prince's court or palace, where the hereditary ſtadtholder of the province uſed to reſide, the great church, comprehending the tombs of the princes of Orange, who were its ſtadtholders. The walls and canals are planted with lime-trees, which have a pleaſing effect. It has a communication by canals with Dockum, Franeker, and Harlingen, which are of great benefit to its trade. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000. It lies 9 miles E. of Franeker, and as many S. W. of Dockum, in lat. 53° 13′ N. long. 3° 23′ E.

LEGHENICK, a town in the circle of Lower Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, 10 miles S. S. W. of Cologne.

LEGHORN, LIVORNO, a celebrated trading town and free port on the Mediterranean Sea, in Tuſcany. Foreigners of every deſcription, not excepting Turks, are allowed to ſettle here, and are divided into five principal claſſes: namely, Engliſh, Italians, Jews, Greeks, and French. The town is 2 Italian miles in circumference, and on the land ſide is defended by ſtrong fortifications, ſurrounded with wet ditches, and has a ſtrong garriſon. The number of inhabitants is 45,000, of whom at leaſt 18,000 are Jews. The harbour is frequently choked up, but is again cleared by means of moveable bridges, conſtructed for that purpoſe. The outer harbour is defended by a mole 600 paces in length, and two forts well provided with artillery. On a rock in the ſea, at the extremity of this mole, is a light-houſe, illuminated at night by 30 lamps, for the ſecurity of veſſels coming into port; to the eaſt of it is the Lazaretto, wherein perſons and goods coming from places ſuſpected of infection are obliged to perform quarantine. In the inner or ſmaller harbour the gallies and veſſels belonging to the Grand Duke are built, and kept. The new town contains many regular, handſome ſtreets, a very large market-place, from whence there is a view of the two principal gates, the cathedral, and the governor's reſidence. To the weſt of it, between the citadel and old caſtle, is the quarter called New Venice, from being interſected by a great number of canals, which was built in 1623. It contains alſo the following places worthy of notice, the palace of the Grand Duke, the Armenian church, the Turkiſh moſque, the Jews ſynagogue, the ſalt, tobacco, and oil magazines, the town-houſe, the ſilk, ſtuff, and velvet manufactories in the ſuburb of St. James, the coral manufactory belonging to the Jew Joſeph Leone, the ſtatue of Ferdinand I. (by whom the harbour was principally conſtructed), &c. This town was formerly a wretched unhealthy place, and belonged to the Genoeſe, by whom it was exchanged with Coſmo I. Duke of Florence, for Sarzana. In the ſequel, the adjacent country, which was before ſwampy, was drained and improved by means of canals. The air at preſent is not altogether healthy, and freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it muſt be brought hither from Piſa. Every commercial European nation maintains a conſul at Leghorn, and a duty of 2 piaſtres, or ſcudi, is paid for every bale of goods brought through the inner harbour to the town. Among all the nations inhabiting this town the Jews are the richeſt (they and the Armenians being agents for all the others); and the Greeks, who are almoſt all taylors, or dealers in clothes, are the pooreſt. The Engliſh have a greater ſhare than any other European nation in the trade of this town; this conſiſts either in the ſale of foreign goods, as raw or worked cotton, ſugar, coffee, ſpices, cocoa, ſulphur, alum, all kinds of ſalt-fiſh; or in home productions, as eſſences, oils, wine, ſtraw-hats, cloth, juniper-berries, oranges, lambs and goats ſkins, ſailors clothes, and coral.

The court of inquiſition here has no power except over the Roman Catholics. Leghorn is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Piſa. The Proteſtants have a particular church-yard, wherein all of that perſuaſion who die in any town of Tuſcany are interred. The Turks are permitted the private exerciſe of their religion, in conſequence of a contract, whereby natives of Tuſcany enjoy the ſame liberty in Turkey. In the year 1741 this town was viſited by a violent earthquake. In June 1796, the French, under Buonaparte, took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, but they were obliged to evacuate it in 1799. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Piſa, in lat. 43° 33′ N. long. 7° 56′ E.

LEGNAGO, a ſmall fortified town on the Adige,

in the Veroneſe, belonging to Venice: 17 miles E. of Mantua.

LEHSTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in that part of the principality of Altenburg belonging to Coburg-Saalfeld, which has an excellent ſlate-quarry. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Saalfeld.

LEIMBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict at the conflux of the Thalbach and Wipper, in the county of Mansfeld, ſubject to Brandenburg. In 1776 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 2 miles E. of Mansfeld.

LEIPHEIM, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the city of Ulm: 9 miles E. of Ulm.

LEIPNIC, a walled town, near the river Beczwa, in the circle of Prerau, in Moravia, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein: 7 miles N. E. of Prerau.

LEIPSIC, THE CIRCLE OF, is part of the margravate of Miſnia, and comprehends the circular diſtrict of Leipzig, the diſtricts of Düben, Eulenberg, Grimma, Leiſſnig, Colditz, Rochlitz, Mutzſchen, Pegau, Borna, Delitzſch, Zörbig, and Wurzen; likewiſe the Jordſhips of Pönig, Wechſelburg, Rochſberg, and Remſa, which belongs to the counts of Schönburg, as vaſſals of the Elector of Saxony.

LEIPSICK, LEIPZIG, a celebrated commercial city on the Pleiſs, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia. The town itſelf is not very large, but it has 4 ſuburbs, the moſt extenſive and handſome of which is that of St. Peter. The total number of inhabitants exceeds 32,000. The fortifications formerly erected for its defence, have been demoliſhed, the ditches filled up, and the ſpace occupied thereby converted into a public promenade. In the baſtion at the gate of Ranſtadt is the fine new playhouſe, and the ancient caſtle of Pleiſſenburg contains the aſſembly-room of the deputies of the ſtates, that of the economical ſociety inſtituted in 1765, the academy of painting and architecture founded in 1763, together with the Roman Catholic chapel, the reſidence of the former commandants, and the apartments occupied by the mint eſtabliſhed here from 1752 to 1764. The houſes are, in general, elegant lofty buildings, having the appearance of palaces. The ſtreets are lighted at night by above 700 lamps, and they were almoſt all provided with ſewers between 1740 and 1760. It contains the ſupreme electoral court of juſtice, the principal poſt-office, a conſiſtory, a ſuperintendency, &c. The churches in the city are, St. Thomas's, St. Nicholas's, St. Peter's, the New church, and thoſe belonging to the houſe of correction, the orphan-houſe, and univerſity. The ſuburbs contain that of St. John, and the hoſpital church. The town has likewiſe two celebrated ſchools, thoſe of St. Thomas and St. Nicholas, the former of which is an extenſive building, and is poſſeſſed of conſiderable property; but it is ſtill more famous for its univerſity, founded by the Elector Frederic in 1409, by occaſion of the diſturbances at the univerſity of Prague. It is divided into 4 nations, the Saxon, Miſnian, Franconian or Bavarian, and Poliſh, or Sileſian and Luſatian; and has 6 colleges, to which, among other things, belong a church, a copious and valuable library, an anatomical theatre, &c. The univerſity of Leipzig has always been directed by men of the greateſt learning, who have ſpread its fame both in Europe and abroad. Beſides this it has ſeveral literary ſocieties, as the hiſtorical ſociety of Prince Jablonowſky, and the German ſociety. The exchange is one of the principal buildings in the city. The magnificent cloth-hall contains the library belonging to the magiſtrates, which in many reſpects is preferable to that of the univerſity, beſides all kinds of antiquities, ſtones, coins, and natural curioſities. Both theſe libraries are open twice a week. The houſe of correction and orphan-houſe deſerve notice. Auerbach's Hof is particularly worth ſeeing at fair times, being the reſort of perſons of both ſexes, and likewiſe on account of the great number of piazzas, where many valuable articles of gold and ſilver, as well as precious ſtones and watches, are offered for ſale at a very reaſonable price. But its ſtaple-right and the buſineſs by exchange tranſacted to a great amount, make Leipzig one of the moſt celebrated commercial towns in Germany. At its three yearly fairs a great trade is carried on in domeſtic and foreign goods both by barter and purchaſe. But amongſt many other articles, the trade in books is particularly flouriſhing, to which the great number of learned men, and the fine printing-offices at this place, contribute not a little. Beſides, it has manufactures of ſilk, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, carpets, linen and cotton printing, cards, leather, and Pruſſian blue. The fine gardens round the town give it a delightful appearance. During the thirty years war, the Imperialiſts were twice defeated by the Swedes in the neighbourhood of this city, in 1631 and 1642. In the year 1745 it was taken by the Pruſſians, who reſtored it at the peace of Dreſden. In the war of 1756 it was again taken by the Pruſſians, who exacted very heavy contributions from it. In 1759 it capitulated to the Imperial troops, but was ſoon after retaken by the Pruſſians, who kept poſſeſſion of it till the peace of Hubertſberg. Leipzig lies in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 10° 2′ E.

LEISSNIG, an ancient town and diſtrict in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, on the Freyberg Mulda, which has a ſeat and vote at the provincial diets. It contains about 2700 inhabitants. It formerly had its own burgraves, whoſe family became extinct in 1538. The town has 2 churches, and a ſuperintendency under the ſupreme conſiſtory of Dreſden. The inhabitants are principally manufacturers of cloth, linen, lace, ſtockings, fuſtian, likewiſe derive a conſiderable profit from the bleaching of yarn and linen, and from the ſalmon fiſhery in the Mulda. The caſtle before the town, called Mindelſtein, is acceſſible by means of a wooden bridge.

LEITENBERG, a town in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolſtadt, on river Sorbitz, in Thuringia.

Thuringia. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a mountain is the uſual reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Rudolſtadt. The neighbouring country contains ſilver and copper mines, founderies, &c. Its diſtrict, comprehending 29 villages, is a fief of the Empire, and was formerly a diſtinct lordſhip. It lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Saalfeld.

LEITMERITZ, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, bounded on the ſouth by the circle of Rakonitz, on the eaſt by that of Bunzlau, on the north by Upper Luſatia, and on the weſt by Miſnia. It yields wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious ſtones, and is ſuch a delightful country that it is called the Paradiſe of Bohemia.

LEITMERITZ, a handſome, populous, royal town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of the ſame name; it is ſituated on the Elbe, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Prague, and the adjacent country produces good wine. Lat. 50° 32′ N. long. 11° 52′ E.

LEITOMISCHEL, a town in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia, with a fine caſtle ſituated on a mountain. It belonged to the counts Trautmanſdorf, from whom it deſcended by marriage to the counts of Waldſtein. The biſhopric founded here in 1344, was removed to Königingrätz in the fifteenth century. The place ſuffered greatly by fire in 1775. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Landſkron.

LEMGAU, a handſome thriving town, on the river Beya, in the county of Lippe, having upwards of 3000 inhabitants, principally Lutherans, to whom belong 2 churches, and a flouriſhing academy: beſides theſe, it contains a Calviniſt church, and ſome cloth and ſtuff manufactures. During the thirty years war it declined very much from its former proſperous ſituation. The convent of nuns here was founded by Count Simon I. in 1306. The abbeſs is always appointed by the reigning ſovereign, the deaconeſs and other members are choſen by the nuns. It lies 9 miles N. of Detmold.

LENGERICH, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Tecklenburg, 6 miles S. of Tecklenburg.

LENGFELD, a village of the circle of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein, ſituated on the Flöhe, 6 miles S. E. of Reichenbach.

LENGFELD, a ſmall town and caſtle of Henneberg, belonging to the noble families of Boyneburg and Müller, on the left bank of the Werra, on the frontiers of the diſtricts of Werra and Salzungen: 13 miles S. of Eiſenach.

LENNEP, an ancient town, in a delightful valley, in the dutchy of Berg. The magiſtrates are all Lutherans, but many of the inhabitants are Catholics. This town has manufactures of cloth made of Spaniſh wool, and likewiſe a great trade in Heſſian wool. In the year 1746 a fire broke out, which deſtroyed great quantities of it, and reduced 365 houſes to aſhes. Through the midſt of the town runs the river Lennep, which renders the adjacent meadows ſo fertile that the inhabitants have 4 crops of hay annually. It lies 23 miles N. E. of Cologne.

LENS, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of Arras, on the river Souchet. In 1648 the Spaniards were defeated near this place by the French. It lies 11 miles N. of Arras.

LENSBURG, a town of the canton of Bern, ſituated on the river Aar, with a fortified caſtle and county, governed by a bailiff: 10 miles W. N. W. of Bern.

LENTINI, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a harbour, which was very much damaged by an earthquake in 1693.

LENZEN, a town of Brandenburg, in the Priegnitz, ſituated in a delightful country, on 2 lakes, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg. At this place is a ferry over the Elbe, a double toll from which is collected here. The tract of land in its neighbourhood, called Lenſwiſch, is fertile, particularly in paſturage, but is frequently overflowed by the Elbe and Elde. It lies 13 miles S. of Gräbow.

LEOBEN, a town of Upper Stiria, on the Mur, in the circle of Bruck, which contains 140 houſes, and has a ſuburb with 130. Joſeph II. made it the ſee of a biſhop, and it carries on a great trade in iron. It lies 20 miles N. N. W. of Grätz.

LEOBSCHUTZ, a fortified town, in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Jägerndorf, in Upper Sileſia. A great trade is carried on here in corn and yarn. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church, it contains alſo a Franciſcan convent. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Jägerndorf.

LEONBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town near the river Glems, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles W. of Stutgard.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a fortreſs of Hungary, in the government of Neitre, erected by the Emperor Leopold in 1665, inſtead of the fortreſs of Neuhauſel, deſtroyed by the Turks. It lies between the Danube, Wag, and Dyrna.

LERINS, LES ISLES DE, are the 2 ſmall iſlands of St. Margaret and St. Honorate, in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, oppoſite Cannes. They are very fertile, and enjoy a temperate air.

LESCHNITZ, a ſmall town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder. The adjacent convent of St. Annenberg is viſited by great numbers of pilgrims. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Oppeln.

LESSEN, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm, 10 miles S. E. of Graudenz, entirely ſurrounded by water.

LESSINES, a town of Hainault, on the Dender, near Ath, celebrated for its linen manufactures.

LESZNO, or LISSA, a fine town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, towards Sileſia, containing about 10,000 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the counts Leſzinſky, whoſe family place it is. In 1738 it was ſold to the princes of Sulkowſky by Staniſlaus King of Poland, by birth Count Leſzinſky. It has a Lutheran church, a Latin ſchool, a Calviniſt church and academy, a

large Jews ſynagogue, and a great trade. In 1707 it was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, but rebuilt in a much handſomer manner. In 1767 the whole town, excepting a few houſes, was reduced to aſhes.

LETAVA, a town and caſtle of Hungary, 10 miles E. of Boleſka.

LEVANT, Iſland of, one of the Hieres iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France. Lat. 43° 4′ N. long. 4° 8′ E.

LEUCH, a village of the Valais, in Switzerland, on the Rhone, which has a fine bath of mineral water. The aſſemblies of the diſtrict are generally held here by the Biſhop of Sitten. It lies 15 miles E. N. E. of Sitten.

LEUCHTENBERG, a landgravate in the Upper Palatinate; it is a fief of the Empire, and lies on the river Nab; the chief town in it is Pfreimt. It comprehends the diſtricts of Pfreimt, Leuchtenberg, and Wernberg; and the caſtle of Miſſprunn on the frontiers of Bohemia likewiſe belongs to it. It formerly had its own landgraves, whoſe family becoming extinct in 1646, it devolved to the houſe of Bavaria. The Elector Maximilian gave it to his ſecond ſon Maximilian Philip, who dying in 1707 without iſſue, and the elector being at that time under the ban, the Emperor gave the landgravate as a fief to the Prince of Lamberg, but in 1714 the elector again obtained poſſeſſion of it. When the houſe of Bavaria became extinct, Mecklenburg laid claim to it, in conſequence of a reverſion thereof granted by the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1502; but at length Charles Theodore, Elector Palatine of Bavaria, became maſter of the landgravate, together with the reſt of the Bavarian dominions, his right to which had at firſt been conteſted. The Landgrave of Leuchtenberg has a ſeat and vote in the college of princes. His contingent, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 6 horſe and 14 foot, or 128 florins monthly. To a chamber tax he pays 135 dollars 26½ kr.

LEUSCHEIDT, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Berg, 9 miles E. of Blankenberg.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Colmberg, on the Altmühl, in the principality of Anſpach, 6 miles W. of Anſpach.

LEUTKIRCH, a free Imperial town in Algow, in Swabia, on the river Eſchach, near the territory of Kempten, lying weſt of it, on the heath of Leutkirch. It is compoſed of only one principal ſtreet, but has two extenſive ſuburbs. The upper is almoſt as large as the town, and the lower ſtill larger. The government of the city is in the hands of three colleges, the members of which are Proteſtants, as are likewiſe moſt of the other inhabitants, excepting 25 Catholic families, who are tolerated in conſequence of an agreement to that purpoſe. The principal church belongs to the Catholics, and near it is a Franciſcan convent for nuns. The Proteſtant church was built at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century. The newly-erected townhouſe and playhouſe are alſo worthy of notice. Beſides agriculture, the principal ſupport of the inhabitants is the linen trade, which has, however, declined very much on account of the American war. Leutkirch is frequented by great numbers of travellers, as it lies on the high road to Tirol and Italy. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-eighth place on the bench of Imperial cities. Its quota to a Roman month is 21 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 33 dollars 69½ kr. The Imperial court of juſtice for the Heath of Leutkirch and Pirs is not held at this place, but alternately at Altdorf, Ravenſburg, Wangen, and Iſny. It lies 8 miles S. S. W. of Memmingen, in lat. 47° 53′ N. long. 7° 40′ E.

LEWIN, a ſmall town in the principality of Brieg, in Lower Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Bees. It is ſituated on the Neiſſe, and the bridge and paſſage over that river render it a very thriving place. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Brieg.

LEYDEN, a large, populous, handſome town of Holland, on the Old Rhine, which here has the appearance of a ditch. It is defended in the ancient manner, and has broad ſtreets, compoſed of elegant houſes, and interſected by canals. It contains about 10,900 houſes, 6 Calviniſt and 2 Lutheran churches, 1 for the Engliſh, and 1 for the Mennoniſts, with a great number of meeting-houſes for the Catholics, who compoſe the greateſt part of the inhabitants, amounting all together to about 48,000. This place has a famous univerſity, founded in 1575. Its colleges, celebrated medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, aſtronomical obſervatory, valuable library, with a choice collection of manuſcripts, are worthy the attention of a traveller: beſides which, the town-houſe, the old caſtle, with its labyrinths and charming proſpects, the cuſtom-houſe, the houſe of correction, and orphan-houſe, deſerve notice. This town is the fourth in rank of thoſe which ſend deputies to the aſſembly of the ſtates of the province of Holland. It has celebrated manufactures of cloth, ſerge, and cambric, but they have been upon the decline for ſeveral years. At preſent it has not above 20 cloth manufactories, whereas formerly there were 100. In its neighbourhood the beſt Dutch butter is made. It was the birth-place of John Bockolt, a taylor, who in 1534 placed himſelf at the head of the Baptiſts, and aſſumed the title of King of Münſter in Weſtphalia. In 1574 it ſuſtained a very ſevere ſiege from the Spaniards, during which famine and peſtilence carried off 6000 of the inhabitants. As a reward for their gallant defence it was left to their choice either to be exempt from all taxes for ſeveral years, or to have an univerſity founded; but they choſe the latter. In 1795, Leyden, with the reſt of Holland, fell into the hands of the French. It lies 23 miles S. W. of Amſterdam, in lat. 52° 9′ N. long. 2° 6′ E.

LICH, a ſmall town of Wetteravia, with a caſtle, ſituated on the river Wetter; it is the reſidence of a count of Solms: 6 miles S. S. E. of Gieſſen.

LICHTENAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, near the ancient ruined caſtle of Reichenbach, belonging to Caſſel: 12 miles S. E. of Caſſel.

LICHTENAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 8 miles S.S.E. of Paderborn.

LICHTENBERG, a ſmall fortified town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, 15 miles W.N.W. of Haguenau.

LICHTENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, on the Selbnitz, near which are medicinal ſprings, quarries of marble, copper and iron mines. It lies in the principality of Bayreuth, 5 miles S. of Lobenſtein.

LICHTENFELS, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, in Franconia, on the Mayn. It has 6 annual fairs, and carries on a great trade in timber with Frankfurt. It lies 7 miles S. of Coburg.

LICHTENSTEIG, a town of the county of Toggenburg, in Switzerland, belonging to the Abbot of St. Gall. The great court of juſtice for this county is held here, and is compoſed of 60 perſons. It lies 14 miles W. of Appenzell.

LICHTENSTEIN, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 6 miles N.E. of Zwickau, and 13 S.W. of Chemnitz, belonging to the counts of Schönburg. In 1771 it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

LICHTEVORDE, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip, belonging to the barons of Heide, in the province of Gelderland: 17 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen.

LIEBAU, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 20 miles S.S.W. of Troppau.

LIEBEMUHL, a ſmall town and caſtle of Eaſt Pruſſia, on the river Carbin, which was the reſidence of the ancient biſhop of Pomerania. Seventy ſmall iſlands may be counted in the neighbourhood of this place. It lies 35 miles S.S.E. of Elbing.

LIEBENAU, a ſmall town on an iſland formed by the river Dymel, in Lower Heſſe, on the frontiers of Paderborn: 12 miles N.N.W. of Caſſel.

LIEBENAU, a ſmall town of Lower Sileſia, in the circle of Schwibus, belonging to the convent of Paradis, in Poland. It lies 6 miles N.E. of Schwibus.

LIEBENTHAL, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, belonging to the abbeſs of the place, and principally inhabited by Catholics. It lies 8 miles S. of Löwenberg.

LIEBENWALDE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, near which the Finow canal commences, which unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. This canal, which has 13 ſluices, was completed by King Frederic II. between the years 1743 and 1746. It lies 25 miles N. of Berlin.

LIEBENWERDA, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Black Elſter, in the electorate of Saxony, having a ſuperintendency and caſtle, which, together with the town, ſuſtained great injury by fire in 1733: 25 miles N.N.E. of Dreſden.

LIEBENZELL, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. Not far from thence is the bath of Zell. It lies 7 miles S. of Pforzheim.

LIEBEROSE, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, on the Spreewald, with a caſtle ſituated between Gubben and Lübben. This place and ſeveral villages form a lordſhip, belonging to one of the counts of Schulenburg.

LIEBERWOLKWITZ, a village of Miſnia, 5 miles S.E. of Leipzig, where the articles of the treaty of Altranſtadt were ſubſcribed to in 1707.

LIEBSTADT, a ſmall town and caſtle in the diſtrict of Pirna, in Miſnia, 14 miles S.S.E. of Dreſden.

LIEBSTADT, a ſmall town in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia, 21 miles S.S.W. of Mühlhauſen.

LIECHSTALL, a bailiwick and ſmall town on the Ergetz, in the canton of Baſel, 5 miles S.E. of Baſel.

LIEGE, a biſhopric belonging to the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt by Brabant, Namur, and Hainault, on the eaſt by Limburg and Jüliers, on the ſouth by Gelderland and Brabant. It is divided into 4 parts: Haſbain, the county of Loos, the margravate of Franchimont, and Condros. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Cologne, and a prince of the Empire. He likewiſe bears the title of Duke of Bouillon, although not in poſſeſſion of that dutchy. The inhabitants ſpeak partly the Brabant dialect of Low Dutch, and partly bad French. The whole biſhopric is ſaid to contain 26 towns, and upwards of 1400 villages. The inhabitants amount to above 200,000, of whom the capital alone contains 80,000. The revenues, which are divided between the biſhop and the ſtates, exceed 1 million gulden (about 150,000*l.* ſterling). The nobility and clergy are very rich, but the common people in general poor. In the year 1789 great commotions took place both in the capital and in the country. The biſhop at firſt complied with every demand of the malcontents, but afterwards withdrew privately to the abbey of St. Maximin; the chamber of Wetzlar annulled the contract made by the biſhop, and the troops of Pruſſia, Münſter, and the Elector Palatine (the former for Cleves, and the latter for Jüliers), were ordered to reinſtate him. The Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of the citadel; but thoſe of Münſter, diſagreeing about various points, withdrew to Limburg. This miſunderſtanding between the biſhop and his ſubjects was not accommodated when the French made themſelves maſters of this country in 1792. The chapter is compoſed of 60 perſons. The contribution of the biſhopric to a Roman month is 826 florins, and to a chamber tax 240 dollars 40 kr.

LIEGE, a large, ſtrong, populous town, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, and epiſcopal reſidence, ſituated on the Maas. It contains a great number of fine buildings and canals, with ſeveral bridges over the Maas, the principal of which is the Pont Neuf. Beſides the rich and magnificent cathedral of St. Lampert, the churches of St. John and St. Paul are moſt worthy of notice. The town

and ſuburbs contain 12 public ſquares, the cathedral, and 7 collegiate churches; 32 pariſh-churches, 10 abbies, 32 convents, 2 colleges formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, an academy, a ſchool for the young nobility, and for the Engliſh. The biſhop's palace has been very ſuperbly rebuilt ſince the great fire of 1737. The council-houſe, with its public library, the new playhouſe, the town-houſe, and the delightful promenades by the ſide of the Maas, likewiſe deſerve to be mentioned. The inhabitants manufacture fire-arms, cloths, glaſs, great quantities of nails, ſhoe-leather, ſerge, &c. A veſſel ſails every day from Liege to Mäſtricht, and one comes from thence to Liege. It lies 12 miles S. S. W. of Mäſtricht, in lat. 50° 39′ N. long. 3° 12′ E.

LIEGNITZ, a principality of Lower Sileſia, between the principalities of Jauer, Breſlau, Glogau, and Wolau, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It formerly had its own dukes, of the race of Piaſt, whoſe family became extinct in 1675. The capital is likewiſe called

LIEGNITZ, and is ſituated at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwarzwaſſer. The moſt remarkable buildings in this town are, the caſtle, which has diſtinct moats and ramparts, the large town-houſe, the united royal and town ſchools, the 2 Lutheran pariſh-churches, the magnificent college belonging formerly to the Jeſuits, and the other Catholic churches and convents; amongſt which the collegiate church of St. John once belonged to the Proteſtants, and near it is the ſplendid chapel containing the tombs of the ancient princes of Liegnitz and Brieg. The Emperor Joſeph I. founded an academy for the children of the Sileſian nobility, of the Catholic and Proteſtant religion, which was very much improved in 1774. The number of inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, excluſive of the garriſon, amounted in 1781 to 4703. Auguſt 15, 1760, the King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrians under General Laudohn between this place and Parchwitz. It lies 11 miles N. N. W. of Jauer, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 13° 51′ E.

LIENZ, a lordſhip and ancient town, with a fortified paſs, in Tirol, at the conflux of the Drave and the Iſola, in the Valley of Puſter. Near it is the large village of Upper Linz.

LIER, a ſmall town on the Nethe, in Brabant. It has ſuch a great market for cattle, that 15,000 oxen are frequently ſold in one day. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Antwerp.

LIEWENSHOECK, a fort of Flanders on the banks of the Scheld, oppoſite Lillo; in 1785 it was ceded to the Emperor by the Dutch republic. It lies 6 miles N. W. of Antwerp.

LIEZIN, a village and commandery of the order of St. John, belonging to the grand-maſterſhip of Sonnenburg, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg: 15 miles N. E. of Fürſtenwalde.

LIGNY EN BARROIS, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Bar le Duc, 9 miles S. E. of Bar le Duc.

LILLO, a ſmall fortreſs of Brabant on the right bank of the Scheldt, 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp, which was ceded by Holland to the Emperor in 1785. It was taken by the French in 1794.

LIMBURG, a dutchy, and formerly one of the Seventeen United Provinces, ſituated between the dutchy of Jüliers and the biſhopric of Liege. It is divided into 4 diſtricts: namely, the counties of Valkemburg and Daelem, the diſtrict of Herzogenrode, or Roldüc, and the dutchy of Limburg Proper. Part of the two firſt belonged to Holland, the remainder to the Houſe of Auſtria: but the whole of it is now ſubject to France.

LIMBURG, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, is ſituated on a hill, is fortified, and has a caſtle built of marble. The ſuburb of Dalhem, below it on the river Weſe, has more inhabitants than the town itſelf. In its neighbourhood are good mines of lapis calaminaris and coal. The inhabitants manufacture fine cloths and woollen ſtuffs, and likewiſe the celebrated Limburg cheeſe, the beſt of which is to be met with in the ſmall town of Herve, in the county of Linden. Limburg lies 11 miles S. S. W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in lat. 50° 38′ N. long. 3° 38′ E.

LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, a diſtrict and town of the archbiſhopric of Triers, with a ſtone bridge over the Lahn. Beſides 3 convents, it contains a fine cathedral, the ſteeple of which was conſumed by lightning in 1774. It lies 20 miles E. S. E. of Coblentz.

LIMBURG, a county and caſtle on a high mountain on the Lenne, below which is a village with a Calviniſt pariſh-church, belonging to the Count of Bentheim, as a fief of the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, in which it lies: 4 miles S. E. of Hagen.

LINDAU, a free Imperial city of Swabia, ſituated on two iſlands in the Lake of Conſtance, the largeſt of which is connected with the continent by a ſtone bridge, 290 paces in length. The ſmaller one, which only contains vineyards, gardens, and houſes belonging to fiſhermen, has two gates with drawbridges. From the ſituation of this town it has been called the Swabian Venice. The citizens are principally Lutherans, but a few are Catholics. The contribution of this town to a Roman month is 130 florins. It has the fifteenth place on the Swabian bench. Its trade, particularly to Italy, is conſiderable. Lat. 47° 32′ N. long. 7° 16′ E.

LINDAU, an independent Imperial abbey in the Imperial city of Lindau, containing an abbeſs, with the rank of a princeſs, and 12 nuns of noble extraction. It has no proper territory, but only ſcattered eſtates, moſt of which are under the juriſdiction of the city. The patronage of it belongs to Auſtria. Every abbeſs muſt be a native of Lindau, and has the privilege during her government of remitting the puniſhment of one criminal under ſentence of death within the juriſdiction of the city. This abbey has neither ſeat nor vote at the diets of the Empire, but only at thoſe of the circle of Swabia. Its quota to a Roman month is 7 florins,

and

and to a chamber aſſeſſment it gives 50 dollars 84 kr.

LINDAU, a pretty large town in the circle of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark. It contains a Lutheran and Calviniſt church. Near the town is a convent for nuns of noble extraction. It lies 5 miles N. E. of Ruppin.

LINDAU, a diſtrict, and formerly a county, with a ſmall town and caſtle of the ſame name, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the line of Zerbſt, 6 miles N. of Zerbſt.

LINGEN, a county of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, which was formerly a diſtrict of the county of Tecklenburg. It formerly belonged as a lordſhip to its own counts, and in the war of Smalkald, when Conrad Count of Tecklenburg was put to the ban, became the property of the Count of Büren. The Emperor Charles V. bought it of the daughter of the latter, and left it to his ſon Philip II. who gave it to William Prince of Orange. Upon the death of William III. King of England and Prince of Orange, it was taken poſſeſſion of by the King of Pruſſia, to whom it was finally ceded in the year 1732. It is divided into the upper and lower county, and was exempted from the juriſdiction of all the Imperial courts, as well as from all expences of the Empire, by Charles V.

LINGEN, a ſmall town, containing about 300 houſes, lies in the Lower County near the Ems, and was formerly fortified. It contains churches for all the three principal religions, the King of Pruſſia's colleges of government over Tecklenburg and Lingen, and a celebrated Calviniſt academy founded in 1697. About a mile and a half from the town there is a ferry over the Ems, called the Lingen Ferry. It lies in lat. 52° 27′ N. long. 5° 1′ E.

LINNE, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, 10 miles N. N. W. of Düſſeldorf.

LINNICH, a town on the Roer, in the dutchy of Jüliers. Beſides the Catholic pariſh-church, it has another for Calviniſts: 5 miles N. W. of Jüliers.

LINZ, the capital of Upper Auſtria, in the quarter of Hauſruck, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Danube and Traun; it is pretty large and well fortified. The old town is compoſed only of one long ſtreet. The number of inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, amounts to 15,000. The woollen manufactures of this place are the moſt conſiderable of any in the Auſtrian dominions. Since 1784 it has been the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Vienna. The church of St. Ignatius is the largeſt and handſomeſt in the town. The caſtle and the houſe where the ſtates and the colleges of government aſſemble, are elegant buildings. It lies 20 miles N. of Steyr, in lat. 48° 21′ N. long. 11° 56′ E.

LINZ, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, with a toll from the Rhine, half of which belongs to the elector, and half to the chapter: 8 miles S. E. of Bonn.

LIPARI ISLANDS lie in the Mediterranean Sea, and belong to Sicily. Ten of them bear the following names: Lipari, Volcano, Salini, Panaria, Baziluzzo, Liſca Bianca, Datoli, Stromboli, Alicuda, and Felicuda. The others are merely inſignificant nameleſs rocks. All of them have been cauſed by ſubterranean fire. Lipari, the principal, contains a ſmall ill-built town of the ſame name, which is the ſee of a biſhop, and has 2 harbours and a caſtle upon a hill. The iſland contains about 14,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom live in the town.

LIPNA, a town of Great Poland, in the diſtrict of Dobrzyn, where the diets of the diſtrict are held.

LIPPE, a county of Weſtphalia, bordering on the biſhopric of Paderborn, having its own counts, who are ſtyled Noble lords of Lippe, and have a ſeat and vote at the diets of the circle and Empire. They are divided into the lines of Detmold and Schauenburg. That of Detmold was raiſed to the princely rank in 1789. Their quota to a Roman month is 4 horſe and 18 foot, or 120 florins; and to a chamber tax they pay 65 dollars 56½ kr. The ſtates of the county are compoſed of the nobility and towns. Moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the remainder Lutherans. The reverſion of this county belongs to the houſe of Brunſwick.

LIPPE, or LIPPSTADT, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Lippe. Half of this town belonged to the counts of Mark, and this part, together with the inheritance of Jüliers, became ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg, who is ſovereign of Lippe, jointly with the reigning count. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, 1 for Calviniſts, 1 for Catholics, an Auguſtine convent, a ſecular foundation for nuns of noble extraction, a Latin ſchool, and a royal Pruſſian poſt-office. The fortifications of the town are pretty ſtrong, having been greatly augmented ſince the year 1759. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept poſſeſſion of it 11 months. The number of inhabitants in 1784 amounted to 2695. It lies 19 miles W. of Paderborn, in lat. 51° 41′ N. long. 6° 3′ E.

LIPPEHNE, a ſmall town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Soldin, on the Mandel Lake; its inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture. It has ſuſtained great injury by fire, and lies 20 miles N. W. of Landſberg.

LIPPSPRING, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, near which is the ſource of the river Lippe: 6 miles N. of Paderborn.

LISLE, a city of France, the chief town of a diſtrict in the department of the North; before the revolution the capital of all the French Netherlands. It is ſituated on the navigable river Deule, is a large handſome town, with about 56,000 inhabitants, and one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. Its citadel is equalled by very few, being the

the maſter-piece of the celebrated engineer Vauban. La Grande Place, la Rue Royale, and ſeveral other ſtreets, together with the public buildings, have a noble appearance. It has a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants manufacture camlets and all kinds of ſtuffs. Prince Eugene took Liſle in 1708, after a ſiege in which great numbers of lives were loſt, but it was reſtored to France by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was bombarded in 1792 by the Auſtrians under the Duke of Saxe-Teſchen, but they were obliged to retire, after doing conſiderable damage to the place. The ground for a great diſtance round Liſle is hollow, from the great quantities of free-ſtone which have been extracted from it, ſo that in time of war the inhabitants can conceal their effects in theſe ſubterranean cavities. Long. 43′ E. lat. 50° 39′ N.

L'Isle, a village with a caſtle, on Mount Jura, in the bailiwick of Morſee, in the Valais, belonging to the canton of Bern: 10 miles N. W. of Lauſanne.

Litorale, Austrian, comprehends all the ſea-ports and their diſtricts, on the Adriatic Sea, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is about 150 miles in length. It is inhabited by Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Grecks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. The principal town in it is Trieſt.

Litschau, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip in the circle above the Manhardſberg, in Lower Auſtria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to Count Seilern: 17 miles N. N. W. of Altenſteig.

Littau, a lordſhip and town on the river March, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia. The Prince of Lichtenſtein is the poſſeſſor of the former, and protector of the latter. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Olmütz.

Löbau, a ſmall town and caſtle, in the circular diſtrict of Lautenburg, in the territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 16 miles N. W. of Gilgenburg.

Löbau, the oldeſt of the ſix towns, in the centre of Upper Luſatia, between Bautzen and Zittau. The ſix towns generally hold their aſſemblies at this place. The church of St. Nicholas, with its organ; that of St. John, and the library belonging to it; the council-houſe, and Latin ſchool, are worthy of notice. Brewing, and their trade in grey, ſtriped, and white linens, are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. It was almoſt entirely laid in aſhes by a conflagration in 1710. In 1776 a poſt-road was carried from Rumburg in Bohemia, to Löbau. It lies 13 miles W. of Görlitz, in lat. 51° 8′ N. long. 12° 26′ E.

Lobeda, a ſmall town, with an old caſtle, called Lower Lobdeburg, ſituated on the Saale, in Thuringia, 4 miles S. of Jena. It is ſubject to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

Löbegun, a ſmall town of Magdeburg, in the circle of Saale, near the Fühne. It has a good coal-mine; and excellent beer is brewed at this place. It lies 7 miles S. of Cöthen.

Lobenstein, a town on the Lemnitz, in the lordſhip of the ſame name, in that part of Voigtland belonging to the counts Reuſs. It is the reſidence of the line of Reuſs-Lobenſtein, and contains about 400 houſes. In 1714 the greateſt part of this place, together with the prince's caſtle, was conſumed by fire; from which it again ſuſtained great injury in 1732. The new caſtle ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the town. In 1782 and 1783 a cauſeway was carried on from hence to Eberſdorf, and planted on both ſides with lime-trees. The town has a ſuperintendency, a ſchool, a printing-office, and poſt-houſe. At night it is lighted by lamps. Great quantities of cloth, ſtuffs, and yarn are made here. In 1784 the lordſhip of Lobenſtein contained between 6 and 7000 inhabitants, 2500 of whom were in the town alone. It lies 22 miles N. N. E. of Culmbach, in lat. 50° 21′ N. long. 9° 27′ E.

Lobstadt, a village and nobleman's ſeat in Miſnia, in the circle of Leipzig, 10 miles S. S. E. of Leipzig.

Loburg, a ſmall town and diſtrict, comprehending 3 villages, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 11 miles N. of Zerbſt.

Lochem, a ſmall town on the river Berkel, in the county of Zütphen, 12 miles E. S. E. of Deventer.

Lodesan, a diſtrict of the dutchy of Milan, between the Paveſan, the Milaneſe Proper, Cremaſco, Cremoneſe, and Piacentino, with the title of a county. Its capital is

Lodi, a pretty large handſome town, ſituated on the Adda, in a very fertile country. It has a fortified caſtle, upwards of 16,000 inhabitants, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Milan. The Parmeſan cheeſe made here is eſteemed the beſt of the kind. The number of inhabitants has decreaſed very much ſince part of the territory of the town became ſubject to Sardinia, as many of them remove from thence on account of the tolls and duties payable on the frontiers, which make the carriage of the produce of their farms to Lodi very expenſive. It has manufactures of porcelain. In May 1796 this town was taken by the French; the paſſage of the bridge was obſtinately diſputed by the Auſtrians, who were at length obliged to retreat with conſiderable loſs. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Milan, in lat. 45° 18′ N. long. 7° 11′ E.

Lohr, a lordſhip and diſtrict in the county of Reineck, in Franconia. The ſmall place of the ſame name is the beſt town in the county, and is ſituated on the river Lohr, 22 miles E. of Aſchaffenburg. It is the reſidence of a bailiff belonging to the Elector of Mentz, under whom are 18 villages. It has good glaſs manufactures.

Lohr, a town on the river Schutter, with a diſtrict in the lordſhip of the ſame name, in the Ortenau, belonging to the Prince of Naſſau-Saarbrück-Uſingen. The houſe of Baden aſſumes the title, becauſe Baden-Durlach had poſſeſſion of it as a mortgage from 1659 till 1726.

Loitz, a ſmall town, with a caſtle and diſtrict,

on the Peene in Swediſh Pomerania, in the county of Gützkow, between Demmin and Greifswalde.

Lomatzsch, a ſmall town on the Jahne, in the circle of Miſnia, 7 miles w. of Meiſſen; it is one of the oldeſt Vandal towns in this country.

Lombardy, a name given to the greateſt part of Italy, derived from the Lombards, who conquered it in the ſixth and retained poſſeſſion of it till the eighth century. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lombardy, or likewiſe into Lombardy on this ſide, and Lombardy on the other ſide of the Po. Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont and its dependencies, with the dutchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy is the eaſtern part, including Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, Bologna, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Breſcia, Cremona, and Bergamo, with the diſtricts annexed thereto. Lombardy on this ſide of the Po comprehends all that part of Upper and Lower Lombardy lying between the Po and the Appenine mountains. Lombardy on the other ſide of the Po includes all to the north of that river, between it and the Alps.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 15 miles n.n.w. of Brinn.

Longwy, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Chiers. It is a ſmall but ſtrongly-fortified place. In 1792 it was taken by the Auſtrians, but retaken by the French the ſame year. Long. 3° 25′ e. lat. 49° 32′ n.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Mount Jura, formerly celebrated for its ſalt-works.

Loos, a county and ſmall town belonging to the biſhopric of Liege, 12 miles n. w. of Liege.

Loretto, a ſmall town between 3 and 4 miles diſtant from the ſea, in the marquiſate of Ancona and Eccleſiaſtical State, near which the river Muſone diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Venice. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Recanati. It has about 4000 inhabitants, and is compoſed of one long ſtreet, ſurrounded with deep ditches and ſeveral baſtions. This place is celebrated for the pilgrimages made to the Caſa Santa, or Holy Houſe, in the cathedral church, which is ſaid to have been brought by angels in 1291 from Gallilee to Terſati in Dalmatia; from thence in 1294 to Italy, to the diſtrict of Recanati; and finally to the ſpot where it now ſtands. The Caſa Santa, in the midſt of the church, is caſed on the outſide with marble, and built with ſtones of unequal magnitude, being 30 feet long, 15 broad, 18 high, and embelliſhed within and without with an infinite number of valuable articles. It alſo contains inconceivable treaſures, which have been collected and are continually increaſing, through the bounty of pilgrims and of various powers. The revenues of the Holy Houſe are eſtimated at 30,000 ſcudi, independent of the preſents from pilgrims, which amount annually to 100,000 more. Amongſt other curioſities in this holy houſe, wherein Mary lived at Nazareth, is ſhown the window at which the angel Gabriel entered when he announced the birth of our Saviour. In conſequence of a regulation of Ferdinand III. a chaplain is maintained at Loretto, to perform maſs every day for the Houſe of Auſtria. The inhabitants of the town are principally ſupported by agriculture and gardening. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796, who retained poſſeſſion of it till 1799. It lies in lat. 43° 37′ n. long. 11° 16′ e.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Draguignan, 16 miles w. of Frejus.

Lorrach, a town of the margravate of Baden, in the lordſhip of Roteln, with a ſuperintendency: 6 miles n.e. of Baſle.

Lossnitz, a ſmall mine-town in the lordſhip of Stein, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 5 miles e. of Schneeburg, belonging to the counts of Schönburg. The inhabitants have a great trade in cloth.

Louvain, a city of Brabant on the river Dyle. It is a large pleaſant place, but not very ſtrongly fortified; and beſides houſes, it comprehends likewiſe gardens, fields, vineyards, and other large vacant places. Moſt of the churches, convents, and public buildings, are handſome ſtructures. In the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits is a conſiderable library. The town-houſe is a magnificent edifice, in the Gothic ſtyle. Louvain is particularly celebrated for its univerſity, founded by John IV. Duke of Brabant, in 1426, which contains 4 privileged colleges, a large library, a botanical garden, and an anatomical theatre. In the year 1788 the greateſt part of the univerſity, for its oppoſition againſt the Emperor, was removed to Bruſſels, and only divinity was ſuffered to be taught at Louvain. The following year gave riſe to great diſturbances; the houſes of the friends of government were plundered, and violent meaſures were adopted againſt the Imperial troops: but tranquillity was reſtored before the general inſurrection of the Netherlands. At the beginning of the fourteenth century the cloth and woollen manufactures of this place employed 150,000 hands; but after the riot cauſed by them in 1378, for which ſome of the ringleaders were puniſhed, great numbers emigrated to England. At preſent Louvain contains 40,000 inhabitants, and has ſtill conſiderable manufactures of cloth. In the year 1753 a canal was conſtructed to join the Ruppel, for the benefit of commerce. In 1706 this city ſurrendered to the powers in alliance againſt France; in 1710 it was beſieged by the French, who were repulſed through the excellent diſpoſitions of the magiſtrates, and the gallant reſiſtance of the inhabitants: whereupon Charles III. King of Spain, preſented the magiſtrates with a golden key, with the following inſcription: "A Carolo Tertio, S. P. Q. L. in ſignum fidei." In the year 1747 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to reſtore it to Auſtria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It again fell into the hands of the French in 1793. It lies 14 miles e. of Bruſſels, in lat. 50° 52′ n. long. 2° 34′ e.

Löwen,

Löwen, a ſmall town in the county of Glatz, principally inhabited by turners, 14 miles w. of Glatz.

Löwenberg, a circular town on the Bober, in the principality of Jauer, in Sileſia. It formerly had good mines and cloth manufactures, and likewiſe a court of judicature, eſtabliſhed by Duke Henry, to take cogniſance of the criminal affairs of Lower Sileſia. The Lutherans have a church and ſchool here. The large Catholic pariſh-church of St. John, which belonged to the knights of Malta, was, together with the houſe of the commandery, deſtroyed by fire in 1752, before the town had entirely recovered from the conflagration of 1724. It is frequently called Lemberg. The inhabitants, 2500 in number, ſubſiſt by the cultivation of corn and flax, and the adjacent country produces great quantities of roſemary. The town abounds in water, almoſt every houſe having its own well. It lies 20 miles s. w. of Leignitz.

Löwenstein, a county of Swabia, between Hohenlohe and the dutchy of Würtemberg. The laſt of the ancient counts having ſold it to Frederic I. elector of the Palatinate, after his death his ſon Lewis obtained poſſeſſion of it, as a fief from the Elector Philip in 1488. In 1504 Ulric Duke of Würtemberg ſeized upon the county, and in 1510 reſtored it, upon condition that the poſſeſſor ſhould hold it as a fief from him. The above-mentioned Lewis is the anceſtor of the houſe of Löwenſtein, which by degrees added to it, by marriage, the counties of Wertheim, Rochefort, Montaigü, and Virnenburg, with other lordſhips and eſtates, and was divided into the lines of Rochefort and Virnenburg. Count Maximilian Charles, of the former, was, in 1710, raiſed to the rank of a prince of the Empire by Joſeph I. confirmed in that dignity by the Emperor Charles VI. who extended it likewiſe to his deſcendants, whereupon he obtained a ſeat and vote on the bench of princes of the circle of Franconia. In conſequence of this, the county pays 16 florins to a Roman month; but theſe princes have now no vote at the diet of the Empire, in the college of princes. The county is divided between the line of princes and that of counts; to the latter of which belong the diſtrict and ſmall town of Löwenſtein, and the diſtrict of Sultzbach on the Murr. The line of counts, which is the eldeſt, is of the Lutheran religion, but that of princes, or the younger, is Catholic.

Löwenstein, Lövenstein, a fort and ancient caſtle of South Holland, oppoſite Gorcum, at the conflux of the Maas and Waal. This was frequently uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners of diſtinction in turbulent times; as was the caſe with Hugo Grotius in 1618; but after three years impriſonment he was conveyed away by his wife, in a box uſed for the purpoſe of carrying books. In 1650 William II. Prince of Orange, in quality of Stadtholder, confined here ſix deputies of the States of Holland, for their ſtrenuous oppoſition againſt him, reſpecting the diſbanding of the troops; in conſequence of which the anti-orange party was afterwards called that of Löwenſtein.

Lowositz, a ſmall town on the Elbe, in the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Margrave of Baden. October 1, 1756, an obſtinate engagement took place here between the King of Pruſſia and the Imperialiſts, with equal loſs to both ſides; the greater part of the town was thereby reduced to aſhes. It lies 5 miles w. of Leitmeritz.

Lubau, a ſmall open town on the Bober, in the principality of Schweidnitz, near Landſhut.

Lubben, a town of Lower Luſatia, on the Spree, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated in a very ſwampy country. Here are the Elector of Saxony's colleges of government, court of juſtice, and conſiſtory for Luſatia. It likewiſe contains a caſtle, and a large ſtructure wherein the ſtates of the diſtrict hold their aſſemblies. It lies 8 miles s. of Buchholtz.

Lubeck, an ancient, large, handſome, fortified Imperial and commercial city, in the county of Wagria, in Holſtein, ſituated on the Trave and Wackenitz, 35 miles n. e. of Hamburg, and 10 from the Baltic Sea. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. Beſides the cathedral of St. John and the church of the Virgin Mary, which contain many things worth ſeeing, there are 3 other large and ſeveral ſmaller churches. Near the cathedral the Catholics have a chapel for public worſhip, and to the Calviniſts belongs the church cloſe by the gate of Holſtein. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the council-houſe, the town-houſe, the exchange, the nunnery of St. John, having an abbeſs, a prioreſs, and 22 nuns, the poor-houſe, the workhouſe, &c. The library belonging to the academy in the ancient convent of St. Catharine, contains many ſcarce books. To this city belongs the ſmall town of Travemünde, 10 miles diſtant from it, which it purchaſed in 1320, and thereby acquired a capacious harbour, beſides the ſmall town of Bergendorp, 4 diſtricts on the Elbe, which it poſſeſſes jointly with Hamburg, and ſeveral others in Lower Saxony. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, is the head of the ancient Hanſeatic league, and is ſtill united by a treaty of commerce with Bremen and Hamburg. It has the firſt place among the Imperial cities in the diets of Lower Saxony, and the third on the Rheniſh bench at the diets of the Empire. Its contribution to a Roman month is 480 florins, and to a chamber tax 557 dollars 88 kr. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 4 burgomaſters and 16 ſenators, who are partly learned men, partly patricians, and partly merchants. The citizens (not including the clergy, &c.) are divided into 12 claſſes, or companies, each of which has a vote in matters relative to the city. Lat. 53° 52′ n. long. 8° 24′ e.

Lubecke, a town in the principality of Minden, in Weſtphalia. The nobility have a ſhare in the government of this town. Moſt of the inhabitants

habitants are Lutherans, and near the parish-church is a Proteſtant foundation for a deacon and 4 canons, one of whom muſt always be a Catholic: beſides which it has a ſchool, a poor-houſe, and a ſugar-houſe. In the year 1734 the town was conſumed by fire. It lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Minden.

LUBEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Liegnitz, ſituated on the Katzbach. Since the conflagration of 1757 it has been handſomely rebuilt, and is ſupported by its cloth manufactures and the trade in corn. In 1709 a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected here. It lies 14 miles N. of Liegnitz.

LUBENAU, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in Lower Luſatia, on the Spree, the vicinity of which yields great quantities of vegetables. This town, and about 20 villages, form a lordſhip belonging to Count Lynar, who appoints a judge for the adminiſtration of juſtice here. It lies 20 miles N.W. of Cotbus.

LUBITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, 5 miles E. of Parchim.

LUBLINITZ, a ſmall open town in the circle of the ſame name, and principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia: 15 miles N. of Tarnowitz.

LUCCA, a republic of Italy, ſo named after the capital, ſituated on the river Serchio. It was formerly a Roman colony. Charlemagne ſubdivided it, together with the kingdom of Lombardy, and Otto the Great annexed it to the German Empire. Lewis the Bavarian made Caſtruccio Caſtracani duke of it, who retained the dignity till his death: upon which a Genoeſe, Gerardino Spinola, purchaſed the ſovereignty over this town, but afterwards ceded it to John King of Bohemia, who was at that time in Italy. After he had made great improvements in the place, he ſold it to the houſe of Roſſi, of Parma. After Pietro Roſſi, it fell into the hands of Martin Scaliger, Lord of Verona, who ſold it to the Florentines. At length Charles IV. eſtabliſhed the form of government which it ſtill retains.

This republic is one of the ſmalleſt in Italy; it is bounded by Genoa, Tuſcany, Modena, and the Gulf of Genoa. The ſoil is tolerably fruitful, but does not produce corn ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; on the other hand, it abounds in wine, oil, and cheſnuts.

The religion is the Roman Catholic. It was the ſee of a biſhop, but in 1726 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric. Its manufactures, particularly of ſilk and wool, are very flouriſhing.

Lucca ſtill acknowledges, in ſome meaſure, the juriſdiction of the German Empire over it. The form of government is ariſtocratical. The nobility elect the chief magiſtrate of the republic, called Gonfaloniere. He only governs two months, and after ſix years he can again enjoy that dignity. He is entitled His Excellency. The principal college is the Signoria, compoſed of 9 members, 3 of whom are elected by each of the chief quarters of the city, S. Salvador, S. Paolo, and S. Martino. The Gonfaloniere cannot act without their concurrence. They live cloſe by him in the palace, but their wives and children remain in their private houſes. They are changed every two months.

The great council is compoſed of 160 noblemen, who remain in office two years.

The college of trade has the inſpection over all matters relative to commerce, manufactures, and handicraft buſineſſes. The preſident of it is ſtyled Syndic, and muſt always be a foreigner. Their laudable regulations againſt indolence have procured the town the ſurname of the Induſtrious. The road lately made over the Appenine mountains from Modena to Maſſa, through Lucca, is very beneficial to the trade of the latter.

The adminiſtration of juſtice is in the hands of 3 counſellors, who muſt all be foreigners, born a leaſt 20 miles from Lucca.

The revenues of the republic amount to 400,000 ſcudi (upwards of 80,000*l.* ſterling). Beſides the Swiſs guards of the Gonfaloniere, it maintains a body of 500 regular troops. The town itſelf is handſome and well fortified, comprehending above 40,000 inhabitants. The whole ſtate contains 120,000. Lucca lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Piſa, in lat. 43° 53′ N. long. 8° 10′ E.

LUCERA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, likewiſe called Capitanata (ſee Capitanata), thus named from the town of Lucera, which belongs to the royal domains, has the title of a dutchy, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento. It was formerly called Luceria del Seracini, from the Mahometan Saracens, whom the Emperor Frederic II. brought thither from Africa. They retained this place till the time of the kings of Naples of the houſe of Anjou, when Charles II. at length conquered, and drove them out. As this happened on the feſtival of the Aſcenſion of the Virgin Mary, he ordered the town to be called S. Maria, but it has retained its old name.

LUCERN, one of the 13 Swiſs Cantons, whoſe inhabitants are Catholics. It is bounded on the eaſt by the cantons of Unterwalden, Schweitz, Zug, and Zürich; on the other three ſides by the canton of Bern. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000. In ſpiritual matters the canton is under the Biſhop of Conſtance. Its capital is

LUCERN, which is ſituated on the lake of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Rüſs. It is pretty large; within its circuit it comprehends a great number of gardens, and is partly ſurrounded by high mountains, partly by the lake, and partly by ramparts and baſtions. It contains 2 churches, a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, ſeveral convents, a town-houſe, a council-houſe, and the ſo called water-tower, in which latter a variety of antiquities is preſerved. The great council is compoſed of 100, and the ſmall one of

36 perſons. The latter likewiſe belong to the great council, half of whom form the ſummer and half the winter council, who ſucceed each other in the government alternately every ſix months. The form of government is a mixture of ariſtocracy and democracy. The number of inhabitants is between 6 and 7000. The merchants of this town are principally engaged in the commiſſion buſineſs, upon goods coming from Italy, over Mount St. Gothard and the lake of the four Foreſt towns, to Germany and Switzerland, and going from thence to Italy. The Papal nuncio to the Swiſs Cantons reſides at Lucern, as the principal of the Catholic cantons. In 1725 a miſunderſtanding aroſe between this canton and the Papal chair, whereupon the nuncio removed his reſidence to Altdorf, and theſe differences were not accommodated till the year 1727. In May 1764 a conſpiracy was detected, which had for its object the aſſaſſination of the magiſtrates, and was timely fruſtrated, by means of a ſtrong reinforcement from Bern. It lies in lat. 46° 59′ N. long. 5° 49′ E.

LUCHOW, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Jetze, with a ſuperintendency, in the principality of Lüneburg, 11 miles S. of Danneberg.

LUCKA, a ſmall town of Miſnia on the Schnauda, between Altenburg and Pegau, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

LUCKAU, the capital of Lower Luſatia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, ſituated in a ſwampy country, on the rivulet of Geila. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, ſubſiſt by brewing and handicraft buſineſſes. It has a Latin ſchool, and the juriſdiction of its magiſtrates extends over 22 villages. In 1744 the ſtates of the province erected a poor-houſe and houſe of correction, at this place, at their own expence. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Kalau, in lat. 51° 52′ N. long. 11° 21′ E.

LUCKENWALDE, a ſmall thriving town on the Nute, in the circle of Luckenwald and diſtrict of Zinna, the greater part of which was conſumed by fire in 1723. The circle of Luckenwald, although belonging to the dutchy of Magdeburg, is under the regency of the margravate of Brandenburg, on account of its vicinity thereto. It lies 15 miles N. N. E. of Wittenberg.

LUDDINGHAUSEN, a town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, on the Stever, 11 miles S. S. W. of Münſter.

LUDE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, on the river Emmer, 4 miles S. of Pyrmont.

LUDENSCHEID, a town in the county of Mark, 12 miles W. of Plettenberg, the greater part of which has been rebuilt of ſtone, ſince the conflagration of 1723. It contains a Lutheran and Calviniſt church, a court of juſtice, and has good cloth manufactures.

LUDWIGSBURG, a newly-built town and diſtrict, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. It was formerly nothing but a ſmall hunting-ſeat. In 1715 Duke Eberhard Ludwig built a palace and town here; and to procure ſettlers for it, he granted the new town ſeveral privileges, and an exemption from taxes for 30 years. In 1727 the court and colleges of government were removed hither: but upon the death of that duke an alteration took place, and Ludwigſburg being no longer the ducal reſidence, is but thinly inhabited. It is, however, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, has a benevolent inſtitution of the late duke for the inſtruction of poor children, and a porcelain manufactory. It lies 7 miles N. of Stutgard.

LUGANO, a village in an Italian bailiwick, and on a lake, both of the ſame name with it, belonging to all the Swiſs Cantons, except Appenzel: 12 miles S. of Bellinzona.

LUNEBURG, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the north by the dutchies of Lauenburg and Holſtein, on the weſt by the dutchies of Bremen and Verden, and on the ſouth by Brunſwick. Since the extinction of the line of Lüneburg, by the death of George William laſt Duke of Zell, in 1705, it has belonged to the Elector of Hannover. It is likewiſe frequently called Zell. The ſtates of this principality are compoſed of 3 prelates, the nobility, and the towns of Lüneburg, Uelzen, and Zelle. In part of this country, namely, the diſtricts of Danneberg, Lüchow, and Wuſtrow, there is ſtill a remnant of the ancient Vandals.

LUNEBURG, an ancient fortified town, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the navigable river Elmen, or Ilmenau, which diſcharges itſelf into the Lühe, near fort Hoper, about 13 miles from the town. It has 4 pariſh-churches, an academy for young noblemen, about 1300 dwelling-houſes, and between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. In the academy, the children of the nobility are qualified either for civil or military capacities, or for employments at court; for which Hannoverian ſubjects pay 150, but foreigners 250 dollars per annum. In the great market-place ſtands the prince's palace, repaired in 1763, and oppoſite to it the council-houſe, which is worthy of notice, on account of the antiquities and curioſities it contains. In the church of St. Michael is the ducal burial-vault. Several other churches, the library, and ſalt-works in particular, deſerve attention. On the weſt ſide of the town lies a chalk mountain, which yields abundance of that article, great quantities of which are exported. The inhabitants trade in ſalt, wax, honey, wool, flax, linen, and likewiſe drive a very profitable commiſſion trade with Hamburg, Lübeck, Leipzig, &c. Lüneburg lies in lat. 53° 15′ N. long. 8° 14′ E.

LUNEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the county of Mark, on the Lippe, at its conflux with the Zeſicke. The Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, have churches at this place, and a fair for cattle is annually held here. It lies 7 miles N. N. E. of Dortmund.

LUNEVILLE,

LUNEVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated at the conflux of the Vezouſe and Meurte In 1719 the caſtle here, belonging to the Duke of Lorrain, was burned down to the ground, but it was rebuilt in a magnificent ſtyle by Duke Leopold I. Staniſlaus Leczinſky, King of Poland, fixed his reſidence at Luneville, after obtaining poſſeſſion of Lorrain and Bar, by the treaty of Vienna, in 1735; ſince which time a great many improvements have been made in the town. The right wing of the caſtle, conſumed by fire in 1755, has been completely rebuilt. The ſtreets of Lüneville are fine, but paved with a kind of chalk-ſtone, the duſt ariſing from which in dry weather is highly diſagreeable and prejudicial to the eyes: for which reaſon every houſekeeper is obliged to water the pavement ſeveral times a day in ſummer-time. King Staniſlaus inſtituted an academy here. It lies 14 miles E.S.E. of Nancy, and 24 E. of Toul, in long. 4° 9′ E. lat. 48° 36′ N.

LUNTZENAU, a ſmall town in the lordſhip of Rochburg, belonging to the Count of Schönburg, 6 miles S. of Rochlitz, in the circle of Erzgebirge.

LURE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Saone, near the Ougnon.

LUSATIA, a margravate, bounded on the eaſt by Sileſia, on the ſouth by Bohemia, on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, and on the weſt by Miſnia. It was formerly annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, but was mortgaged in 1623 by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Elector of Saxony, John George, to whom it was finally ceded by the peace of Prague in 1635. It is divided into Upper and Lower Luſatia. The former is ſubdivided into 2 circles, Bauzen and Görlitz, each of which contains 3 ſmaller circles. The inhabitants, amounting to 270,000, are moſtly Lutherans, and but a few Catholics.

Lower Luſatia contains about 110,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the circles of Luckau, Guben, Lübben, Kalau, and Spremberg. Some diſtricts of it, as Cottbus, Peitz, &c. have belonged to Brandenburg ſince the year 1550. Many of the inhabitants of both Upper and Lower Luſatia are Vandals.

LUTZEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, 7 miles W.S.W. of Leipzig, in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, with a caſtle, ſituated in a delightful country. Not far from hence Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden loſt his life in a battle with the Imperialiſts, at the moment of victory; and the place where his dead body was found is ſimply marked by a ſtone erected on the ſpot. About 8 miles W. of Lützen is the village of Roſbach, where the combined French army and that of the Empire were defeated by the King of Pruſſia in 1757.

LUXEMBURG, a dutchy, and formerly one of the 17 United Provinces, bounded on the eaſt by the archbiſhopric of Triers, on the ſouth by France, on the weſt by France and the biſhopric of Liege, on the north by the ſame biſhopric and the dutchy of Limburg. It is fertile in wine and corn, has many iron-mines, and contains 24 towns and 1170 villages. It is divided into 2 quarters, the German and Walloon. To France belonged Montmedi, Ivoix, Thionville, and their diſtricts. The remainder was formerly ſubject to Spain: but both the French and Spaniſh part of the dutchy, together with the county of Namur, were ceded to the Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian Emanuel, in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, till at length, in 1713, they were given up by the ſtates to the Houſe of Auſtria, but with the proviſo, that the Elector of Bavaria ſhould retain poſſeſſion of them till he ſhould be reinſtated in his own dominions. This took place in 1714, and the Spaniſh part of the dutchy was finally ceded to the Emperor Charles VI. Since the beginning of the preſent war, the French have made themſelves maſters of the whole of this dutchy.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, on the river Elz, or Alſitz, which runs through it. It is a place of great ſtrength, and is divided into the upper and lower town. The former is a heptagon, and is ſituated partly in a plain, partly on a rock; and the latter lies in deep vallies. In 1795 this town ſurrendered to the French by capitulation. It lies 22 miles S.W. of Triers. Lat. 49° 38′ N. long. 3° 49′ E.

LUXEUIL, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Upper Saone, containing warm baths. It lies 14 miles N.E. of Veſoul. Lat. 47° 39′ N. long. 4° 3′ E.

LYCHEN, a town in the Ucker Mark, which was conſumed by fire in 1732, but has been handſomely rebuilt: 11 miles S.E. of Strelitz.

LYOE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouthern coaſt of Fünen, containing a village of the ſame name.

# M.

MAAS, or MEUSE, a great river, which riſes in France near Langres, runs through the Netherlands, and near Dort is divided into two branches; the northern is called the Merwe, upon which ſtands Rotterdam. Not far from thence they unite again, and it diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean in a very broad ſtream between Briel and Graveſand.

MACERATA, the capital of the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on the river Chiento. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Tolentino, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Fermo, and the reſidence

of the governor of the province under the Pope. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the univerſity founded in 1290, the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, the gymnaſium nobile, 2 academies, and a ſupreme court of juſtice, where all cauſes in the marquiſate, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, are decided, beſides the palaces of Torri, Coſti, Mareſoſchi, Buonacori, and Silveſtri. The adjacent country is very pleaſant, and well cultivated. It has neither manufactures nor handicraft buſineſſes. The women of Macerata are uncommonly beautiful. At the annual horſe-races this town is very full, and at the ſame time it has a great yearly fair. In 1733 it ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake. Lat. 43° 18′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

MAESEYCK, a ſmall fortified town, in the county of Looz and biſhopric of Liege, on the Maas: 10 miles S.W. of Ruremonde.

MAESTRO, or MESTRE, a village on the river Muſone, in the Treviſan, 6 miles N. E. of Venice.

MAGGIORE, LAGO, a large lake in the dutchy of Milan, which extends from Serto to Locarno, and has a communication by a canal with the city of Milan.

MAGDEBURG, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt and north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by the principality of Wolfenbüttel, on the ſouth by the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and belonging to the King of Pruſſia. It is divided into 4 circles, namely, Holz, Saal, Jerichau, and Ziefar, the laſt of which has been united to this dutchy ſince 1773, inſtead of Luckenwald annexed to the margravate of Brandenburg; and that part of Mansfeld belonging to Pruſſia is likewiſe included in it. In 1784 the number of inhabitants in all the territories belonging to this dutchy was 249,553, excluſive of the military. It was formerly an archbiſhopric, under which were the biſhopries of Meiſſen, Merſeburg, Zeiz, Havelberg, and Brandenburg, but was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia; and as the electoral houſe of Brandenburg was obliged to part with a portion of Hither Pomerania, to pacify Sweden; in lieu of it, the reverſion of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg, with the title of a dutchy, was given to that elector. Upon the death of Auguſtus Duke of Saxony in 1680, the Elector Frederic William the Great took poſſeſſion of the dutchy, which entitles his deputy at the diet to the next place to Bavaria, on the bench of temporal princes. Magdeburg and Bremen have alternately the directorſhip of the circle of Lower Saxony, but ſince 1682 no diet has been held for that circle. The revenues from Magdeburg amount to nearly 250,000*l.* ſterling. To a Roman month this dutchy gives 1300 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 343 dollars 40 kr.

MAGDEBURG, Burgravate of, belongs to the electoral houſe of Saxony, as a diſtinct fief of the Empire. It is compoſed of the 4 diſtricts of Elbenau, Gemmern, Gottau, and Ranis. It belonged, as early as the time of Charlemagne, to the houſe of Saxony, which claims a vote for it at the diet, but many reaſons have hitherto prevented the admiſſion of that claim.

MAGDEBURG, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, on the Elbe, is ſtrongly fortified, and is divided into the old and new town, to which are annexed the ſuburbs of Sudenburg and Friedrichſtadt. In the midſt of the Elbe ſtands the citadel, built in 1680, containing a great ſtore-houſe and arſenal, and a church for the Catholic ſoldiers. Amongſt the outworks, the Star fort before the Sudenburg gate, with its numerous ſubterranean galleries and mines, is particularly remarkable. The houſe of the prince or commandant ſtands on the Prince's rampart, cloſe by the Elbe. In the old market-place, the town-houſe built in 1691, and in the new one, the caſtle where the war and domain chambers hold their meetings, are moſt conſpicuous. Oppoſite to the latter is the newly-erected arſenal.

The other remarkable ſtructures are, the hall in which the ſtates of the province aſſemble (wherein likewiſe meet the regency and conſiſtory, removed hither from Halle in 1714), the royal poſt-houſe, the cuſtom-houſe, the halls belonging to the different companies, the fine large exchange, the warehouſes for foreign goods ſituated on the Elbe, the newly-erected principal watch-houſe, the ancient ſtatue of the Emperor Otto I. the admirable water-mill, water-works, &c.

The inhabitants are principally Lutherans and Calviniſts; the Catholics attend divine ſervice in the church of the Ciſtercian convent of St. Agnes in the new town. The chief of the 8 Lutheran pariſh-churches is the lofty cathedral of St. Maurice, built of free-ſtone, which fortunately eſcaped the general deſtruction of 1631. The canons are all Proteſtants; there are likewiſe other canons belonging to the collegiate churches of St. Sebaſtian, St. Gangolph, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter and Paul. The Lutheran ſchools are, the ſchool belonging to the cathedral, the academy of the Proteſtant convent of the Virgin Mary, the public college, and the ſchool in the new town. There are 3 Calviniſt congregations, viz. German, French, and Walloons, for Magdeburg has received a great acceſſion both of inhabitants and manufactures, by refugees from the Palatinate, France, and Flanders. The ſo called Frederic's ſchool likewiſe belongs to the Calviniſts. The former Auguſtine convent has ſince 1688 been converted into a royal poor-houſe, hoſpital, and orphan-houſe. To promote the trade of the dominions of the Elector of Brandenburg, a communication was eſtabliſhed in 1743 between the Elbe and Havel, by means of a new canal acroſs the Ihle and Stremme. The town has four annual fairs, and manufactures of all kinds of ſilk, woollen, and cotton ſtuffs, cloths, linen, ſtockings, fine leather gloves, tobacco, ſnuff, and of porcelain, which is ſent to all parts of the Pruſſian dominions. In the year 1781 Magdeburg, including the ſuburbs, but excluſive of the garriſon, contained 20,582 inhabitants.

# A PLAN of the City of MALTA.

## References.

1. Castle or St. Elme
2. Womans Hospital
3. Magistracy Palace
4. St. Mary Magdalen
5. The Cammarade
6. Forcats Prison
7. St. Roch Co. Chapel
8. Jesuits Church and College
9. Our Lady Chapel
10. Dominican Church
11. St. Nicolas Chapel
12. St. Catharinas
13. St. John Bapt. Church
14. The Market Place
15. Monastry of St. Ursule
16. New Magazine
17. French Chapel
18. Castille Hotel of Portugal
19. St. Catharines of Italy Cha.
20. St. James Castille
21. Prioralle Church
22. Conservatorie Palace
23. St. Lucie
24. Treasury Palace
25. Chancery Palace
26. German Hotel
27. Aragon Hotel
28. The Barrack
29. Augustins Convent
30. The Mill and Oven
31. Cordeleirs Convent
32. Place of Harm
33. Mint Hotel
34. St. John Cavaliers
35. St. James Cavaliers
36. Wood Magazine
37. Wind Mill
38. Savia Church
39. Capuchin Church & Convent
40. Monastry St. Church
41. Genl. Hospital for Men
42. Genl. Hospital for Women
43. Manoel Fort
44. Riccazoli Fort
45. Salvador Castle
46. St. Agne Castle
47. Butcher Row
48. Galley Hotel for General
49. Galley Hotel for Capt.
50. Wood Magazine
51. St. Margaret Monestry
52. St. Lawrence Church
53. Dominican Church
54. Inquisition Palace
55. Corps Barrack
56. Carmes Barefooted
57. St. Crucifix Church
58. St. Pauls Chapel
59. Market Place
60. St. Johns Church
61. Magazine for the Mature
62. Ships Magazine
63. St. Gots Church
64. Manoel Garden
65. Mature Magazine
66. St. Philip Church
67. The Syrine Garden

A. City Valette
B. Lower Town
C. Lasendle Town
D. The Bormola
E. Victorieuse City

French Harbour
Galley Harbour
Great Harbour
English Harbour
Renelle Harbour
Mars amuciette Harbour
Soude Point
St. Elme Point

Scale of 2000 Feet.
100 500 1000 2000

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habitants. In 1631 it was taken by ſtorm by the Imperial generals Tilly and Pappenheim, and almoſt entirely deſtroyed; but it has been handſomely rebuilt. About 2 miles from the town lies the Lutheran convent of Bergen. Lat. 52° 10′ N. long. 9° 28′ E.

MAGLIANO, a poor town in the province of Sabina and State of the Church, ſituated on a hill near the Tiber.

MAHLBERG, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, with a convent of Capuchins, in Swabia, in the Briſgau. It belonged formerly to the lords of Geroldſeck; upon the extinction of that family in 1416, it devolved to the counts of Mörs and Sarwerden; who likewiſe becoming extinct, it deſcended to the counts of Naſſau; and finally, from them to the margraves of Baden-Baden, in 1729. It lies 17 miles N. of Freyburg.

MAJORCA, MALLORCA, the largeſt of the Balearean iſlands, near the coaſt of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea. This iſland abounds in wine, corn, ſalt, oil, cattle, game, poultry, innumerable rabbits; and coral is found on different parts of the coaſt. The inhabitants, about 136,000 in number, are a clever, induſtrious race, and make good ſailors. The language of the common people is a mixture of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Spaniſh, and bad French. The whole coaſt is lined with towers, to watch the African corſairs, and the iſland maintains a corps of cavalry and infantry for its protection. Its capital, which is likewiſe called

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, formerly Palma, is fortified in the modern manner, has an univerſity, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Valencia. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 32,000. It is likewiſe the reſidence of the captain general of the Balearean and Pithyuſian iſlands, which together form the kingdom of Majorca. It has an incomparable harbour called Porto Pi, defended by Fort St. Carlos. Upon the approach of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in 1706, this iſland ſurrendered to King Charles III. of Spain; but upon his aſcending the Imperial throne in 1711, Barcelona was compelled to ſubmit to Philip V. the conſequence of which was the reduction of Majorca in 1715.

MALCHO, a ſmall town with a convent for nuns of noble extraction, in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg. It is ſituated between the lakes of Calpin and Plau, being entirely ſurrounded with water, and lies 16 miles S. S. W. of Malchin.

MALCHIN, a pretty large town of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, ſituated on the Peene, in a great moraſs. The aſſemblies of the province are held alternately at this place and at Sternberg: 19 miles E. S. E. of Güſtrow.

MALTA, an iſland between Sicily and the coaſt of Africa, 21 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is very rocky, yielding little corn and wine, but, on the other hand, great quantities of cotton and fruit. The coral-fiſhery on the coaſt is pretty conſiderable. There is but a ſingle ſpring of freſh water on the whole iſland. The language of the country people is bad Arabic, but the inhabitants of the towns ſpeak Italian. Its chief town is Valetta, which is a very ſtrong fortification between two harbours and the caſtle of St. Elmo; it is the reſidence of the Grand Maſter of the iſland of Malta, was built in 1566, and named after the then Grand Maſter John de la Valette. It contains a great number of convents both for monks and nuns, a tribunal of the inquiſition, and is the ſee of a biſhop. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 20,000.

The iſland of Malta, with the two ſmaller ones of Gozo and Comieno, belongs to an order of knights inſtituted at the commencement of the twelfth century at Jeruſalem, by the weſtern Chriſtians, the members of which were at firſt called Knights Hoſpitallers, or Knights of St. John, becauſe it was their duty to attend pilgrims in the hoſpital erected by merchants of Amalfi, together with a chapel conſecrated to St. John. To this duty they ſoon added another, namely, that of accompanying and protecting pilgrims from the attacks of robbers and enemies; and at length the members of this ſociety were divided into 3 claſſes, called Knights, Chaplains, and Servants at Arms. The firſt performed military ſervices, the ſecond executed the eccleſiaſtical functions, and the third took care of pilgrims, and of the ſick (amongſt whom at that time was a great number afflicted with the leproſy). Being expelled out of Paleſtine, and finally from St. Jean d'Acre, by the Mahometans, they maintained poſſeſſion of the iſland of Cyprus, till the commencement of the thirteenth century, when they were obliged to remove to Rhodes, till in 1522 they were likewiſe driven from thence by the Turkiſh Emperor Soliman I. After this they went firſt to Candia, and then partly to Venice, Rome, Viterbo, but principally to Nice, Villa Franca, and Syracuſe in Sicily, till in 1530 the Emperor Charles V. gave them the iſland of Malta, together with the two ſmaller ones, as a fief of the kingdom of Sicily; whence they are now called Knights of Malta. In this new ſituation, in 1565, they were attacked by a powerful Turkiſh army, which was however compelled to retire with great loſs.

The order is divided into 8 nations or tongues, namely, that of Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, Caſtile, and England. Provence had the firſt place, becauſe Gerard the founder of the order was of that country. The Engliſh nation, which has been ſeparated from the order ſince 1537, was in 1781 replaced with the Bavarian, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore. The poſſeſſions of the order, which were greatly increaſed by the ſuppreſſion of the knights templars, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, ſuffered a great diminution in thoſe countries which embraced the doctrines of the reformation. Of late years, beſides the Bavarian inſtitution, they obtained an addition by the eſtabliſhment of the grand

grand priory of Oſtrog in Poland; and in 1777 the order of St. Anthony with all its poſſeſſions was united with that of Malta.

The head of this order is ſtyled Grand Maſter of the Holy Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, and Guardian of the Poor of Jeſus Chriſt. By foreign powers he is entitled Altezza Eminentiſſima, and has the rank of a prince. Next to him the principal officers are the heads of the 8 nations. After them come the priors, the chief of whom is the Grand Prior of Germany, who is a prince of the Empire.

The maſters of the order, in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, are in ſome degree ſubject to him.

The knights, properly ſo called, muſt all be of noble extraction. With reſpect to families from Florence, Siena, Genoa, and Lucca, commerce, which by many is looked upon as a degradation, is not eſteemed any detriment if the nobility of the family be properly acknowledged. Thoſe who can prove their noble deſcent in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, are called Cavallieri di Giuſtizia (knights by right), and they whoſe title is rather dubious, but are admitted on account of their own merit, are ſtyled Cavallieri di Grazia (knights by favour). The obligation of the knights to make at leaſt three cruſades againſt the Turks and Barbary corſairs, is not very ſtrictly obſerved. The naval force of the order was in 1770 compoſed of 4 gallies, 3 galleots, 4 ſhips of 60 guns, a frigate of 36, and ſeveral ſmall veſſels.

The knights follow the rules of the Auguſtines, binding themſelves by a vow to poverty, obedience, and chaſtity (by which however, in the maſterſhip of Brandenburg, where the knights are Proteſtants, is not underſtood a ſingle life, but fidelity to the marriage-bed). In time of war they wear a red belt with a ſilver-coloured croſs; but in peace they have a long black cloak with an eight-cornered white croſs on the left ſide, and one of gold on the breaſt. In 1798 the knights of Malta gave up that iſland to the French under Buonaparte, on his way to Egypt. The attempts of the allies to diſlodge them from thence have hitherto proved ineffectual, but it is ſuppoſed that they cannot hold out much longer. Malta lies in lat. 35° 54′ N. long. 12° E.

MANFREDONIA, a town, with a fortified caſtle, in the province of Capitanata, in Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a good harbour on the Gulf of Manfredonia.

MANHARDSBERG, the northern part of the diſtrict below the Ens, bounded on the eaſt by Hungary, on the ſouth by the Danube, on the weſt by the diſtrict above the Ens, and on the north by Bohemia and Moravia. It is divided into two quarters, called the circle above the Manhardſberg, and the circle below the Manhardſberg.

MANHEIM, the capital of the Lower Palatinate, and reſidence of the Elector, ſituated on the eaſt bank of the Rhine, at its conflux with the Neckar. In 1606 the Elector Frederic IV. began to bu ld a town out of the ancient village and caſtle of Manheim, and made it an aſylum for thoſe natives of the Netherlands who had left their country on account of the perſecution for religion. Notwithſtanding the new town was taken and laid waſte by the Bavarians in 1622, and completely deſtroyed by the French in 1688, yet it was rebuilt by the electors John William and Charles Philip, who in 1720 removed his reſidence thither from Heidelberg, on account of the religious diſputes with the Calviniſts, ſo that it is now one of the ſtrongeſt and handſomeſt cities of Germany. It is nearly of a circular figure, ſurrounded with moats and ramparts, and defended by 13 baſtions. It contains 6 public ſquares, the principal of which are, the market-place and the parade, 7 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 2 Calviniſt churches, a Jews ſynagogue, a town-houſe, arſenal, mint, an electoral hoſpital, a Lutheran and Calviniſt hoſpital, &c. In the electoral caſtle, the apartments for the meetings of the academy of ſciences founded in 1763, the cabinets of paintings, the library, &c. are worthy of notice. Next to theſe the moſt remarkable places are: the chapel belonging to the caſtle, the ſplendid opera-houſe, the playhouſe, the college and magnificent church formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, cloſe by the caſtle; the manufactory of ſtuff and ſilk at the Rhine-gate, the academy for drawing and ſculpture, the military anatomical theatre, the ſurgical college, the houſe of correction and orphan-houſe, the ſchool for military engineers, the porcelain warehouſes, the botanical garden, the aſtronomical obſervatory, &c. The water of this town is very bad on account of its ſwampy ſituation. In 1777 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 25,000. But when after the death of the laſt Elector of Bavaria, the Elector Charles Theodore removed his reſidence to Münich, the trade and number of the inhabitants decreaſed ſo faſt, that in 1799 it was found to contain fewer by 2100 than in the above year. This alteration, ſo detrimental to its proſperity, the city of Manheim endeavoured to prevent by repeated but fruitleſs remonſtrances. In 1784 the city and its diſtrict contained 21,858 ſouls. Although commerce and manufactures meet with great encouragement here, yet, excepting the wine-trade, no other buſineſs appears to have attained to any degree of proſperity. Since the commencement of the preſent war Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. Lat. 49° 29′ N. long. 6° 9′ E.

MANSFELD, a county in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the principality of Anhalt, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Merſeburg and the dutchy of Magdeburg. It had its own counts, who had contracted very great debts as early as the ſixteenth century. Their creditors ſeizing upon one lordſhip and diſtrict after another, the two ſovereigns of whom it was held as a fief, namely, Saxony and Magdeburg, ſequeſtrated it in 1570; but the counts retained their rank of ſtates

17

# A PLAN of the CITY of MANHEIM

References

1. The Electoral Palace
2. The Stables
3. The Opera House
4. The Religious of Our Lady
5. The Carmel Convent
6. Horse Guard Barracks
7. Capuchins Convent
8. Cannon Foundery
9. Chamber Stable
10. Mint House
11. Heydelberg Gate
12. Fore House
13. Lutherans Burying Ground
14. Misericorde Brother Hospital
15. New Barracks
16. Powder Magazine
17. Town Wood Magazine
18. Neckar Gate
19. Roman Burying Ground
20. Temple of Reformid
21. The Parish
22. The Market
23. Reformid Hospital
24. Sculpture Academy
25. Jans Sepulchre
26. Foot Guards Barracks
27. Bread Magazine
28. Gunners Barracks
29. Switzer Guard Barracks
30. Garrisons Church
31. Wocking House
32. Jesuits Convent
33. The Arsenal
34. Congregation Church
35. Custom House
36. Parade Place
37. The City Walk
38. Neckar Redoubt
39. Neckar Fort
40. Bucher Row
41. Jaws Bucher Row
42. Wood Magazine
43. Lutherans Temple.
44. The Reformid Hospital.

Rhin Fort

Rhin Mills

The Bridge

RHIN RIVER

Little Rhin River

NECKAR RIVER

Bridge

Old Neckar River

Scale of 1600 Feet.
400 800 1200 1600

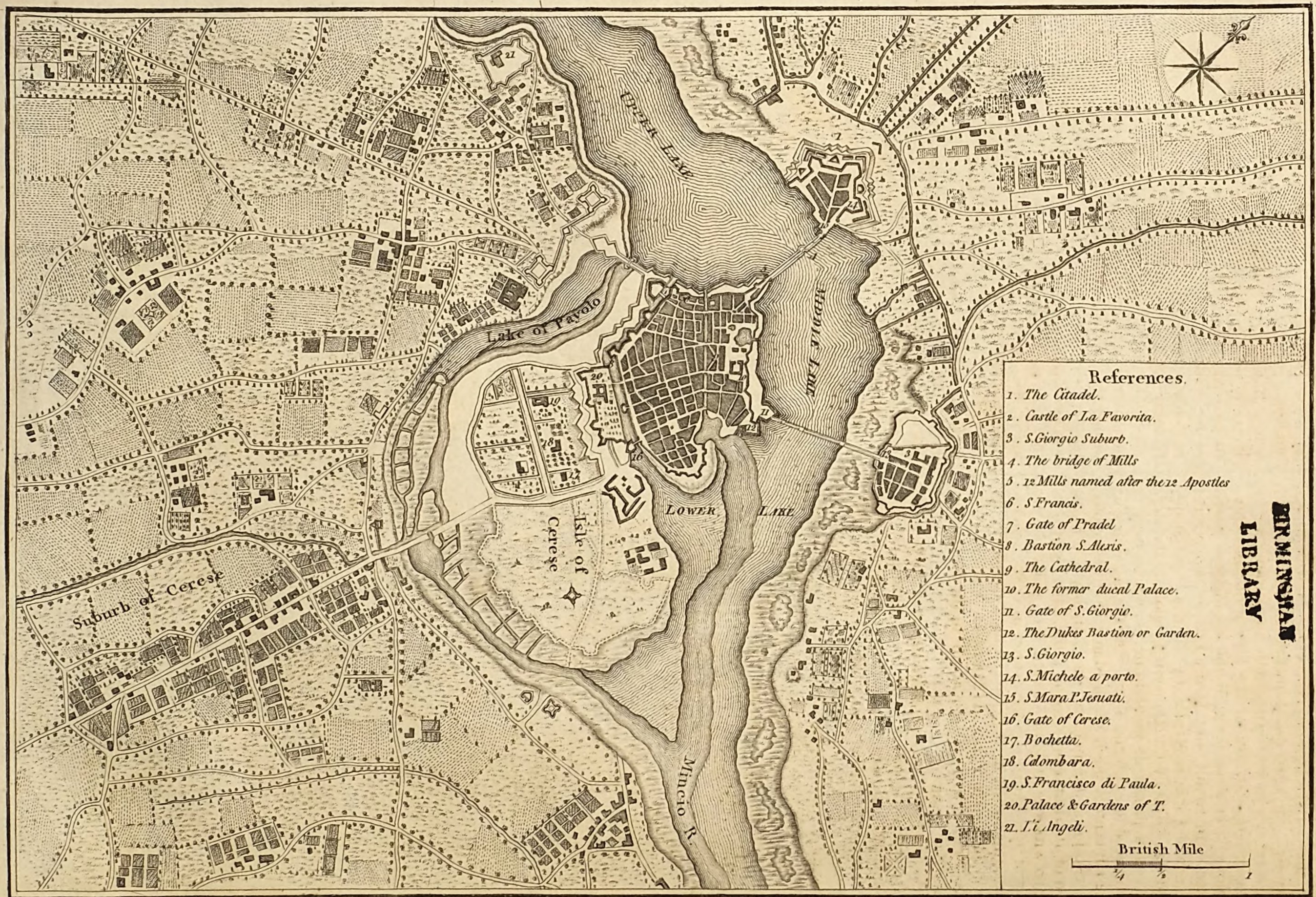
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of the Empire, and likewiſe their ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire, and of the circle of Lower Saxony. In 1716 the ſequeſtration was taken off with reſpect to that part under the juriſdiction of Magdeburg, but that of the Elector of Saxony extending over three fifths of the county was continued.—In 1690 Count Henry Francis was created Prince of Fondi in Naples, by Charles II. of Spain, and was raiſed by the Emperor Leopold to the dignity of a prince of the Empire, in which he was confirmed in 1696 and 1709. At the beginning of the laſt century the houſe of Mansfeld was compoſed of two lines, Bornſtädt of the Catholic, and Eiſleben of the Lutheran religion; the latter expired in 1710 with Count John George III. and the male line of the former became extinct in 1780, whereupon this county devolved to Counteſs Colloredo, by birth Princeſs of Fondi and Mansfeld. Prince Henry Paul Francis in 1751 ſold Fondi to the Neapolitan family of Sangro.

MANSFELD, a caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, was formerly fortified, and the reſidence of the counts of Mansfeld. All that remains of it at preſent is the farther part, and the church of St. George, which is ſtill uſed, and contains the magnificent tomb of Count John George III. The town of Mansfeld ſtands juſt below the caſtle. The miniſter of the principal church is deacon-general of the whole county. It lies 10 miles s. of Aſcherſleben.

MANTUA, a dutchy of Lombardy, bounded on the north by Venice, on the ſouth by Modena, on the weſt by the Milaneſe, and on the eaſt by the Ferrareſe. It was formerly a fief of the Empire, and had its own dukes of the houſe of Gonzaga. The laſt duke, Charles IV. was put to the ban, by the Emperor, for ſiding with France in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, and ſoon after died at Padua without iſſue. Since that time it has belonged to the Houſe of Auſtria, and for a time had a ſeparate governor, but is now under the governor-general of Auſtrian Lombardy, who reſides at Milan. At the commencement of 1785 it was fully incorporated with the Milaneſe, and both together compoſe Auſtrian Lombardy. The number of its inhabitants exceeds 200,000.

MANTUA, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, is ſituated in a large lake, formed by the river Mincio. The only way into this city is by means of 2 moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, beſides which it has a citadel, wherein is always kept a ſtrong garriſon. The ſtreets are in general broad and ſtraight, and the houſes handſome. It contains 18 pariſh-churches and 14 convents. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope, and in 1770 was made a prince and ſtate of the Empire for himſelf and ſucceſſors. The moſt remarkable buildings in Mantua are, the church and library of the Franciſcans, the church formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with the tower erected by them for an aſtronomical obſervatory, the ancient ducal palace, the Palazzo della Giuſtizia with its large hall, the building occupied by the univerſity founded in 1625, the arſenal, the Jews ſynagogue, the 3 ſuburbs on the other ſide of the lake, the mill of the twelve Apoſtles under a kind of covered gallery, the palace erected in the form of the letter T with its gallery of paintings, the academy of arts and ſciences, that of painting and ſculpture united with the former. This hitherto flouriſhing city was miſerably laid waſte by the Imperialiſts in 1630, being taken by ſtorm by them during the conteſt for the ſucceſſion. Every thing, not even excepting the ducal cabinet of curioſities, was deſtroyed and plundered. A common ſoldier at that time made a booty of 80,000 ducats, which he loſt at play in one day, and was on that account ſentenced to be hanged by a court martial. Mantua recovered from this ſtroke, but being no longer the reſidence of the court ſince the extinction of the ducal family, it has declined both in point of population and manufactures. The principal trade of the town is in the hands of the Jews. In 1780 the city of Mantua contained 24,764 inhabitants, the ſuburbs 3572, to which number muſt be added 2111 Jews. In June 1796 Mantua was inveſted by the troops of the French republic, and ſurrendered in February of the following year. It was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1799. It lies in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 8° 35′ E.

MARANO, a fortified ſea-port town of Friul, belonging to Venice, 10 miles W. of Aquileia.

MARBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Neckar, at its conflux with the Murr, in the dutchy of Würtemberg. The adjacent country yields excellent wine and paſturage. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Stuttgard.

MARBURG, the capital of Upper Heſſe on the Lähn, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, belonging to Caſſel. It is ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, on the top of which ſtands a fortified caſtle. In the year 1527 an univerſity was founded here, in which great improvements have been made during the government of the preſent landgrave. Since 1788 the Catholic ſervice has been performed in a chapel of the German college, by a clergyman who is paid by the landgrave. The fine church of St. Elizabeth is worthy of notice, particularly the magnificent monument of St. Elizabeth of wrought ſilver gilt, ſet round with pearls and precious ſtones, and the alabaſter tomb of a Count of Lippe; near it is the houſe of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Heſſe reſides. By an agreement concluded in 1761 he is choſen alternately from the Catholic, Calviniſt, and Lutheran religion. Marburg has, beſides, a conſiſtory, a Lutheran ſuperintendency, an academy, 2 German and 1 French Calviniſt churches. In 1757 the French made themſelves maſters of the ſtrong caſtle here; but it ſurrendered to the allies in 1759. In 1760 it was retaken by the French, who in February 1767 repulſed the allies with great loſs in a deſperate attack which they made

made upon the town. It lies 41 miles N. of Frankfurt on the Mayn: long. 6° 25′ E. lat. 50° 48′ N.

MARCHBURG, a town of Stiria on the Danube, with 2 caſtles, one of which, called the Burg, ſtands in the town, but the ſecond, or Upper Marchburg, is out of the town. In its vicinity are good vineyards: 23 miles N.N.E. of Cilley.

MARCHE (LA), a town of France and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, near the ſource of the Mouzon.

MARCHE EN FAMENE, a town of Luxemburg on the frontiers of the biſhopric of Liege, 24 miles S.E. of Namur.

MARCHECK, a ſmall town on the March with an old caſtle, in the circle below the Manhardſberg and diſtrict below the Ens; 23 miles E.N.E. of Vienna.

MARCK ERLEBACH, a ſmall town of Culmbach in the diſtrict of Neuhof, 14 miles W.N.W. of Nuremburg.

MARCKLISSA, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia on the river Queiſs, on the frontiers of Sileſia. The inhabitants carry on a trade in fuſtian.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Benfelden; 12 miles S. of Benfelden, and 25 S. of Straſburg.

MARIEBOE, a town on the Daniſh iſland of Laland, ſituated on a large lake abounding in fiſh. On the weſt ſide of the town formerly ſtood the celebrated convent of Marieboe of the order of St. Bridget.

MARIENBERG, a ſmall mine-town of the electorate of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Wolkenſtein and circle of Erzgebirge: it is very much decayed in conſequence of ſeveral conflagrations. It was built by Henry Duke of Saxony in 1519, on account of the rich ſilver-mines diſcovered near it; at preſent they are not ſo productive, but ſtill yield ſilver, iron, vitriol, and ſulphur. Fine laces are made at this place. It lies 10 miles N.N.W. of Annaberg.

MARIENBURG, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy; ſo named after Mary Queen of Hungary, ſiſter of the Emperor Charles V. by whom it was built in 1542 between two rivers, called the Black and the White river, during the time that ſhe was governante of the Netherlands. The French deſtroyed its fortifications in the laſt century. It lies 10 miles N. of Rocroy.

MARIENBURG, formerly a waywodſhip of Poliſh Pruſſia, now a part of Weſt Pruſſia, comprehending the diſtrict of Great and Little Marienburg and Elbing. In Little Marienburg lies the town of the ſame name, on the river Nogat, which the inhabitants are obliged to keep within bounds by a dike, and over it is a long wooden bridge. The inhabitants of the town are Lutherans, but the ſuburbs contain great numbers of Catholics. From 1309 to 1525 this place was the reſidence of the grand maſter of the Teutonic order. In 1773 the ſtates of Weſt Pruſſia did homage here to King Frederic II. It lies 21 miles S.S.E. of Dantzig, in lat. 54° 6′ N. long. 16° 36′ E.

MARIENWERDER, a handſome town on the Nogat in the department of Königſberg, in Eaſt Pruſſia. It contains a large cathedral church with a variety of antiquities, and a large caſtle.

MARK, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Münſter, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth and weſt by the dutchy of Berg. It yields excellent paſturage, abundance of wood, and good mill ſtones. The number of inhabitants amounts to 180,000. Moſt of them are Lutherans, and the remainder Calviniſts and Catholics. The river Rur divides the county into 2 parts, the northern of which is called Hellweg, and the ſouthern Sauerland. It formed part of the inheritance of Jüliers, and belongs to the Elector of Brandenburg.

MARKBREIT, a ſmall town ſituated on the Mayn, between Kitzingen and Ochſenfurt, belonging to the Prince of Schwartzenberg.

MARKDORF, a town of Swabia in the biſhopric of Conſtance, 12 miles N.E. of Conſtance.

MARK GRÖNINGEN, a diſtrict and town of Swabia in the dutchy of Würtemberg, formerly the reſidence of the lords of Schlüſſelburg: 9 miles N.N.W. of Stuttgard.

MARKNEUKIRCHEN, a ſmall town of Vogtland, 8 miles S.S.E. of Oelſnitz, ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

MARLO, a village and diſtrict of Mecklenburg in the lordſhip of Roſtock, on the Reckenitz, on the frontiers of Pomerania, belonging to the family of Lühe: 14 miles E. of Roſtock.

MARNE, a river of France which riſes in the department of the Upper Marne, near Langres, and diſcharges itſelf into the Seine above Paris.

MARQUARTSTEIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict with an ancient caſtle, near the river Atra, in Upper Bavaria, in the province of Münich: 22 miles W. of Salzburg.

MARSAL, a town of France in the department of the Meurte and diſtrict of Chateau Salins, 17 miles E.N.E. of Nancy.

MARSALA, the ancient Lilybæum, a town of Val di Mazzara on the weſtern coaſt of Sicily: it had formerly a good harbour, which was filled up with ſtones by order of the Emperor Charles V. that the corſairs might not take poſſeſſion of the place. The adjacent country ſtill contains ſome ancient aqueducts.

MARS DEEP, a ſtrait between the Texel and North Holland, through which is the paſſage from the German Ocean into the Zuyder Zee.

MARSICO NUOVO, a ſmall town and principality belonging to a branch of the family of Pignatelli, in Naples, in Principato Citra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

MARSICO VECCHIO, a ſmall town with the title of a dutchy, on the river Acri, in the province of Baſilicata and kingdom of Naples.

MARTINACH, a ſmall town of Switzerland on the Dranſe, in the Lower Valais, 12 miles S.W. of Sitten.

MARTO-

MARTORANO, a town of Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, which confers the title of count on the eldeſt of the family of Aquino. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza.

MARVILLE, a town of France in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Stenay, 5 miles S. E. of Montmedy.

MASSA, a dutchy of Italy, which, with the principality of Carrara belonging to it, lies on the Gulf of Genoa, between Tuſcany, Genoa, and Lucca, and belonged to the houſe of Cibo as a fief of the Empire. It was formerly a marquiſate in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Melaſpina, which becoming extinct it fell into the hands of the Genoeſe family of Cibo. Alderan, the laſt duke of that houſe, died without male heirs in 1713, and this country devolved to his brother Cardinal Cibo, upon whoſe deceaſe in 1743 it became the property of the hereditary prince of Modena, who had married Maria Thereſa, the only daughter and heireſs of Duke Alderan. The capital of this dutchy is likewiſe called

MASSA, is ſituated on the river Frigido, near the ſea, with a ducal caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Piſa, having an academy for ſculpture and architecture founded in 1769. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. of Piſa, in lat. 44° 1′ N. long. 7° 48′ E.

MASSA, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the ſouthern part of the province of Sienna, in Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, who likewiſe ſtyles himſelf Biſhop of Populonia, and is a ſuffragan of Sienna. The adjacent country abounds in minerals, but the place itſelf is very unhealthy.

MASSERANO, a ſmall principality of Italy between the dutchy of Milan and Piedmont, the capital of which is

MASSERANO, on the borders of the county of Biella. It belongs, as a fief of the Papal ſee, to the youngeſt line of the houſe of Ferreri or Acciajuoli, which likewiſe has the title of Marquis Crevecœur, and reſides in Spain: 37 miles N. N. E. of Turin.

MASSO, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Farther Pomerania, with a caſtle and provoſtſhip, 15 miles E. N. E. of Stettin.

MASTRICHT, a city formerly belonging jointly to the States General and the Biſhop of Liege. It is ſituated on the Maas, is well fortified, and connected by a ſtone bridge with the town of Wyck, which is likewiſe fortified and lies oppoſite to it, in Limburg. Maſtricht ſtands in the biſhopric of Liege, but ſince 1648 has been reckoned one of the Dutch barrier towns. The magiſtrates and inhabitants are partly Catholics, partly Calviniſts. Maſtricht has long, fine ſtreets, a market-place, 2 Catholic collegiate and 4 pariſh churches, 20 convents, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, 3 Calviniſt churches, an academy, a council-houſe with its library, and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms. December 21, 1761, this town ſuſtained great injury from the exploſion of the powder-magazine through the careleſſneſs of an engineer. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortreſs of the ſame name erected by the Dutch in 1703; and a ſtone-quarry, with ſuch a number of ſubterranean paſſages as to be capable of containing 40,000 perſons: the inhabitants in time of war find it the ſafeſt retreat with their cattle and other valuable effects. Veſſels are daily going up and down the Maas to and from Maſtricht. At the commencement of 1793 this town was attacked by the French, who were obliged to retire with great loſs; but at the end of the ſame year they ſucceeded in making themſelves maſters of the place. It lies 13 miles N. N. E. of Liege, in lat. 50° 49′ N. long. 3° 23′ E.

MASVAUX, a town of France in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Befort, 9 miles N. of Befort, and 22 S. S. W. of Colmar.

MATELICA, a town of the marquiſate of Ancona in the State of the Church.

MATERA, a ſmall town of Terra d' Otranto in Naples; the ſee of an archbiſhop, removed hither from Cirenza.

MAUBERT, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Rocroy, 5 miles S. S. W. of Rocroy, and 15 W. N. W. of Charleville.

MAUBEUGE, a town of France in the department of the North and diſtrict of Aveſnes, on the Sambre. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, and fortified by Lewis XIV. Long. 1° 39′ E. lat. 50° 16′ N.

MAURIENNE, a county of Savoy, on the river Arc. On the eaſt it is ſeparated by the Alps from Piedmont, on the north it is bounded by Tarentaiſe, and on the ſouth and weſt by France.

MAURMOUTIER, a ſmall town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, which formerly contained a Benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot was a prince of the Empire.

MAUTERN, a ſmall town of Lower Auſtria in the quarter of the upper foreſt of Vienna, on the Danube, with a long bridge over that river to the ſmall town of Stein on the oppoſite ſide. It is celebrated for the victory obtained in 1484 by Matthias King of Hungary over the Auſtrians. It lies 11 miles N. of St. Pölten.

MAYEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Nette, in the archbiſhopric of Triers. It has a caſtle and a collegiate church: 17 miles W. N. W. of Coblentz.

MAYNTHAL, VAL DE, VAL MAGGIA, or VAL MADIA, the northernmoſt bailiwick of the Swiſs poſſeſſions in the dutchy of Milan, in Italy, which they purchaſed in 1512 of Duke Maximilian Sforza. Its inhabitants are Catholics. The village of Maggia lies between the valley of Lugano and the frontiers of the Milaneſe, on the river of the ſame name.

MAZORBO, an iſland belonging to Venice, 5 miles N. of Venice, containing only one town, which is very populous.

MAZZARA, VAL DI MAZZARA, one of the three provinces of Sicily, bounded on the eaſt by Val di

Demone and Val di Noto, and on the other three ſides by the ſea.

Mazzara, a town of Sicily in Val di Mazzara, with a capacious harbour.

Mechlin, Malines, a fine town of Brabant, formerly belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the Dyle, between Louvain, Bruſſels, and Antwerp. The ſtreets are broad, and lined with magnificent buildings. The number of the inhabitants in 1785 amounted to 26,000. In 1792 it ſubmitted to the French without oppoſition. Before that time it was an archiepiſcopal ſee, and had 6 pariſh-churches. The cathedral, in particular, was poſſeſſed of treaſure to a great amount, and contained many admirable paintings. The beſt Brabant laces, fine linen, damaſks, carpets, and leather, are made here. The inhabitants likewiſe have a great trade in corn, particularly buck-wheat; and at flood, veſſels deeply laden can come up as high as this place from the Scheld. It lies 13 miles s. of Antwerp, in lat. 51° 3′ n. long. 2° 9′ e.

Meckenheim, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Reinbach, on the Erft, near Bonn, in the upper part of the archbiſhopric of Cologne: 9 miles w. of Bonn.

Mecklenburg, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Pomerania, on the ſouth by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the weſt by Lüneburg, Lauenburg, and the biſhopric of Lübeck, and on the north by the Baltic Sea. The ſoil of this country, which was formerly very bad, has, during the preſent century, been greatly improved by induſtry and prudent management. The dukes of Mecklenburg are deſcended from the princes of the ancient Vandals, who inhabited this country. In 1349 the Emperor Charles IV. raiſed them to the rank of princes of the Empire, with the title of dukes. The houſe has been frequently divided. At preſent there are two lines, Schwerin and Strelitz, both of which adhere to the Lutheran religion, and have votes in the college of princes of the Empire. Upon failure of male deſcendants of the dukes of Mecklenburg the ſucceſſion belongs to the houſe of Brandenburg, which ſince 1708 has aſſumed the title and arms. The whole dutchy contains above 5000 ſquare miles. Schwerin and Güſtrow comprehend at the loweſt computation 300,000 inhabitants, and the revenues of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin amount to upwards of 145,000*l.* ſterling. Schwerin and Güſtrow, according to the matricula of the Empire, furniſh 40 horſe and 67 foot, and to a chamber tax they each pay 243 dollars $43\frac{1}{2}$ kr. to which Mecklenburg-Strelitz contributes two ſevenths.

The nobility and ſtates of Mecklenburg poſſeſs great immunities and privileges; the violation of theſe, and diſobedience to the Emperor's orders, occaſioned Charles Leopold Duke of Schwerin the loſs of his dominions, and his brother was made regent of them in 1728 till the death of the former in 1747, when he became the actual ſovereign, and in 1755 made a compact with the nobility and ſtates, which is regarded as the ground-work of the conſtitution of the country. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic in 1756. Under the preſent duke, Frederic Francis, the nephew of the former, who ſucceeded to the government in 1785, a good underſtanding has been eſtabliſhed between him and the ſtates.

The revenues of Mecklenburg-Strelitz exceed 60,000*l.* ſterling. Her preſent Majeſty, Charlotte Queen of Great Britain, is ſiſter of the reigning Duke of Strelitz. The titles of the dukes of both lines are—dukes of Mecklenburg, princes of Wenden, Schwerin, and Ratzeburg, counts of Schwerin, lords of Roſtock and Stargard.

Meckmuhl, a town and diſtrict of the river Jagſt, belonging to the Duke of Würtemberg, 12 miles w. of Crautheim.

Medebach, a town and diſtrict of the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne, 9 miles s. w. of Corbach.

Medenblick, a ſmall town with an old caſtle and good harbour, in North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. Here is the magazine for timber brought from Norway and Sweden to Holland. Medenblick was taken by the Engliſh in 1799. It lies 25 miles n. of Amſterdam.

Mees, les, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Digne, 12 miles s. w. of Digne.

Megen, a town in that part of Brabant belonging to Holland, ſituated on the Maas, 12 miles w. of Nimmeguen.

Mehlsak, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Ermeland in Weſt Pruſſia, 15 miles w. of Mühlhauſen.

Meinungen, a town with a fine caſtle called St. Elizabeth, the reſidence of the Count of Saxe-Meinungen, in the princely county of Henneberg. In 1785 it contained 3500 inhabitants. In the caſtle are the prince's library, a cabinet of coins, and the archives of Henneberg, belonging to all the houſes of Saxony. It lies 9 miles s. of Schmalkald, in lat. 50° 38′ n. long. 8° 18′ e.

Meisenheim, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Glan, in the principality of Zweybrücken; it is a fief of Mentz. The caſtle here was burned down in 1734. This town contains the burial-place of the houſe of Zweybrücken: 10 miles s. w. of Creutznach.

Meissen, Misnia, a margravate of Upper Saxony, bounded on the north by the electoral circle of Saxony, on the eaſt by Luſatia, on the ſouth by Bohemia, on the weſt by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fertile country in corn, wine, and paſturage, contains very fine mines, and belongs to the Elector of Saxony. It is divided into 7 parts, namely, the circles of Meiſſen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neuſtadt, and the biſhoprics of Merſeburg, and Naumburg, or Zeitz.

Meissen, the capital of the margravate of Meiſſen, contains about 500 houſes and 5000 inhabitants, in a delightful ſituation on the Elbe. The caſtle

caſtle ſtands upon a mountain, the two extremities of which, formerly belonging to the burgraves and the biſhop, are gone to decay, and only the middle part, belonging to the margraves, and called Albertſburg, is left ſtanding. Since 1710 it has contained the celebrated porcelain manufactory. Upon this account the town is the rendezvous of expert artiſts, chemiſts, and painters, and ſince 1763 a branch of the electoral academy of ſciences has been eſtabliſhed here. The cathedral church deſerves notice for its lofty ſtone ſteeple, and in the inſide the prince's chapel, with the burial-places of the Saxon princes, the deſcendants of Frederic the Warlike, till the year 1539. The arched church belonging to the caſtle ſtands higher than the ſteeple of the town church, and extends to the mountain of St. Afra. Upon the latter ſtands the electoral ſchool, which occupies a building formerly a Benedictine convent till 1543, and is called Afraneum: the town-ſchool is called Franciſcaneum. The manufactures of porcelain and cloth, and the cultivation of wine, are the principal ſupport of the inhabitants. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Pruſſians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very hand ſome conſtruction. It lies 12 miles N.W. of Dreſden, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 11° 6′ E.

MELENBURG, a ſmall town in the Priegnitz, in the margravate of Brandenburg, 9 miles N. of Pritzwalk.

MELFI, a town in the province of Baſilicata, in Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives the title of prince to the eldeſt branch of the houſe of Doria.

MELLINGEN, a ſmall town on the river Rüſs, in the county of Rore, in Switzerland, which during the diſturbances in that country in 1712, was taken poſſeſſion of by Bern and Zürich, and retained by them after the peace; but the canton of Glaris preſerved its former rights: 6 miles N. of Bremgarten.

MELNIK, a mine-town and caſtle in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, at the conflux of the Mulda and Elbe. This place ſuffered by fire in 1765. The vicinity of it yields excellent red and white wine. The lordſhip of Melnik belongs to Count Tſchernin. The Auguſtine convent of Schopka lies near it: 17 miles N. N. E. of Prague.

MELRICHSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the little river Stren, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the frontiers of Henneberg. This place is remarkable for the victory gained by the Emperor Henry IV. in 1078, over his rival Rudolph of Swabia; and for being the birth-place of Martin of Mellerſtadt, phyſician to Frederic III. Elector of Saxony, and to whom, principally, Wittenberg is indebted for the foundation of its univerſity. It lies 22 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MELSUNGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in Lower Heſſe, ſituated on the Fulda; the ſtone bridge over that river is a very great thoroughfare: 12 miles S. of Caſſel.

MEMMINGEN, a free Imperial town in Algow, in Swabia, near the conflux of the river Iler and the ſmall rivulet of Aach. It is ſituated in a fertile plain, is pretty large, and defended not only by art but likewiſe by nature, being ſurrounded by a moraſs. Its population is eſtimated at 7000 ſouls. The magiſtracy and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans. It contains ſome handſome churches, a town-houſe, ſeveral Catholic convents, and carries on a conſiderable trade in fine linen, fuſtian, cotton, paper, ſalt, and hops. This town gives to a Roman month 75 florins, and to a chamber tax 281 dollars 32½ kr. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Leutkirch, in lat. 47° 59′ N. long. 7° 47′ E.

MENDEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the river Hohn, 16 miles S. S. W. of Hamm.

MENGEN, a town of Swabia belonging to Auſtria, 33 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 45 S. of Stuttgard.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the county of Waldeck, in Weſtphalia, 10 miles N. of Waldeck.

MENGERSKIRCH, a village and caſtle in the principality of Naſſau, belonging to the diſtrict of Beilſtein, formerly the reſidence of the dowager princeſſes of Naſſau-Hadamar.

MENIN, a town of Flanders on the river Lys; it was one of the barrier towns garriſoned by the Dutch ſince 1715. The French having taken it in 1744, demoliſhed the outer works of the fortification, and reſtored it in that condition at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It lies 6 miles W. of Courtray.

MENS, a town of France in the department of the Iſere and diſtrict of Grenoble, 22 miles S. of Grenoble, and 16 E. N. E. of Die.

MENTON, a village in the principality of Monaco, 6 miles N. E. of Monaco.

MENTZ, MAYNZ, an archbiſhopric of the circle of Lower Rhine, which extends into Wetteravia, likewiſe into Franconia, and from the county of Spanheim to the dutchy of Würtemberg. It contains 2000 ſquare miles, and its population is eſtimated at 270,000 ſouls. The Eichſfeld likewiſe belongs to it, containing 74,000 inhabitants, and the territory of Erfurt with 36,000; ſo that the whole number of the elector's ſubjects amounts nearly to 400,000. The Archbiſhop of Mentz has the firſt place among the electors, and is arch-chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire in Germany. He appoints the Imperial vice-chancellor, has the ſole right of ſummoning the electors, both to elections and other aſſemblies of the electoral college; he draws up the Emperor's capitulation, keeps the Imperial ſeal and archives, manages the buſineſs of elections, and is director of the electoral college at the diet of the Empire and of the circle of Lower Rhine. He performs the ceremony of the coronation when it takes place in his archbiſhopric. But when it happens to be neither in his dioceſe, nor that of Cologne, it is performed alternately by him and the Elector of Cologne. As archbiſhop he is primate of Germany, and his ſuffragans are the biſhops of Straſburg, Fulda, Spire, Worms, Würz-

burg, Hildeſheim, Eichſtädt, Paderborn, Augſburg, Conſtance, and Chur or Coire. The chapter is compoſed of 24 higher canons and 18 domiciliary ones, who muſt all prove their nobility for 16 generations. Mentz gives to a Roman month 1927 florins $5\frac{1}{2}$ kr. and to a chamber tax 900 dollars $21\frac{1}{2}$ kr. The elector's revenues are eſtimated at 210,000*l.* ſterling.

MENTZ, the capital of the archbiſhopric of the ſame name and reſidence of the archbiſhop, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Rhine, at its conflux with the Mayn. It is a large ancient city, and has about 27,000 inhabitants. At night it is lighted by about 400 lamps, which hang in the middle of the ſtreets: the latter are in general narrow and crooked. Amongſt the houſes ſome fine palaces are to be ſeen here and there. The electoral palace of Martinſburg is partly in the ancient, partly in the modern ſtyle of architecture. Oppoſite the mouth of the Mayn ſtands the elector's caſtle, called Favorita, with its gardens, water-works, and a delightful view over the Rhine and Mayn. The magnificent cathedral, the ſteeple of which has been newly rebuilt ſince the conflagration of 1767, contains a great quantity of valuable articles, and many fine tombs. Beſides this, Mentz contains a vaſt number of churches and convents, amongſt which are St. John's church, the Carthuſian convent near the Favorita gate, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. Of the hoſpitals, that of St. Roch, with its printing-office and manufactures of ſtuffs and ſtockings, is particularly deſerving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are, the town-houſe, the arſenal, the maſquerade and ball-rooms, the newly-erected riding-ſchool, the houſes belonging to the Teutonic order and the knights of Malta, with the houſe of correction. The principal of the antiquities of this town is the monument of Druſus near the ramparts. The univerſity was founded in 1477, and in 1746 a fine library, medicinal garden, and anatomical theatre, were added thereto: but the greateſt improvements were made in it by the preſent elector, Frederic Charles. The late elector, John Frederic Charles, who died in 1763, was ſolicitous to make Mentz a place of trade, and in 1748 eſtabliſhed two yearly fairs. This city contains the electoral colleges of government. The bridge of boats over the Rhine connects it with the ſmall town of Caſſel, which likewiſe belongs to the archbiſhopric. This bridge is 2100 feet in length, and reſts on a double row of 47 boats laſhed together. Mentz was taken by the French in 1792, but retaken by the allies the following year. In conſequence of the treaty between the Emperor and France in 1797, the city of Mentz was again taken poſſeſſion of by the latter at the commencement of 1798. It lies in lat. 49° 59′ N. long. 5° 50′ E.

MEPPEN, a ſmall fortified town on the river Haſe, at its conflux with the Ems, in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia. It contains a provoſtſhip of the Benedictine order, belonging to the Abbot of Corvey. It lies 10 miles N. of Lingen.

MERANA, a ſmall town in the county of Schönburg and electorate of Saxony, with about 330 houſes; half of it belongs to the counts of Hither Glaucha, and half to thoſe of Farther Glaucha: 10 miles S. of Altenburg.

MERAN, a pretty large town of Tirol, in Etſchland, on the river Paſſer. It has 6 churches and convents, and is the firſt in rank among the towns of Tirol, having formerly been the capital of the country. It lies 11 miles N. N. W. of Botzen, in lat. 46° 39′ N. long. 9° 40′ E.

MERCKENDORF, a ſmall town of Anſpach in the diſtrict of Windſbach, 9 miles S. E. of Anſpach.

MERGENTHEIM, a town of Franconia on the Tauber, belonging to the Teutonic order, together with the adjacent diſtrict. The caſtle of Neuenhaus, the reſidence of the Teutonic maſter, is ſituated on the Kitzberg, a mountain in the vicinity of this place. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Rothenburg, in lat. 49° 30′ N. long. 7° 37′ E.

MERSEBURG, a Lutheran biſhopric on the Saale, in Thuringia. Henry the laſt duke of Merſeburg who held the adminiſtration of this biſhopric, died without male heirs, July 27, 1738, whereupon the Elector of Saxony took poſſeſſion of it. This ſee has its particular colleges of government and conſiſtory.

MERSEBURG, the capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, in a delightful ſituation on the Saale, contains about 6000 inhabitants. Its moſt remarkable buildings are the caſtle, the former reſidence of the Duke of Saxe-Merſeburg, the cathedral church, which ſtands juſt below it, and the academy, founded by the Elector Auguſtus in 1575. The two ſuburbs are called Altenburg and Neumarkt: the former, beſides its church, contains an orphan-houſe, the garden belonging to the caſtle, and the water-works, whereby the caſtle, town, and ſuburbs are ſupplied with water from the Saale. The latter likewiſe has its own church, and other public buildings. Brewing is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Leipſic, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 9° 48′ E.

MERSPURG, a caſtle on the north ſide of the Lake of Conſtance, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Conſtance, 10 miles from Buchhorn, in Swabia. The Biſhop John Francis eſtabliſhed an excellent academy here, wherein 1000 candidates for holy orders are prepared for the ſame. It has likewiſe a Dominican convent. The adjacent country yields very good wine. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Conſtance.

MERTZIG, a town of France in the department of the Moſelle, on the Sarte, 9 miles from Sarlouis.

MESCHEDE, a ſmall town on the Rur, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, with a collegiate church. It belongs to the Elector of Cologne: 7 miles S. of Herzberg.

MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, belonging to the family of Zierotin, 25 miles E. of Prerau.

MESERITSCH, GREAT, a town of Moravia, in the circle

circle of Iglau, on the frontiers of Hungary and Silesia.

Mesola, a district of the Ferrarese, under the jurisdiction of the Pope, which the House of Austria sold to the Duke of Modena in the seventeenth century for 900,000 gulden. By means of this place and the Po, the trade by water, by way of Trieste, between Austrian Lombardy and the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany is facilitated with that of the other Austrian dominions in Germany and Hungary. Thus Mesola is the principal deposit of all goods going backwards or forwards; warehouses and magazines have been erected there, and ships appointed to sail to and from Trieste up the Po, whose freight is limited, as well as the time of their departure and return. Mesola lies 26 miles E. of Ferrara, in lat. 45° 55′ N. long. 9° 52′ E.

Messina, a town of the island of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, in Val di Demona. It has a citadel, 4 large suburbs, Zacra, St. Philippo, St. Dio, and Porto Reale; an excellent harbour, and in 1782 was declared a free port. It carries on a pretty extensive trade in silk and silk-stuffs of its own manufacture, and is the see of an archbishop. One of the finest public buildings is the hospital, called La Loggia. In 1674 this town contained above 90,000 inhabitants, but in consequence of the rebellion against the Spanish government at that period, and other circumstances, their number has been reduced to 25,000. In 1783 it sustained great injury from an earthquake. However, it is still the second town in Sicily. Lat. 38° 30′ N. long. 13° 15′ E.

Messina, Faro di Messina, a strait between Sicily and Calabria Oltra, in Naples.

Messines, a small town of Flanders in the district of Ipres, 5 miles S. of Ipres.

Metelen, a small town of Westphalia in the bishopric of Münster, 5 miles W.S.W. of Steinfurt.

Metz, a town of France, capital of the department of the Moselle. It was formerly a free Imperial city, but in 1552 was taken by the French troops, and remained subject to that crown: in 1648 it was finally ceded to France. It is divided into the old and new town; in the latter of which are many handsome buildings. Besides the other fortifications, it has 3 citadels. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, who had the title of a prince of the Empire, and was suffragan of the Archbishop of Triers. In the year 1760 a society of arts and sciences was established here by Marshal Belleisle, who was governor of Metz. Long. 3° 51′ E. lat. 49° 7′ N.

Mewe, a small town and castle in the circular district of the same name, in West Prussia, situated on the Vistula, 18 miles S.S.W. of Marienburg.

Meyenfeld, a free town in the League of the ten Districts, in the Grisons, containing a great storehouse of merchandize going from Germany to Italy by way of Luciensteig, and vice versa. In the neighbourhood of this place the troops of the Emperor Maximilian I. were defeated in 1499. This was the last attempt of the Austrians against the Swiss, and was succeeded by a peace. In 1720 the whole town, except 5 houses, was consumed by fire. It lies 13 miles N. of Chur, in lat. 46° 59′ N. long. 7° 12′ E.

Mezieres, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes and district of Charleville. It is situated between Rheims and Sedan, upon an island formed by the Maas, with two bridges over that river, a citadel, and a school for engineers. This town was bravely defended by the gallant Chevalier Bayard, in 1521, against the troops of Charles V. Lat. 49° 56′ N. long. 2° 24′ E.

Michelstadt, a district and town of Swabia in the county of Erbach, between Erbach and Fürstenau, on the small river Mümling. It contains the burial-place of the counts, and has a superintendency and an iron-foundery.

Middleburg, a town of the United Provinces, the capital of Zealand, situated in the island of Walcheren. A canal goes from hence to Flushing capable of admitting large vessels. It is one of the finest towns in the United Provinces, having spacious streets, and many elegant buildings. It is the residence of the admiralty of Zealand. Calvinists, Catholics, Lutherans, Mennonists, and Jews, are allowed the free exercise of their religion, and it contains near 25,000 inhabitants. Lat. 51° 29′ N. long. 1° 12′ E.

Miedzychod, a town and lordship in the waywodship of Posen, in Great Poland, on the river Warte, with a Calvinist church, which stands out of the town. It belongs to the Calvinist family of Unruhe.

Miedzyrycz, a town of Poland in the waywodship of Kiow.

Mielczyn, a town of Poland in the waywodship of Kalish.

Mies, a royal town on the river Mza, in the circle of Pilsen, in Bohemia, 18 miles W. of Pilsen.

Milan, a dutchy of Lombardy, in Italy, bounded on the west by Piedmont and Montferrat, on the south by Genoa, on the east by Parma, Mantua, and Venice, on the north by the four Swiss bailiwicks and the Grisons. It is one of the finest countries in Italy, producing corn, rice, wine and all kinds of fruits. It is divided into 13 small districts; La Lumellina, Il Pavisano, Lodesano, Cremonese, Alessandrino, Tortonese, Il Territorio di Bobbio, the county of Vigevana, Il Novarese, Milanese Proper, Il Territorio di Como, Val di Sesia, and the county of Anghiera: of which the districts of Alessandrino, Lumellina, Tortonese, Vigevana, Val di Sesia, Novarese, the county of Anghiera, that part of the Pavisan between the Tessin and the Po, and the territory of Bobbio, have by degrees, between the years 1703 and 1743, been ceded to the house of Savoy. In the fourteenth century this country was governed by its own lords and dukes of the house of Visconti, who were succeeded by the family

mily of Sforza. The houſe of Orleans, to which belonged the right of ſucceſſion, by marriage with the family of Viſconti, was unable to prevent it. In the ſequel, indeed, Lewis XII. and Francis I. made repeated attempts to eſtabliſh their claims, and although they conquered Milan, they could never retain it. The Emperor Charles V. gave it as a fief of the Empire to his ſon Philip II. It belonged to the crown of Spain till the reign of Charles II. In the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion it became ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, which likewiſe retained poſſeſſion of it. By the peace of Vienna in 1735 and the treaty of Worms in 1743, different parts of it were ceded to the King of Sardinia. The trade of Milan is conſiderable, and the number of inhabitants has increaſed one fifth ſince 1725. The Auſtrian part contains above a million.

Milan, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities of Italy, ſituated in a delightful plain between the rivers Teſſin and Adda, which communicate with the city by means of two canals. Its walls are 12 miles in circumference, but a great part of that ſpace is occupied by gardens. The number of inhabitants is 132,000. The town itſelf has no other fortification than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel is a place of great ſtrength. It is called Caſtello di Porta Zobia. The archiepiſcopal cathedral, the foundation of which was laid by Duke John Galeazzo Viſconti in 1386, is a very magnificent ſtructure, and the largeſt in Italy, next to St. Peter's at Rome; but it is not yet finiſhed, although 400 years have been ſpent in embelliſhing it both within and without. The Ambroſian college in the midſt of the town, where 16 profeſſors give inſtruction gratis, and its excellent library of above 60,000 printed volumes and 15,000 in manuſcript, with the collection of paintings and cabinet of coins belonging to it, owe their inſtitution to three cardinals of the houſe of Borromei. Many other uſeful foundations in Milan, as the clerical academy, the Helvetic college, &c. are of the ſame origin. The univerſity founded by the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa in 1766, obtained the elegant building erected not long before for ſchools for the Jeſuits. San Aleſſandro and Brera are two celebrated colleges for the education of youth. The great hoſpital, and the Lazaretto, which ſtands out of the town, are admirable inſtitutions. The other remarkable buildings are, the college for female youth of the Spaniſh nation; the convent of St. Paul for monks of noble extraction; the large newly-erected council-houſe, near which ſtands the ſtatue of Philip II. of Spain; and the duke's or governor's palace, which has been greatly embelliſhed ſince 1769. In 1764 an academy was founded for ſculpture and architecture, and in 1777 an academy for agriculture, ſciences, and manufactures. A paper manufactory after the Dutch method has likewiſe been eſtabliſhed. This city has the greateſt trade in books of any in Italy, except Rome and Venice. For the more convenient carriage of goods coming from Germany, France, Switzerland, and the other parts of Italy, or going thither, public ſtage-waggons have been ſet up, which are anſwerable for their load, and are limited to a certain price, as well as to their time of departure and arrival. The number of artiſans and manufacturers of ſilk, linen, lace, &c. is very great, and Milan is likewiſe the uſual reſidence of the nobility. This city was taken by the French in 1796, who at the ſame time made themſelves maſters of the whole dutchy; whence they were again expelled by the Ruſſians in 1799. Milan lies in lat. 45° 29′ N. long. 6° 52′ E.

Militsch, a free ſtate lordſhip of Sileſia, formerly belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau, and afterwards annexed to the principality of Oels, from which it deſcended by purchaſe to the barons of Kurzbach, and finally became the property of the counts of Malzau as a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia. It is bounded on the north by Great Poland, on the ſouth by Oels, on the eaſt by Würtemberg, and on the weſt by Trachenberg. The capital of the ſame name is ſituated on the river Bartſch on the frontiers of Poland. Near the town a Catholic church and ſchool were erected in 1709, by permiſſion of the Emperor. It lies 27 miles N. of Breſlau, in lat. 51° 32′ N. long. 14° 58′ E.

Miltenberg, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Mentz, on the Mayn, in a country yielding excellent wine. It has a caſtle which ſtands on a hill, a Franciſcan convent, and an academy; and a conſiderable toll is collected here both from the river and by land. It lies 16 miles S. S. E. of Aſchaffenburg.

Mindelheim, a lordſhip in Algow in Swabia, which became the property of the Elector of Bavaria in 1617: but after Maximilian was put to the ban of the Empire, at the commencement of the laſt century, it was raiſed to a principality in 1706, and given to the Duke of Marlborough as a remuneration for his ſervices at Schellenberg and Hochſtädt. But he retained it only till 1714, when the above-mentioned elector was reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of all his dominions by the peace of Raſtadt and Baden. In 1778, upon the death of the Elector Maximilian Joſeph, Auſtria laid claim to it, but it was guaranteed to Bavaria by the peace of Teſchen. It contributes to a Roman month 76 florins, and to a chamber tax 92 dollars 2¼ kr. The town of Mindelheim is not large, and lies on the river Mindel. The caſtle ſtands out of the town on the mountain of St. George. In the pariſh-church of St. Stephen ſeveral of the dukes of Teck are interred. It lies 23 miles S. S. W. of Augſburg.

Minden, a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Diepholtz and Hoya, on the weſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, on the eaſt by the county of Schauenburg,

enburg, and on the ſouth by the county of Ravenſberg. It lies on both ſides of the Rhine, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia. It was formerly a biſhopric, but was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, and given as a principality to the Elector of Brandenburg. In the year 1783 it contained 57,117 inhabitants.

MINDEN, the capital of the principality of the ſame name. It is tolerably well fortified, and has a long ſtone bridge over the Weſer, protected by a fort. It contains churches of all three religions, the colleges of government for Minden and Ravenſberg, a newly-erected town-houſe, an orphan-houſe, a bank, &c. The large cathedral belongs to the Catholics, and the academy to the Lutherans. To the church of St. Mary is annexed a foundation for Lutheran nuns. The provoſt and 10 of the canons belonging to the cathedral are Calviniſts. Its convenient ſituation for trade and navigation, its ſtaple-right and breweries, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Its ſugar-houſes and wax manufactory are worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants in this town in 1785 amounted to 4908, excluſive of the garriſon. In 1757 it was taken by the French, and in 1758 fell into the hands of the Hannoverians; in 1759 was retaken by the French, but they were obliged to evacuate it again the ſame year, after the battle in which Contades was defeated by the allies. Lat. 52° 19′ N. long. 6° 31′ E.

MINERVINO, a ſmall town of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples, the ſee of a biſhop.

MINORCA, one of the Balearean iſlands in the Mediterranean, lying eaſt of Spain; abounding in fiſh, ſalt, wine, wool, honey, capers, and cheeſe. Agriculture is likewiſe in a flouriſhing ſtate. The inhabitants, whoſe number amounts to 27,000, are very fond of dancing and poetry. Upon the approach of the Britiſh fleet in 1708, the governor, in a panic, inſtantly ſurrendered it in the name of Charles III. but the Engliſh kept poſſeſſion of it from the firſt. It was ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In 1756 it was taken by the French under the Duke of Richelieu, and again ceded to England by the peace concluded at Fontainbleau in 1763. In 1782 it was taken by the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Crillon, for the crown of Spain, which retained it at the peace of 1783. In 1799 it was again taken poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh, without firing a ſingle gun.

MIRABOUX, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, commanding the paſs from France into Piedmont: 11 miles W. of Pignerole.

MIRANDOLA, a dutchy of Italy, lying between Modena, Ferrara, and Mantua. It is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and formerly had its own dukes of the houſe of Pico. The laſt of them, Francis Maria, was put to the ban, in the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, becauſe he ſided with the Houſe of Bourbon, and the dutchy was given by the Emperor as a fief of the Empire, to the Duke of Modena for a million gulden. In 1742 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of the dutchy, but it was reſtored to Modena by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748.

MIRANDOLA, the capital of the above dutchy, is fortified and has a citadel, with a fort called La Rocca. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains a great number of fine churches and convents. In 1511 it was taken by Pope Julius II. after a remarkable ſiege, at which he commanded in perſon. It lies 19 miles N. N. E. of Modena, in lat. 44° 51′ N. long. 8° 49′ E.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 15 miles N.W. of Epinal.

MIROW, formerly a commandery of the knights of St. John, but now a village and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the lordſhip of Stargard, 11 miles W. of Strelitz, containing a caſtle belonging to the prince. In 1730 the place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire.

MISSLOWITZ, a ſmall open town, with a Catholic pariſh-church, in the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſs in Sileſia: 10 miles S. S. E. of Beuthen.

MITTELWALD, a lordſhip and open town on the Nieſſe, ſituated in the county of Glatz, belonging to Sileſia, ſubject to the Count of Althan, 15 miles S. of Glatz.

MITTENWALDE, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Teltow, on the Notte, 16 miles S. S. E. of Berlin.

MITTERBURG, a county of Iſtria, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Carniola, which belongs to the Prince of Portia, of whom it was purchaſed by the ſtates of Carniola for 550,000 florins, but was again ſold to the Prince of Auerſperg. The capital is of the ſame name; it is an open place, has a caſtle which ſtands on a rock, and lies 19 miles S. S. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

MITTWEYDA, a ſmall thriving town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, on the Tſchopau, between Freyburg and Rochlitz. It has manufactures of ſtuff, canvas, and fuſtian. This place has ſuſtained great injury by conflagrations.

MNICHOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Gneſen.

MÖCKERN, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 11 miles E. of Magdeburg.

MODENA, a dutchy of Lombardy in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by the Bologneſe, on the north by the dutchies of Mirandola and Mantua, on the weſt by Parma, and on the ſouth by Tuſcany, and the republic of Lucca. It is very fertile and populous, and comprehends the dutchy of Modena Proper, the dutchy of Reggio, the principality of Corneggio, the diſtrict of Frignano, the Valley of Carfagnana, the county of Rivolo, and the diſtrict of Soraggio. It is a fief of the Empire, and has its own dukes of the houſe of Eſte. The only daughter of the preſent Duke Hercules Rainald was in 1771 married to the Auſtrian Archduke Ferdinand,



uncle

uncle of the preſent Emperor; and the reverſion of Modena, upon the total extinction of the male line of the houſe of Eſte, was entailed upon him, his heirs, or neareſt relations.

MODENA, the capital of the dutchy of the ſame name, and reſidence of the duke, is ſituated in a delightful plain, between the Secchia and Panaro. It contains 51 churches, 20,000 inhabitants, many fine public buildings, particularly in the beautiful Strada Maeſtra. The epiſcopal cathedral is an elegant ſtructure; next to which the moſt remarkable churches are, that formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, that of the Theatines and St. Dominic. The magnificent college of Charles Borromeo is a kind of academy for 70 or 80 young noblemen. The univerſity of this place has always been directed by men of the greateſt learning. The other places which deſerve attention are, the citadel, the fine ducal palace, the beautiful gallery of drawings, copper-plates, &c. the cabinet of coins, the ducal library, comprehending 30,000 volumes, and a great number of valuable philoſophical inſtruments, the two newly-erected large hoſpitals, the canal to the Panaro, the marble equeſtrian ſtatue of Duke Ferdinand III. &c. The gallery of ſtatues belonging to the duke was ſold and removed to Dreſden in 1746. In the year 1742 the Auſtrians took poſſeſſion of this city and dutchy, becauſe the duke eſpouſed the cauſe of Spain; but in 1748 the whole of it was again ceded to the duke. The city of Modena was always allowed, even by its own inhabitants, to be filthy and offenſive, but has of late years become one of the moſt cleanly. In the year 1785 the duke aboliſhed the Inquiſition in his dominions, and the building belonging to it in this metropolis was converted into a ſchool, under the auſpices of the ſovereign. On the approach of the French towards this city in 1796 the duke retired to Venice, and purchaſed peace, at the expence of a great ſum of money and ſeveral other ſacrifices. Lat. 44° 34′ N. long. 8° 38′ E.

MODICA, a county and ſmall town on the river Acellaro, in Val di Noto, in Sicily.

MOERES, LES, an extenſive moraſs, near Dunkirk, which was drained in 1619: but when that town was beſieged by the French in 1646, the Spaniſh governor, the Marquis de Leyda, ordered the dam to be broken down, whereupon the water returned, and covered it as before. In 1669, Lewis XIV. of France, gave it to his miniſters Colbert and Louvois, upon condition that they ſhould drain it again. Upon the ſame terms, in 1716, it became the property of the Marquis de Cannillac and the Marchioneſs Deſmaiſons: but, notwithſtanding the trouble and expence attending the exertions of all theſe proprietors, they failed in the attempt. At length, in 1746, it deſcended to the Count de Herouville, who commenced draining with great ſucceſs. This occaſioned a miſunderſtanding between France and Auſtria; the former laying claim to the whole moraſs, and the latter to half of it. They, however, agreed, that the count ſhould proceed with the buſineſs, and enjoy all the profit from it; and upon the completion of the buſineſs, the matter was to be adjuſted. In 1760 the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa gave up her claim in favour of the Count de Herouville. The greater part of the moraſs was by degrees converted into fertile land, but as the work was not proſecuted with proper aſſiduity, the water again broke in upon it, and only a ſmall piece of paſture land was left.

MOERS, a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the archbiſhopric of Cologne and the dutchies of Cleve, Berg, and Gelderland. Upon the death of William III. of England, from being the property of the houſe of Naſſau-Orange, it devolved to the Elector of Brandenburg. It was at that time only a county, which was raiſed to a principality by the Emperor Joſeph I. But it has ſtill neither ſeat nor vote in the Imperial college of princes.

MOERS, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, with a caſtle, a Calviniſt and Catholic church: it was formerly a place of ſtrength, but its fortifications were deſtroyed in 1764. It lies 14 miles s. of Weſel, in lat. 50° 25′ N. long. 4° 10′ E.

MOHRIN, a town of Upper Saxony, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 18 miles N.N.W. of Cuſtrin.

MOLFETTA, a town on the ſea-coaſt, in the province of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. It has the title of a principality, and belongs to a branch of the houſe of Spinola. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

MOLISE, a county, with a ſmall town and caſtle, in the kingdom of Naples, between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Oltra. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and ſilk.

MÖLLEN, a ſmall town on the river Steckenitz, in the dutchy of Lauenburg, 14 miles s. of Lübeck.

MÖLSEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia, 13 miles s.w. of Leipſic.

MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, in the diſtrict of Straſburg, 10 miles w. s.w. of Straſburg.

MONA, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, near Zealand, containing 1 ſmall town, called Stege. It is very mountainous towards the ſea, but the reſt of it is fertile in corn and all kinds of fruits.

MONACO, a principality of Italy, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. It contains 2 towns, Monaco and Menrone, which together have about 5000 inhabitants, 1 village, called Rocabruna, comprehending 400, and ſcattered houſes with about 600 more. Theſe people ſubſiſt entirely by the olive oil, which this little diſtrict yields in ſuch abundance that the thirteenth part of it, paid to their ſovereign in kind, produces annually above 2300*l.* ſterling.

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The houſe of Grimaldi, which had been in poſſeſſion of this principality for 8 centuries, ever ſince the reign of Otto I. became extinct in 1732, and was ſucceeded by the French family of Matignon, in conſequence of Jaques Francis-Leonor-Goyon de Matignon having married Louiſe Hippolyte heireſs of the laſt prince Antonio Grimaldi. It was at the ſame time ſtipulated that the new prince ſhould aſſume the title and arms of Monaco.

Before the revolution, the princes of Monaco were under the protection of the crown of France, and poſſeſſed large eſtates in that kingdom, with the rank of peers.

MONACO, the capital of the principality, has a ſecure harbour, but not deep enough for large veſſels, and a French garriſon. Lat. 43° 44′ N. long. 5° 5′ E.

MONDOVI, a fortified town of Piedmont, in the province of Coni. The adjacent country yields excellent wine, good cheſnuts, and fine marble. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the Archbiſhop of Turin. It lies 14 miles W. of Coni, in lat. 44° 25′ N. long. 5° 38′ E.

MONHEIM, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Neuburg, where great quantities of needles are made: 9 miles N. of Donauwerth.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples on the ſea-coaſt, in the province of Bari: it is the ſee of a biſhop.

MONS, a city of Flanders, formerly the capital of Auſtrian Hainault, ſituated on an eminence, on the river Trouille. The number of its inhabitants is computed at 30,000. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the caſtle, with its gardens, which are very much frequented on account of the public walks; the arſenal, the town-houſe, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. This city has been frequently beſieged and taken by the French, Dutch, and Imperialiſts. In 1709 it ſurrendered to the allies under the Duke of Marlborough, after the celebrated battle of Malplaquet. The Dutch retained poſſeſſion of it till 1715, when it was ceded to the Emperor as a barrier town. In 1746 it was taken by the French under Marſhal Saxe, who demoliſhed the fortifications, and in that ſtate reſtored it to the Emperor, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Immediately after the battle of Jemappe in 1792, it ſurrendered to the French, commanded by Dumourier. Lat. 50° 29′ N. long. 1° 38′ E.

MONTABAUR, a town and diſtrict with a fine palace, in the Weſterwald, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Triers: 9 miles W. of Coblentz.

MONTALCINO, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on a hill, in Tuſcany, in the province of Sienna. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope.

MONTAQUE, a ſmall town of Brabant, a dependency of the town and lordſhip of Dieſt, which formerly belonged to the Stadtholder, as part of the inheritance of Orange.

MONTBELLIARD, a princely county between France and the Sundgau, belonging to the ducal houſe of Würtemberg-Stuttgard. Its inhabitants in general are Lutherans. This county was part of the Burgundian monarchy, and in 1032 devolved with it to the Emperor Conrad II. ſince which time it has been governed by counts in hereditary ſucceſſion. In 1397 it became the property of the houſe of Würtemberg, by the marriage of Eberhard of Würtemberg, with Henrietta, heireſs of Montbelliard. At the commencement of the ſeventeenth century it fell to the ſhare of a line of that family, founded by Lewis Frederic. Upon the deceaſe of Leopold Eberhard, the laſt duke of that line, the children of his three wives, the counteſs of Sponeck and the two baroneſſes of L'Eſperance, and particularly his eldeſt ſon George Leopold, claimed the ſucceſſion and princely title: but this was oppoſed by the Imperial Aulic council, which declared the Duke of Würtemberg-Stuttgard the lawful ſovereign, whereupon he was put in poſſeſſion of it. According to an agreement ratified at Vienna in 1758 the duke was to allow the family of L'Eſperance an annual penſion of 14,000 florins, in conſideration of their renouncing all claims to the county. It belongs to the German Empire, although not annexed to any of the circles.

MONTBELLIARD, the capital of the county of the ſame name, on the river Savoureuſe, at its conflux with the Luzine, contains about 8000 inhabitants. It is the reſidence of the governor appointed by the duke, and ſeat of a ſuperintendency. In the church belonging to the large caſtle, formerly the ducal reſidence, divine ſervice is performed in German, but in the others, in French; the latter language being moſt generally uſed. The Mennoniſts have a meeting-place in the ſuburb. It has likewiſe an academy, and a good trade in linen. It lies 35 miles W. of Baſel, in lat. 47° 30′ N. long. 4° 31′ W.

MONTBLANC, or the White Mountain (from being continually covered with ſnow), is a mountain of Savoy, near Chamouny, 2450 toiſes higher than the ſurface of the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. de Sauſſure was the firſt who aſcended to the top of it, at the beginning of Auguſt 1787.

MONT DAUPHIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, in the diſtrict of Embrun, ſituated on the Iſere: 15 miles S. of Briançon, and 9 N.E. of Embrun.

MONTE ALTA, a ſmall town in the State of the Church and marquiſate of Ancona, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo.

MONTECCHIO, a ſmall town in the State of the Church, in the marquiſate of Ancona, 9 miles W.N.W. of Macerata.

MONTE FIASCONE, a ſmall town on a mountain in the State of the Church, in St. Peter's Patrimony. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope, and contains an academy founded by Cardinal Barbarigo. The neighbourhood of it yields an excellent Muſcadel wine. A German is ſaid to have drank ſo immoderately of it, as to

occaſion his death, for which reaſon his ſervant, whom he uſed to ſend before, when travelling, to find out the beſt wine at the inns, which he marked with the word *eſt*, placed an inſcription on his tomb, relative to that circumſtance. This is to be ſeen in the lower chapel of the church of St. Flavian. In the great altar is a large ſtone on which is the figure of an abbot: and on each ſide of his head are two glaſſes acroſs. Cloſe by this is a ſmaller ſtone with the following inſcription—"Eſt, "Eſt, Eſt, propter nimium Eſt hic Jo. de Fuc. D. "meus mortuus eſt. MCXIII." The letters, however, do not correſpond with thoſe of the twelfth century, but appear of a much later date. At preſent the wine of Monte Fiaſcone, in common with the generality of that made in the State of the Church, is of a very bad quality, owing to the ſtupidity, lazineſs, and filthineſs of thoſe employed in making it.

MONTE FILIPPO, a fortified place in the Stato delli Preſidii, belonging to Naples.

MONTE FOSCOLO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Principato Oltra, the reſidence of the governor of that province.

MONTELEONE, a village of the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church, ſituated on the river Corno.

MONTE MARANO, a ſmall town of Principato Oltra, in Naples, on the river Calore, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

MONTEMARCIANO, a village of the marquiſate of Ancona, in the State of the Church.

MONTENACH, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the canton of Freyburg, 5 miles W. S. W. of Freyburg.

MONTE PULCIANO, a town of Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, ſituated on a high mountain, near the river Siana. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope, and contains an epiſcopal academy, an hoſpital, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and ſeveral convents. It is the reſidence of many noble families. This place is famous for its white and red wines.

MONTFERRAT, a dutchy of Lombardy, in Italy, bounded on the ſouth by Genoa, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Milan, and on the north and weſt by Piedmont. It contains many hills, fertile in corn and wine, and formerly belonged to the Duke of Mantua, except ſome places in the poſſeſſion of Savoy, ever ſince the peace of Cheraſco in 1631: but as the Duke of Mantua adhered to the French intereſt during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war, after the French were completely driven out of Italy, the Emperor in 1708 gave all Montferrat as a fief to the Duke of Savoy.

MONTFORT, a fortified place on the Yſſel, in the province of Utrecht. It was formerly a county, and till 1648 belonged to the family of Merode, when it was purchaſed by the States of Utrecht. It lies 6 miles W. S. W. of Utrecht.

MONTHUREUX, a town of France in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Darney, 5 miles S. S. W. of Darney, and 10 S. of Marche.

MONTJOY, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, in the midſt of which is a fortified caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, and garriſoned by invalids, where ſtate priſoners are ſometimes confined. The place is ſurrounded by rugged rocks, and ſtands in one of the moſt barren ſpots in the world. The inhabitants live entirely by the manufacture of cloths, which they ſend abroad to Turkey, Egypt, Perſia, and other diſtant countries, where they maintain agents of their own. It lies 19 miles S. of Jüliers.

MONTMEDY, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe and diſtrict of Stenay. It is ſituated on the river Chier, which divides it into the upper and lower town: 21 miles N. of Verdun.

MONTREAL, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the little river Elz, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, 20 miles W. N. W. of Coblentz.

MONTREUIL, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is ſituated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Canche: 12 miles N. W. of Heſdin.

MONZINGEN, a ſmall town in the Lower Palatinate and diſtrict of Böckelheim, not far from Sponheim.

MORAU, or MARCH, the principal river in Moravia, riſes in the county of Glatz, at a very ſmall diſtance from the frontiers of Moravia, runs through all Moravia, ſeparates Auſtria from Hungary, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube 15 miles W. of Preſburg.

MORAVIA, a margravate between Bohemia, Sileſia, Hungary, and Auſtria. It is very fertile in corn. The inhabitants are Catholics. It belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is divided into 6 circles, viz. Olmütz, Brünn, Iglau, Znaym, Hradiſch, and Prerau. It has its own particular form of government, but ſimilar to that of Bohemia. The number of inhabitants in 1775 amounted to 1,134,674, of whom 23,382 were Jews.

MORHANGE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, 21 miles E. S. E. of Metz.

MORINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Calenberg, in Lower Saxony, 8 miles S. of Einbeck. Having been frequently deſtroyed by fire, the houſes of this place are now rebuilt in a better manner than before: one of the moſt remarkable buildings is the newly-erected orphan-houſe. To this diſtrict belong 12 villages, and it contains ſeveral excellent ſtone-quarries.

MORINGEN, a town of Swabia, in the principality of Fürſtenberg, 26 miles N. W. of Conſtance, 17 N. N. E. of Schaffhauſen.

MORTARA, a town of the Milaneſe, in the diſtrict of Lumellina, belonging to the King of Sardinia, 20 miles N. W. of Pavia.

MORVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of Neufchateau, 5 miles S.W. of Neufchateau.

MORUNGEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on a lake in Eaſt Pruſſia. It was entirely conſumed by fire in 1697, but has been rebuilt in a much more regular manner. It is a thriving place, on account of its ſituation on a high road: 22 miles S. of Mühlhauſen.

MOSBACH, a ſmall town of the Ortenwald, in the Lower Palatinate. It has churches of all three religions, and a caſtle, with good cloth manufactures. It contains about 280 public and private buildings, and in 1784 had 1654 inhabitants. Near the town are ſalt-works belonging to the Elector. It lies 13 miles N. of Wimpfen.

MOSBURG, a diſtrict and town of Lower Bavaria, on the Iſer, at its conflux with the Amper: 9 miles S. W. of Landſhut.

MÖSSKIRCH, a town, with a fine caſtle, in the diſtrict called Modach, which is part of the Hegau, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria: 21 miles N. of Conſtance.

MOSZYN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict and waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

MOTTOLA, a ſmall town, which gives the title of Prince to the family of Caraccioli, in the province of Lecce, in Naples. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Taranto.

MOUDON, a ſmall town and bailiwick of the canton of Bern, in the Pays de Vaud, 12 miles N. N. E. of Lauſanne.

MOUSTIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Digne, 15 miles S. of Digne, and 12 W. of Caſtellane.

MOUTIERS, a town on the Iſere, in the county of Tarentaiſe, in Savoy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and in its neighbourhood good ſalt is made: 26 miles E. S. E. of Chambery.

MOUZON, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes and diſtrict of Sedan, ſituated on the Maas, 9 miles S. E. of Sedan, and 12 N. W. of Montmedi.

MOYEN VIC, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, 1½ mile E. of Vic, and 4 S. E. of Chateau-Salins.

MSTOW, a town in the diſtrict of Lelow, and waywodſhip of Cracow, in Poland.

MUCHELN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Freyburg, in that part of Thuringia formerly belonging to Weiſſenfels, now ſubject to the Elector of Saxony: 9 miles N. of Naumburg.

MUGGIA, a town of Iſtria, with a caſtle and harbour, belonging to Venice. Near it is another place called Muggia Vecchia.

MUGLITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 18 miles W. of Landſkron.

MUHLBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Miſnia, on the eaſt ſide of the Elbe, divided into the old and new town. Near it is the Heath of Luchau, where, in 1547, the Elector of Saxony, John Frederic, was taken priſoner by the Emperor Charles V. It lies 26 miles N.W. of Dreſden.

MUHLBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Lower Baden, on the Alb, 4 miles N. W. of Durlach.

MUHLDORF, a town of Bavaria, on the north bank of the Iſer, belonging to the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 23 miles S. S. E. of Landſhut.

MUHLEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Danube, in the lordſhip of Erzberg, 11 miles N. N. W. of Stockach.

MUHLHAUSEN, a free Imperial city in Thuringia, on the Unſtrut, of the Lutheran religion, ſituated in a very fertile country. The town and ſuburbs contain 20 mills, whence it derives its name. The inhabitants are computed at 8000. It contains a Catholic convent of Auguſtine nuns, and an Imperial poſt-houſe. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 48 perſons, who are divided into 3 parts, ſo that the government is in the hands of 16 of them, who are changed every year. The town ſchools are in a very flouriſhing ſtate. In 1733, upon a miſunderſtanding between the magiſtrates and citizens, the troops of the Elector of Brandenburg and of the Elector and Duke of Brunſwick were obliged to be called in, who retired in 1734, when matters were accommodated. The territory of the town comprehends 20 ſmall places. Its quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 160 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 135 dollars 23 kr. At the diets of the Empire it has the ninth place, and the third in thoſe of Lower Saxony, on the Rheniſh bench, in the college of Imperial cities. Lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 8° 12′ E.

MUHLHAUSEN, a free town of Swabia, in the Sundgau, in league with the Proteſtant Swiſs cantons, ſituated in a delightful plain on the Ill. It has both French and German inhabitants, who, as well as the magiſtrates, are Calviniſts, and exceed 9000 in number. The country round it is very fertile. The Teutonic knights and knights of Malta have commanderies here, and its cotton manufactures are very famous. It was once a free Imperial city. It lies 17 miles N. W. of Baſel.

MUHLHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, belonging to the Præmonſtratenſian abbey of Strahow at Prague: 9 miles N. N. W. of Bechin.

MUHLHAUSEN, a ſmall town of Weſt Pruſſia, on the Done, 12 miles E. of Elbing.

MUHLHEIM, a ſmall town with a bridge of boats over the Rhine, oppoſite the Imperial city of Cologne, in the dutchy of Berg. The Proteſtants of Cologne, and other adjacent Catholic places, attend divine ſervice at Mühlheim. It likewiſe contains many reſpectable manufacturers and commercial houſes of the Calviniſt religion. Beſides the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, it has one for Roman Catholics.

MUHLROSE, a ſmall town on the rivulet of Schlube, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Lebus. Near it is the great canal 15

miles in length, with 8 ſluices, which was commenced in 1662 by the Elector Frederic William the Great, and completed in 1668, by which a communication is formed between the Oder, the Spree, and many other rivers, and between the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. It lies 10 miles s. w. of Frankfurt.

MUHLTROF, a ſmall town of Vogtland between Plauen and Schlaitz, belonging to the barons of Bobenhauſen.

MUNCHBERG, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a ſuperintendency over 11 pariſhes, and a Latin ſchool: 16 miles E. of Culmbach.

MUNCHENBERG, a pretty large town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Lebus, containing a colony of French refugees, who have introduced ſilk and woollen manufactures to great advantage: 34 miles E. of Berlin.

MUNDEN, a town in the principality of Calenberg, on the frontiers of Heſſe, 10 miles N. N. E. of Caſſel: it has a ſtone bridge over the Werra, which, after its conflux with the Fulda at this place, is called the Weſer. It contains two Lutheran churches, one for Calviniſts, a ſchool and an hoſpital. The vicinity of the town is occupied by gardens, and there is very little arable land. The inhabitants derive the principal part of their ſupport from their trade and the navigation of the Weſer, and likewiſe from the commiſſion upon goods and merchandize brought up and down the Weſer from moſt of the provinces of Germany to the warehouſes of this place. Good mill-ſtones are found in the neighbourhood of the town. In the war of 1756 it was ſeveral times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till Auguſt 1762.

MUNDER, a ſmall ancient town, on the river Hamel, in the principality of Calenberg, between the mountains of Sonnthal, Oſterberg, and Dieſter. It contains ſalt-works and a ſuperintendency. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Hameln.

MUNDERKINGEN, a fortified town of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria: 9 miles N. of Buchau.

MUNICH, MUNCHEN, the capital of Bavaria, and reſidence of the elector, ſituated on the Iſer, a branch of which runs through the city, in the diſtrict of the ſame name in Upper Bavaria. It is ſurrounded with walls, towers, ditches, and ramparts, flanked with a great number of baſtions. It is a pretty large, populous, and handſome place, and may be conſidered as one of the fineſt towns in Germany, or even in Europe. The ſtreets are in general ſtraight, broad, well paved, and at night are lighted by lamps. Within the circumference of the walls there are 1241 houſes, and out of them 455. The number of its inhabitants amounts to between 46 and 48,000. The elector's palace is an admirable ſtructure; behind which, to the weſt, are the extenſive electoral arſenals, and to the north is the large garden belonging to the elector, with the building for tournaments. The principal church is the pariſh-church, wherein is the magnificent tomb of the Emperor Lewis IV. Amongſt the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are moſt worthy of notice. The hoſpitals of St. Elizabeth and St. Joſeph likewiſe deſerve to be mentioned. The building wherein the ſtates of the province aſſemble, the town-houſe, the manufactory, the opera-houſe, the elector's ale-brewhouſe, together with the many palaces with which the city is full, appear to great advantage. Here are all the higher colleges of government, as the privy council, the council of war, the regency, &c. This city has two great annual fairs. In 1632 Münich ſurrendered to Guſtavus King of Sweden, and in the two wars with Auſtria concerning the Bavarian ſucceſſion, ſince the commencement of the eighteenth century, it fell into the hands of the Auſtrians. In 1759 an electoral academy of ſciences was founded here, the object of which is the cultivation of uſeful ſciences and liberal arts, and the ſtudy of the hiſtory of Bavaria. In the firſt years of this inſtitution it had to combat great difficulties and prejudices, which it was finally fortunate enough to overcome. In 1782 Pope Pius VI. viſited Münich upon his return from Germany. In 1785 he appointed a nuncio at this place, which gave riſe to frequent miſunderſtandings concerning the extent of his power in Germany. Lat. 48° 5′ N. long. 9° 12′ E.

MUNIKENDAM, a ſmall town on a bay of the Zuyder Zee, in North Holland. It is the fifth in rank of the towns which ſend deputies to the aſſemblies of the ſtates of that province. The inhabitants principally ſupport themſelves by fiſhing, and their manufactures of ſoap and ſilk. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Amſterdam.

MUNNERSTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the river Lauer, with a commandery of the Teutonic order, and an Auguſtine convent: 13 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MUNSINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 6 miles S. E. of Urach.

MUNSTER, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the ſouth by the dutchy of Cleve and the county of Mark; on the weſt by the county of Zütphen and Bentheim, and likewiſe by Overyſſel and Gröningen; on the north by Eaſt Frieſland and Oldenburg; and on the eaſt by the counties of Diepholtz, Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, and Lippe, and the principality of Minden. It was founded by Charlemagne in 802. The Ems divides it into the upper and lower biſhopric. It contains about 3200 ſquare miles, and 350,000 inhabitants. The biſhop is a co-director of the circle of Weſtphalia, with the elector of the Palatinate and Brandenburg, as ſucceſſor to the dukes of Jüliers. The chapter is compoſed of 40 canons, who muſt all be noblemen of ancient families; theſe,

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# A PLAN of the CITY of MUNICH

References

1. The Electors Palace
2. Electors Court Garden
3. The Arsenal
4. The Turners House
5. The Theatiner Church
6. St. Marys Church Yard
7. The Convent upon the Stieger
8. The Franciscan Convent
9. The Biterich Convent
10. The English Ladies
11. The Gruft
12. St. Laurence Church & Altens Court
13. The Old Stable
14. The Mint
15. Brown Brew House
16. White Brew House
17. Duke Maxifs Palace
18. The Town House
19. St. Peters Church
20. The House of Correction
21. Duke Ferdinands Chapel
22. The Fabric
23. St. Jacobs Church and Clarifsen Convent
24. Cuys House for Orphans
25. The Blue Ducks Tower
26. The Place
27. The Handsom Tower
28. St. Marys Church
29. Einlas
30. The New Stables
31. The Electors Opera House
32. St. Rochus Church
33. Jesuits Church and College
34. Holy Ghost Church
35. The Holy Trinity Church & Ladys Convent of the Carmelites
36. Carmelites Church
37. The Capuchins Convent
38. The Servitine Convent
39. The Boarding House
40. The Dukes Hospital
41. Josephs Hospital
42. St. Anns Church and the Salesianerir Convent
43. The Brother House
44. The Electors House for Orphans
45. Sendlingers Gate
46. Neuhauser Gate
47. The Capuchins Convent
48. Schwabinger Gate
49. Khost Gate
50. Iser Gate
51. Iser Bridge
52. Wafser Tower

Iser River

Published by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1800.

theſe, together with the nobility and towns, compoſe the ſtates of the province. Since 1719 the electors of Cologne have likewiſe been biſhops of Münſter. This ſee contributes 832 florins to a Roman month, and gives to a chamber aſſeſſment 434 dollars 17½ kr.

MUNSTER, the capital of the above biſhopric, is ſituated on the river Aa, near its conflux with the Ems, in a very fertile country. This town formerly poſſeſſed many privileges, but was beſieged by the biſhop in 1657 and 1661, and finally reduced under his ſubjection. Hereupon he erected a citadel, called after the patron of the town St. Paul's fort, or more commonly the Brille; but this was demoliſhed, together with all its other fortifications, in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent new palace. In the cathedral and the library of the chapter are many things worth ſeeing. The town contains a great number of convents and poor-houſes, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, three academies, a houſe of the knights of Malta, a convent of the Teutonic order, and a town-houſe, with many antiquities which are deſerving of notice. This place was the rendezvous of the Anabaptiſts in 1535 and 1536, under their king, John of Leyden; and in 1648 the peace of Weſtphalia, between Germany and France, was concluded here. In the war of 1756 it ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges both from the French and Hannoverians, the moſt remarkable of which was that of 1759. It lies in lat. 51° 55′ N. long. 5° 24′ E.

MUNSTER, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar. It lies 9 miles W. of Colmar.

MUNSTER, in Maynfeld, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, thus named after an ancient collegiate church: 12 miles S.W. of Coblentz.

MUNSTERBERG, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, between the principalities of Neiſſe, Brieg, and Schweidnitz, belonging to the Prince of Auerſperg. Münſterberg, the capital, lies on the Ohlau, the inhabitants of which cultivate great quantities of hops. It lies 13 miles N. W. of Neiſſe.

MUNSTEREIFFEL, a diſtrict and town on the river Erft; it belongs to the dutchy of Jüliers, and has a collegiate church: 16 miles S. S. W. of Cologne.

MUNZENBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle, in Wetteravia, which is an Imperial bailiwick, united with the royal and Imperial foreſt of Dreyeichen, the joint property of the counts of Hanau, Solms-Braunfels and Laubach, and of Stollberg. It lies 8 miles S. of Gieſſen.

MURANO, a ſmall town 3 miles N. of Venice, on one of the largeſt iſlands in the Lagune, where the famous Venetian looking-glaſſes are made.

MURAU, a ſmall town, containing 150 houſes, with a caſtle, on the Mur. It was formerly a flouriſhing place, but is now almoſt deſerted: it belongs to the Prince of Schwartzenberg, and lies in Upper Stiria, in the circle of Judenburg: 20 miles W. of Judenburg.

MURE, LA, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere and diſtrict of Grenoble.

MURHARD, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and formerly a Benedictine convent, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, 10 miles from Hall and as many from Schorndorf. Since 1572 it has had Proteſtant abbots. It lies 16 miles N. N. E. of Gemünd.

MURTEN, a bailiwick on a lake of the ſame name, in the Pays de Vaud, ſubject to the towns of Bern and Freyburg, who appoint a bailiff alternately every five years. During the adminiſtration of one from Freyburg, appeals from his deciſion go to Bern, and on the contrary to Freyburg, from one appointed by Bern. In the year 1530 the Proteſtant religion was introduced into this bailiwick by the majority of votes. The chief place in it is

MURTEN, ſituated on the lake of Murten, having 3 churches. It is the firſt town where a traveller coming from the Pays de Vaud hears the German language; for in the latter, bad French is ſpoken. At this place the Swiſs in 1476 gained a ſignal victory over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who had laid ſiege to the town. As a memorial of the battle, a chapel was erected about 2 miles from hence, wherein were interred the remains of the Burgundian ſoldiers killed in the engagement; and the 22d of July is annually celebrated at Murten, as the anniverſary of that event. It lies 10 miles W. of Bern.

MUSKA, a ſmall town on the Neiſſe, with a caſtle, in the ſtate lordſhip of the ſame name, in the circle of Görlitz, in Upper Luſatia, which has been handſomely rebuilt ſince 1768, when it was entirely conſumed by fire: 25 miles N. N. W. of Görlitz.

MUTSCHEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the circle of Leipzig, which in 1723 was entirely conſumed by fire. A kind of cryſtals or amethyſts is found here, called Mutſchen diamonds. It lies 9 miles N. N. E. of Colditz.

MUTZIG, a ſmall town and caſtle of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, ſituated on the river Breuſch, 13 miles W. S. W of Straſburg.

MUYDEN, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, ſituated at the mouth of the river Vecht, on the Zuyder Zee. It has a caſtle, a pretty good trade, and lies 6 miles S. E. of Amſterdam.

# N.

## NABBURG

NABBURG, a ſmall handſome town on the Nabe, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Upper Palatinate; 9 miles w. of Amberg.

NACHOD, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, belonging to Prince Piccolomini: 14 miles N. E. of Königingrätz.

NAERDEN, a ſtrong place near Amſterdam, in the province of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, celebrated for the cruelties exerciſed there in 1572 by the Duke of Alva. This place has many manufactures of cloth and velvet, and a canal 20 miles in length runs from hence to Amſterdam through the ſmall fortified town of Muyden. Lat. 52° 19′ N. long. 2° 46′ E.

NAGOLD, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and ruined caſtle on a mountain, ſituated on the river Nagold, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 15 miles w. of Tübingen.

NAKLO, a town on the Netze, with a caſtle, in the circle of the ſame name, and diſtrict of Netze, in Weſt Pruſſia.

NAKSKOW, the capital of the Daniſh iſland of Laland. It has a good harbour and great trade.

NAMUR, before the revolution, a county, and one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by Brabant, and on the other three ſides by the biſhopric of Liege. It is mountainous, and yields iron, lead, coal, and marble. The greateſt part of it belonged to Auſtria, and the remainder to France; but in 1792 the French ſeized upon the whole county.

NAMUR, the capital of the above county, is a large, opulent, commercial town, on the Maas and Sambre. It was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Cambray. From 1715 it was one of the Dutch barrier towns, but in compliance with the deſire of the Emperor, the Dutch troops were withdrawn in 1782. Fire-arms, knives, ſciſſors, ſwords, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. The number of inhabitants is computed at 36,000. In 1692 Namur was taken by Lewis XIV. and in 1695 by William III. of England. In 1746 it was retaken by the French, who reſtored it in 1749, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Since the commencement of the preſent war it has again fallen into the hands of the French. Lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 2° 35′ E.

NAMSLAU, a town in the circle of the ſame name, with a caſtle, on the river Weida, in the principality of Breſlau in Sileſia. In 1782 it contained 2100 inhabitants: 18 miles N. N. E. of Brieg.

NANCY, a city of France, in the department of the Meurte, formerly the capital of Lorrain, and

## NAPLES

reſidence of the duke, ſituated in a delightful plain to the left of the river Meurte. It is compoſed of two parts, the old and new town, the former of which was begun to be built in 1070, and the latter in 1591. Before the revolution it contained 3 collegiate, 3 pariſh churches, 17 convents, an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, a medical college, and was the ſee of a biſhop removed hither from Pont a Mouſſon. For many of its inſtitutions and embelliſhments it is indebted to Leopold Joſeph Duke of Lorrain, and King Staniſlaus. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and lies in lat. 48° 42′ N. long. 3° 52′ E.

NANTUA, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Aiſne, 24 miles w. of Geneva.

NAPLES, NAPOLI, a kingdom, comprehending the lower part of Italy. This country was conquered by the Romans before the firſt Punic war; and by the peace concluded at the end of it, they likewiſe obtained poſſeſſion of Sicily. When the weſtern Roman empire was annihilated, the Eaſt Goths were for ſome time maſters of the ſouth of Italy, and the Vandals of Sicily: but both were again reduced under the dominion of the Greek emperors.

The Saracens in the ninth century conquered the iſland of Sicily, and invaded the lower part of Italy; but in the eleventh century the Normans ſubdued both. Roger II. of the Norman family, in 1130, aſſumed the title of king of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily; from which time it has been uſual to call Naples and Sicily the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

By the marriage of the Emperor Henry VI. with Roger's daughter, the Princeſs Conſtantia, the Two Sicilies became ſubject to the houſe of Hohenſtauf, to the great mortification of the pontiff of Rome. Pope Urban IV. gave the kingdom to Charles of Anjou, brother of Lewis IX. of France, who publicly beheaded Conradin the lawful heir; but in 1282 Sicily was taken from him by Peter III. King of Arragon, and the appellation of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was diſcontinued, and that of the kingdom of Naples became more common.

Alphonſo V. King of Arragon, upon the deceaſe of King John II. obtained poſſeſſion of Naples, and gave it to his natural ſon Ferdinand, whoſe poſterity was continually embroiled with France, Lewis XI. laying claim to Naples as the heir of the houſe of Anjou. King Charles VIII. of France, at the end of the fifteenth century, made a ſpeedy conqueſt of Naples, but loſt it again in the ſame manner. His ſucceſſor, Lewis XII. formed an alliance with Ferdinand the Catholic, for the purpoſe of ſubduing this

this kingdom, which they meant to divide between them. But the French were driven out through the bravery and conduct of the King of Arragon's general; and Ferdinand, who inherited Sicily from his anceſtors, reduced all Naples under his authority.

Thus the Two Sicilies were united with the Spaniſh monarchy, till the commencement of the eighteenth century, when during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war between Philip V. and Charles III. in 1707, the Auſtrians made themſelves maſters of Naples. Sicily remained ſubject to Philip V. till the treaty of Utrecht; by which Savoy obtained the kingdom of Sicily, and the Houſe of Auſtria retained Naples.

This continued till, by the death of Auguſtus II. of Poland in 1733, Europe was involved in a freſh war, in which Spain took a great ſhare, and conquered the Two Sicilies for the Infant Don Carlos, which he retained at the enſuing peace. In 1744 an Auſtrian army attempted the recovery of Naples, or at leaſt to gain a footing in it; but this intention was fruſtrated in conſequence of the battle of Velletri; and Charles ſwayed the ſceptre of the Two Sicilies, till by the death of his half-brother Ferdinand VI. in 1759 he aſcended the Spaniſh throne, whereupon he gave his former kingdom to his third ſon Ferdinand, and at the ſame time decreed that it ſhould never again be united with the crown of Spain. At the commencement of 1799 the French made themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of the kingdom of Naples, together with its capital: the king and royal family eſcaped on board a Britiſh fleet to Palermo, in Sicily; and the ſame year the republican invaders were again expelled both out of the metropolis and kingdom.

The kingdom of Naples is bounded on the eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by the State of the Church. It is divided into four principal provinces, Abruzzo, Terra di Lavoro, Puglia, and Calabria. Abruzzo is ſubdivided into three provinces, Abruzzo Oltra and Citra, and the country of Moliſe. Terra di Lavoro likewiſe comprehends three provinces, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra and Oltra. Puglia is divided into Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra di Otranto. Calabria is compoſed of three, Baſilicata, Calabria Citra and Oltra. Several places on the coaſt of Tuſcany, formerly the Stato delle Preſidii, alſo belong to Naples.

The iſland of Sicily contains three chief provinces; Val di Mazzara, Val Demone, and Val di Noto.

To Sicily likewiſe belong the Lipari iſlands, lying north of it, and the Ægates to the weſt. Malta is a fief dependent on Sicily.

The conſtitution of the Two Sicilies is not alike. The kingdom of Naples is a fief of the ſee of Rome, as an acknowledgment of which a grey horſe was ſent annually to Rome, and preſented by the conſtable of the kingdom to the Pope with great pomp, the evening before the feſtival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The bridle, ſtirrups, and ſhoes, were of ſilver, the ſaddle of crimſon velvet, with a covering of gold brocade. On its back it carried a very large lily (the arms of the kingdom), the ſtem and leaves of which were of ſilver, and the flower contained a note for 7175 gold ſcudi, paid to the Pope as a feudal tribute. In 1788 the king refuſed to comply with this ceremony, and only paid the ſum of money under the name of a pious offering. The Pope proteſted againſt it, and the affair is not yet adjuſted.

The ſtates of the kingdom of Naples are compoſed of two claſſes, the nobility and the people. The clergy, although ſo opulent, does not form any particular claſs, and has no ſeat in parliament. In Sicily, which is governed by a viceroy, the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and priors, have a ſeat and vote in parliament; to which belong likewiſe the military ſtate, comprehending all dukes, princes, counts, and barons; and the domain ſtate, compoſed of 43 royal boroughs. The parliament is aſſembled at the pleaſure of the king, neither can any alteration be made in common matters, nor any new taxes be impoſed without his concurrence. The crown of the Two Sicilies is hereditary.

The judicature of the Two Sicilies is regulated by the Roman and Papal laws, the royal ſtatutes, and the privileges of the towns. King Charles, with laudable attention, provided for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in his dominions, and, with the aſſiſtance of Paſcal Sciula, framed and introduced the code called King Charles's code, in 1754.

The revenues of the King of the Two Sicilies, after deducting all expences, exceed 1,150,000*l.* ſterling. They would be much greater, if thoſe of the clergy were not ſo immenſe. Since 1751 a beginning has been made to diminiſh the number of convents, which has been from time to time continued. The Inquiſition, which was never eſtabliſhed at Naples, was in 1782 ſuppreſſed in Sicily, to the great joy of the people. There are ſome Greek congregations in theſe kingdoms, but almoſt all of them are united with the Romiſh church. For the number of inhabitants, &c. ſee the Introduction. Wine, oil, fruits, cattle, particularly the Neapolitan horſes, corn in Sicily, ſilk and woollen manufactures, are the principal productions and branches of trade in theſe countries. Commerce might be more flouriſhing than it is, if the taxes, &c. were regulated upon better principles.

The king's title is King of the Two Sicilies, and of Jeruſalem. The hereditary prince had formerly the title of Duke of Calabria; but Charles Francis, the preſent heir apparent, born Jan. 4, 1775, is ſtyled Duke of Apulia. After a queen has had a ſon, ſhe has the privilege of attending the councils of ſtate.

The military force is compoſed of the Italian and Swiſs guard, of 1400 men each, 3 Swiſs regiments of the ſame ſtrength, 20 other regiments of foot, of unequal force, from 348 to 1378 men, beſides a battalion of marines of 1148 men, and a corps of artillery of 1253, with 44 engineers. The cavalry

conſiſts

conſiſts of the guardie del corpo of 150 men, 4 regiments of cuiraſſiers, and 4 of dragoons of from 376 to 576 men. The militia forms a corps of 15,000 men. The naval force in 1788 comprehended 32 veſſels, 3 of which were of the line, and 6 frigates.

Naples, the capital of the kingdom of Naples, and reſidence of the king, ſituated in Terra di Lavoro, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea, with a capacious but not very ſecure harbour; to protect which it has ſeveral caſtles, as Caſtello dell' Uovo (thus named from the oval form of the neck of land whereon it ſtands); Caſtello Nuovo, on one ſide of which is the arſenal for the gallies, and on the other the Great Mole; on a point of land in front of it ſtands a ſmaller caſtle, called Torre di S. Vincenzo. Farther on, at the extremity of the town, there is another caſtle of leſs conſequence, called Torrione del Carmine (from the Carmelite church cloſe by it). Oppoſite Caſtello Nuovo, on the land ſide, is the caſtle of St. Elmo, or St. Eraſmo, which ſtands on a mountain, whereon is likewiſe a Carthuſian convent, the garden belonging to which commands an incomparable view over the whole city of Naples, part of the ſea, with the iſlands of Iſchia, Procida, and ſeveral others, and of Mount Veſuvius, ſometimes ſending up to the ſky columns of fire, ſometimes clouds of ſmoke. The number of inhabitants amounts to 350,000, 40,000 of whom are Lazzaroni, which is a name given in the capitals of Naples and Sicily to the meaneſt and pooreſt claſs of the people, who alternately work, beg, and ſteal, for a livelihood; which however would not be the caſe if they had ſufficient employment whereby to earn their ſubſiſtence. They are remarkably expert in throwing ſtones, upon which account they are a terror even to the regular troops. They are likewiſe called Banchieri, from ſleeping at night on benches, in ſheds and out-houſes.

As the Italians in general ſpeak very loud, and the Neapolitans by far exceed them all in this reſpect, ſo throughout the whole day and part of the night there is ſuch a noiſe, that, together with the rattling of the carriages, it may be heard at the diſtance of 1½ mile from the city, and upon a nearer approach almoſt deprives a perſon of hearing.

The climate of Naples is very mild both in ſummer and winter. The heat is rendered temperate by the weſt wind from the ſea, and when the ſouth-eaſt wind does not blow, any one acquainted with the town may walk even at noon-day in the ſhade of the houſes, without being incommoded with heat. At the latter end of the year, and in the winter, the rains are frequent and laſting, but ſtill ſeveral hours of the day are always fine, and the pavement of the ſtreets, principally compoſed of large broad ſtones, is very ſoon dry.

The houſes are built of ſtone, 7 or 8 ſtories in height, with flat roofs, which are a kind of pavement made of the ſand from Pozzuolo, containing metallic particles and ſmall cryſtals, which is mixed with lime, and acquires a durability by being wet.

The taſte in architecture, as well as in many other things prevailing in Naples, runs upon the ſingular and extravagant; but it likewiſe contains ſome truly magnificent buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the royal palace, formerly inhabited by the viceroys, which has a communication, by means of a covered way, with the Caſtello Nuovo. In the archiepiſcopal cathedral, beſides other curioſities, are preſerved the body and ſome of the blood of St. Januarius, in two bottles made of cryſtal, which on the firſt Sunday in May miraculouſly becomes fluid, and this is regarded a happy preſage for the enſuing year; but on the contrary, if it retains its ſolidity, it is an unfortunate omen. Similar miracles, at various times and in different churches, are performed at Naples by the blood of St. Stephen, St. Pantaleon, St. Patricia, St. Vitus, and St. John the Baptiſt, and likewiſe with the milk of the Virgin Mary, which always becomes fluid on the feſtival of that ſaint. Near the church of St. Clare is a convent for nuns of noble extraction, which generally contains 300 perſons out of the principal families of the kingdom, who are attended by their own ſervants. In the church of Maria Nuova, the monument erected to the French general Lautrec, erected by the grandſon of the great commander Gonſalvo de Cordova, deſerves to be noticed. Oppoſite the Carmelite convent and the Torrione del Carmine ſtands a column in commemoration of the unfortunate Conradin, beheaded in 1268 by King Charles of Anjou. His remains are ſaid to have been depoſited in a chapel cloſe by, the floor of which is always damp on account of its extremely low ſituation; but which the Neapolitans regard as a miraculous proof of the innocence of the above-mentioned prince. In this chapel the executioner keeps his inſtruments. Amongſt the public edifices we muſt not omit the royal inn, or the houſe of induſtry for poor people, opened in the year 1766; the building occupied by the univerſity built at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century by the then viceroy the Count of Lemos. The univerſity was founded in 1224, by the Emperor Frederic II. as king of the Two Sicilies; beſides which Naples has an academy for ſciences and liberal arts, eſtabliſhed in 1779. The college della Nunziatella, one of the moſt uſeful inſtitutions for education, fell with its author the Miniſter Tanucci, and is entirely aboliſhed.

Out of the town are to be remarked the ſuburbs of Riviera di Pauſilipo, and Riviera di Chiaia (properly Piagga, or Spiaggia, from the ſea-ſhore, on which it lies), containing many handſome and ſome magnificent houſes, together with the tomb of the poet Virgil.

In the years 1647 and 1649 Naples was diſtracted by violent inſurrections, headed by Maſaniello and Genaro Anneſe, occaſioned by the heavy taxes. In 1742, as King Charles ſupported the cauſe of his brother, the Infant Don Philip, againſt Auſtria, an Engliſh ſquadron appeared before Naples, and threatened

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# A PLAN of the CITY of NAPLES



Scale of 3000 Feet.

600 1000 2000 3000

References.

1. New Castle
2. The Mole
3. The Great Custom House
4. New Bridge
5. Madona Fountain
6. Castle of Nido
7. S.t Francis Saverio
8. The Arsenal
9. S.t Lewis
10. The Palace Gros
11. S.t Lucia
12. Eggs Castle
13. S.t Mary of the Victoria
14. Chiaja Gate
15. Chiaja Bridge
16. S.t Teresa Chiaja
17. The Ascention
18. S.t Mary in Portu
19. S.t Leonard
20. The Little S.t Joseph
21. New S.t Mary
22. Greco Grotto
23. Virgilius's Sepulchre
24. Megaline
25. S.t Erasmo Castle
26. S.t Martin P. Certosini
27. S.t Lucy of the Mount
28. Calvario Mount
29. The Spanish Trinity
30. The Nuns Charity
31. The Mother of Grace
32. Mount Oliret
33. S.t Nicholas at the Charity
34. Holy Ghosts Church
35. Holy Ghosts Gate
36. S.t Sebastian
37. The New Nuns
38. S.t Clare
39. Bank of the Piety
40. S.t Biagio
41. G. S.t Augustin
42. S.t Ligno
43. Market Fountain
44. The Carmiello
45. S.t Catharine Pervecchia
46. Royal Gate of the Navy
47. Carmine Church
48. Carmine Castle
49. Carmine Gate
50. Loreto Church
51. Cavalry Quarter
52. Land Custom House
53. Magdalen
54. Mary's of Grace
55. Volante Gate
56. S.t Francis of Paola
57. The Tavernge
58. The Annunciation
59. Mount of S.t Mary
60. The Archbishoprick
61. S.t Laurence P. Convent
62. Gr. S.t Mary
63. The Souls of the Purgatory
64. The Nadom
65. Little S.t John
66. S.t Dominic of Calabrue
67. S.t Mary Carmagio
68. New S.t Efrano
69. The Kings Study
70. Constantinople Gate
71. S.t Januay Gate
72. New Bridge Gate
73. Capuana Gate
74. The Seraglio
75. S.t Charles at the Rena
76. S.t Mary's at the Angels
77. S.t Mary's of the Souls
78. S.t January at the Pears
79. S.t Francis at the Top of S.t Mount
80. Old S.t Efrano
A. The Kings Palace

Kings Palace at the Top of the Mount

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threatened this metropolis with a bombardment: being unprovided for defence, the king was obliged to promiſe to remain neutral. In 1746 great commotions took place in Naples and throughout the whole kingdom, in conſequence of the unpopularity of the then Archbiſhop Cardinal Spinelli, for his attempts to introduce the inquiſition. The archbiſhop was obliged to quit the city, whither he never returned, but went to Rome; and the king pacified the people with the aſſurance that this deteſted tribunal ſhould never be eſtabliſhed. In 1764 the city and kingdom ſuffered by a great famine, and a mortality which carried off vaſt numbers of the inhabitants. In 1799 Naples was taken by the French, after an obſtinate engagement with the Lazzaroni, who fought with the moſt determined reſolution, but were at length overpowered. The former did not retain it long, being diſpoſſeſſed of it the ſame year. Naples lies in lat. 40° 21′ N. long. 11° 20′ E.

NARDO, a ſmall town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, with the title of a dutchy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi.

NARNI, a town of the State of the Church, on a hill, in the dutchy of Spoleto. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

NASTEDE, a village in the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, between Braubach and Schwalbach, in the diſtrict of Reichenberg, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel.

NAUEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Havelland and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. The diſtrict likewiſe contains the village of Hohen-Nauen: 16 miles W. N. W. of Berlin.

NAUENHOF, a village 10 miles S. E. of Leipſic, and 5 N. W. of Grimme, belonging to the lords of Ponickau.

NAUMBURG, a Lutheran biſhopric in Thuringia and Miſnia, along the Saale and Elſter, which was under the adminiſtration of Maurice William Duke of Saxe-Zeitz, who died in 1718. When he became a Catholic in 1717, the chapter declared the ſee to be vacant, and a regency *ad interim* was appointed by the Elector of Saxony as hereditary patron, till at length, in 1726, the chapter ceded the biſhopric, by a contract to that purpoſe, to the electoral houſe of Saxony. The capital,

NAUMBURG, lies in the circle of the ſame name in Thuringia, on the Saale; it is a handſome place, and has a caſtle, a chapter which muſt adhere to the Augſburg Confeſſion, and an annual fair, which continues eight days. The ſo called *Liberty*, which is parted from the town by a wall, contains the cathedral, which is remarkable for its fine altars, paintings, ſubterranean chapels, with 3 lofty ſteeples, and the habitations of the canons. The inhabitants amount to about 7700. Amongſt the tradeſpeople of this town there are many capital houſes, and the ſtockings and turnery wares made here are held in great eſtimation. Its vineyards yield an excellent kind of red wine. In 1714, by an exploſion of gunpowder, 40 perſons were hurt, the whole Liberty and greater part of the ſuburbs, making in the whole 600 houſes, were conſumed to aſhes. In 1716 it again ſuffered by fire. Four miles from the town is the electoral ſchool called Pforta, which with its church and the ſalt-mine at Koſen, 2 miles from thence, is worthy of notice. Naumburg lies 18 miles S. W. of Leipſic, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 9° 35′ E.

NAUMBURG, a ſmall town of Sileſia in the principality of Jauer, 15 miles E. of Görlitz.

NAUMBURG, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Fritzlar, belonging to the electorate of Mentz, 4 miles N. E. of Waldeck.

NEBRA, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Unſtrut, in the diſtrict of Freyburg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles S. of Querfurt.

NECKEREIZ, a village of the Lower Palatinate in the diſtrict of Moſbach, with a Calviniſt and a Catholic church: 20 miles E. of Heidelberg.

NECKERGEMUND, a ſmall town on the Neckar in the Lower Palatinate, 5 miles E. of Heidelberg, in the diſtrict of Heidelberg. It contains 1600 inhabitants, and the Catholics and Proteſtants of both perſuaſions have churches there.

NECKERSTEINACH, a ſmall town and lordſhip on the Neckar, near Heidelberg, belonging to the biſhopries of Spire and Worms.

NECKERSULM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Franconia, at the conflux of the Neckar and the Sulm, belonging to the Teutonic knights: 5 miles N. of Heilbron.

NEHEIM, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and diſtrict of Werl, 14 miles S. of Hamm.

NEIDENAU, a ſmall town of the Lower Rhine on the Jaxt, in the diſtrict of Krautheim, belonging to Mentz: 5 miles N. E. of Wimpfen.

NEISSE, a principality of Sileſia, between Münſterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, Jägerndorf, Moravia, and the county of Glatz, belonging to the ſee of Breſlaw. Since the peace of 1742 the greater part of it has been ſubject to Pruſſia; but that on the frontiers of Moravia is under the juriſdiction of Bohemia.

NEISSE, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, on the Neiſſe and Bile, has between 4 and 5000 inhabitants, is one of the fineſt towns in Sileſia, and a place of great ſtrength. Its fortifications have been augmented ſince 1743 by a citadel on the other ſide of the Neiſſe, called the Pruſſian Fort. In 1758 it was beſieged by the Auſtrians, but ineffectually. The Biſhop of Breſlaw has a caſtle here with ſeveral offices for the principality, but the ſeat of the government is the caſtle of the adjacent ſmall town of Ottmachau. Between the Pruſſian Fort and the Neiſſe a new ſuburb has been built called Friedrichſtadt. In 1769 the King of Pruſſia had an interview at this place with the Emperor Joſeph II. It lies 27 miles S. S. W. of Brieg, in lat. 50° 24′ N. long. 14° 55′ E.

NEPI, a ſmall town in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church.

NERCHAU, a ſmall town near Grimma, in the

circle of Leipſic, belonging to the family of Dieſkau: 16 miles E. S. E. of Leipſic.

NERESHEIM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Swabia, in the county of Oettingen-Wallerſtein. On the mountain of St. Ulric, near the town, ſtands the Benedictine abbey of Nereſheim, whoſe abbot was declared in 1763 a prelate of the Empire, by Oettingen-Wallerſtein, and in 1766 obtained a ſeat and vote amongſt the ſtates of the circle of Swabia. It lies 15 miles W. N. W. of Donauwerth.

NETTOLITZ, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 8 miles W. N. W. of Prachatitz.

NETZE, a river which runs out of a lake in the province of Kruſchwitz, in Weſt Pruſſia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Warte, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, above Landſberg.

NETZELAND, NETZ DISTRICT, is ſituated on both ſides of the river Netze, and comprehends thoſe parts of the Poliſh waywodſhips of Poſen, Gneſen, Inowroclaw, and Brzeſc, ceded by Poland to the King of Pruſſia in 1773. The boundaries of it were fixed in 1776 and 1777. It belongs as a diſtinct province to Weſt Pruſſia.

NETZSCHKAU, a ſmall town of Vogtland in the diſtrict of Plauen, belonging to Count Boſe, 12 miles S. S. W. of Zwickau.

NEU-BAMBERG, a town of the circle of Lower Rhine and electorate of Mentz, 18 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 9 S. of Bingen.

NEU-BIDSCHOF, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, in Bohemia, 9 miles W. of Königingrätz.

NEUBURG, a principality of the circle of Bavaria, divided into the weſtern and eaſtern part, the former of which lies along the Danube between Swabia and Franconia, and the latter between the Upper Palatinate and the dutchy of Bavaria. Moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics. At the beginning of the ſixteenth century it was given to a diſtinct line of the houſe of the Palatinate, which was ſubdivided into two branches, Neuburg and Sulzbach. The elder, or that of Neuburg, in 1685 ſucceeded to the electorate of the Palatinate, and became extinct in 1742; whereupon the houſe of Sulzbach not only inherited the principality of Neuburg, but likewiſe the whole electorate, and all the territories belonging thereto.

NEUBURG, the capital of the principality of the ſame name on the Danube, was formerly the reſidence of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg. The caſtle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary ſize and height, embelliſhed with portraits of princes and princeſſes of the houſe of the Palatinate. Belonging to the pariſh-church of St. Peter is a foundation for 6 canons, including a dean. Amongſt the convents deſerving of notice is that in the upper ſuburb, of the Urſuline nuns, who devote themſelves to the inſtruction of youth of their own ſex. In the lower ſuburb is an hoſpital for ſuperannuated citizens. The town has two gates, thoſe of the Danube and of Feldkirch. The fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. On the ſide of the upper ſuburb the town is ſurrounded with a moat. Upon an iſland in the midſt of the Danube is a provincial brewhouſe and mill. Neuburg lies 9 miles W. of Ingolſtadt, in lat. 48° 40′ N. long. 8° 48′ E.

NEUBURG, a town of the Briſgau, belonging to Auſtria, but which was entirely deſtroyed by the French during the thirty years war. The celebrated Bernard Duke of Saxe-Weimar died here in 1639. It lies 15 miles N. of Baſel.

NEUBURG, a ſmall town in the circle of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia, 24 miles N. of Culm.

NEUBURG, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Schwarzach, in the Upper Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Amberg: 17 miles E. S. E. of Amberg.

NEUENBURG, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Würtemberg, 9 miles S. S. E. of Durlach.

NEUENSTEIN, a town and caſtle in the principality of Hohenlohe. The caſtle contains an hoſpital, an orphan-houſe, a houſe of correction, and a houſe of induſtry, in which cloths and flannel are made. It lies 10 miles S. of Crautheim.

NEUFCHATEAU, a ſmall town and lordſhip of the Netherlands in Luxemburg, formerly belonging jointly to the houſes of Stollberg, Aremberg, and Löwenſtein-Wertheim: 16 miles S. W. of Baſtogne.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, on the Meuſe: 17 miles W. of Mirecourt.

NEUFCHATEL, or NEUENBURG, with the county of Valangin, forms an independent principality, bounded on the weſt by France, on the north by the diſtrict of Biel, on the ſouth and eaſt by the bailiwick of Grandſee and the lake of Neufchatel. It is in alliance with the Swiſs cantons of Bern, Lucern, Solothurn, and Freyburg, and comprehends 18 caſtellanies and lordſhips (excluſive of Valangin), all of which profeſs the Calviniſt religion except the caſtellany of Landeron. It formerly belonged to the French family of Longueville, but the laſt prince of that family dying in 1694, and the female line becoming extinct in 1707, the ſtates of Neufchatel and Valangin choſe for their ſovereign the King of Pruſſia, as heir of the houſe of Orange, which had an ancient claim upon this country. It was taken poſſeſſion of by him, and guaranteed to him by the peace of Utrecht. The prince maintains a governor, whoſe power is limited by the privileges of the people. He is aſſiſted by four counſellors from amongſt the nobility of the country. The people are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Freyburg, and Solothurn, and maintain a particularly cloſe connexion with Bern, which canton is the umpire in caſe of any diſagreement between the ſovereign and ſubjects. The number of inhabitants in Neufchatel and Valangin amounts to 40,000, and the net revenues of the ſovereign tranſmitted to Berlin to between 9 and 10,000*l.* ſterling. The capital,

NEUFCHATEL, is ſituated on a lake of the ſame name,

name, at the mouth of the ſmall river Seyon, and is ſurrounded with delightful vineyards, pleaſant gardens, and a great number of fine villas. It has 4 great ſtreets, and many elegant buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the palace of the family of Peyrou, in the ſuburb. The governor reſides in the old caſtle. All the inhabitants are Calviniſts, and have an academy and two churches. In one of them divine ſervice is performed in German, otherwiſe nothing but French is ſpoken here. In 1714 the town ſuſtained great injury by fire, and in 1750 by an inundation of the river Seyon. The number of the inhabitants exceeds 3000. It lies 18 miles W. N. W. of Bern, in lat. 46° 55′ N. long. 4° 39′ E.

NEUFFEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with the fortreſs of Hoheneuffen, is ſituated in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles W. of Weilheim.

NEUFISTRITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 26 miles E. of Iglau: long. 12° 40′ E. lat. 49° 3′ N.

NEUGARTEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town with a provoſtſhip, in the circle of Daber, in Farther Pomerania: 15 miles N. of New Stargard.

NEUGEDEYN, a ſmall town in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, which belongs to Count Stadion, and has conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs: 12 miles W. of Klattau.

NEUHAUS, a handſome town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with an academy, belonging to Count Czernin: it has manufactures of cloth, and lies 10 miles S. of Kamenz.

NEUKIRCH, a ſmall town and bailiwick in Klettgow, belonging to the canton of Schaffhauſen, near the fall in the Rhine: 6 miles W. N. W. of Schaffhauſen.

NEUKIRCH, a village in the principality of Troppau, in Upper Sileſia, 10 miles N. of Troppau.

NEUKIRCHEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel, 11 miles S. of Homburg.

NEUMAK, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 15 miles W. S. W. of Klattau.

NEUMARK, a ſmall ancient town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw. It contains great numbers of wheelwrights, the waggons made by whom are celebrated throughout all Sileſia. Near this place is the village of Leuthen, where in 1757 the Pruſſians gained a deciſive victory over the Imperialiſts. Neumark lies 17 miles W. of Breſlaw.

NEUMARK, a ſmall handſome town of Tirol, ſituated on the river Etſch, 18 miles N. of Trent.

NEUMARKT, a ſmall town and village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 15 miles W. S. W. of Klattau.

NEUMARKT, a village of Lower Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Landſhut, 21 miles S. E. of Nürnberg.

NEUMARKT, a ſmall town on the Drebnitz, in the diſtrict of Brettchen and circle of Michelau, in Weſt Pruſſia; 9 miles S. E. of Biſchofswerder.

NEUMUGELN, a ſmall town, with a caſtle called Rugethal, in the diſtrict of Wurzen and circle of Leipſic, with a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies. Not far from hence is the village of Old Mügeln: 11 miles N. E. of Colditz.

NEUÖTTING, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Burghauſen, near the river Inn. Two miles from New Oetting lies the ſmall town of Old Oetting, which has a collegiate church, with an image of the Virgin Mary, which is viſited by a great number of pilgrims. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Burghauſen.

NEUPAKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, 18 miles N. N. W. of Königingrätz.

NEURODE, a town in the county of Glatz, on the Wotitz, 8 miles N. N. W. of Glatz.

NEUSALZ, a ſmall town on the Oder, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, whoſe proſperity is owing to the Moravian brethren. The greateſt part of it was burnt down by the Coſſacks in 1759, but has been handſomely rebuilt. It has a good trade, and many manufactures carried on by the Herrnhuters. It lies 17 miles N. W. of Great Glogau.

NEUSIDEL, a town of Hungary, on a lake of the ſame name, 13 miles long and 10 broad, in the province of Wieſelburg, principally inhabited by Germans.

NEUSOHL, a town in the province of Sohl, in Hungary, ſituated on the rivers Biſtritz and Gran: it is a handſome place, with a large caſtle and four ſuburbs. In 1776 it was made the ſee of a biſhop. In one of the ſuburbs the Lutherans have churches and an academy. The inhabitants, who are Sclavonians and Germans, are about 5000 in number. In 1762 the greater part of the town was deſtroyed by fire, but it has ſince been completely rebuilt.

NEUSTADT, the circle of Neuſtadt, is part of the electorate of Saxony, ſituated on the rivers Orle and Elſter, between Oſterland and Vogtland. The ſtates of this circle are compoſed of the nobility, and of the three diſtricts of Arnſhaug, Weyda, and Ziegenrück, formerly belonging to Saxe-Zeiz, but which ſince 1718 have been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

NEUSTADT, the capital of the circle of Neuſtadt, in Miſnia: it is a pretty large place, and ſince the ducal family of Zeiz became extinct, has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony. It has a ſuperintendency, a caſtle in the town, and another out of it, called Arnſhaug, ſtanding on a mountain. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Jena, in lat. 50° 45′ N. long. 9° 24′ E.

NEUSTADT, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the frontiers of Franconia, near the conflux of the Kocher and Neckar. It belonged to a branch of the Würtemberg family, which became extinct in 1742. It lies 9 miles N. of Löwenſtein.

NEUSTADT, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, where in 1770 the Emperor Joſeph

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References.
1 Lewis the XV. Place
2 P. of S.t Magdalen
3 Vendome Place
4 Kings Stable
5 Thuilleries Palace
6 Royal Palace
7 The Old Louver
8 S.t Germain
9 Hotel of Corn
10 S.t Eustache
11 Victoria Place
12 The Kings Library
13 The Little Father
14 S.t Roch
15 S.t Innocent
16 S.t Oppotune
17 Great Chatelet
18 S.t James
19 S.t Mary
20 S.t Saviour
21 S.t Lazare
22 S.t Lawrence
23 S.t Lewis Hospital
24 The Temple
25 S.t Martin
26 S.t Nicolas of y.e Cha.
27 S.t Luck
28 S.t John
29 S.t Gervais
30 Great Arsenal
31 S.t Paul
32 Royal Place
33 The Bastil Prison
34 S.t Lewis
35 Mary's Bridge
36 Tournelle Bridge
37 Red Bridge
38 Our Lady
39 Exchange Bridge
40 New Bridge
41 S.t Michael Bridge
42 Little Bridge
43 Hotel God
44 Royal Bridge
45 Our Lady's
46 S.t Denis
47 Bartele

Seine River

# A PLAN of the CITY of PARIS.

48 The Palace & S.t Chapel
49 Dauphine Place
50 Abby S.t Germain of the Field
51 S.t Sulpice
52 Charity Hospital
53 The Little House H.
54 The Incurables
55 Royal Invalides Hotel
56 Royal Military School
57 The Infant Jesus
58 Luxembourg Palace
59 Jesuit College
60 S.t John of Latran
61 S.t Benoit
62 S.t Genoa
63 S.t Genevieve
64 S.t Nicolas of y.e Char.
65 S.t Severin
66 Kings Garden
67 Abby S.t Victoria
68 General Hospital
69 S.t Martin
70 The Goblins
71 S.t Hipolite
72 S.t Medrad
73 S.t Come
74 The Val of Grace
75 The Observatory
76 S.t James
77 S.t Hilaire
78 S.t Andre

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N.W. of Coblentz, and 5 S.E. of Andernach. It contains churches for all three religions, and a fine caſtle, garden, and library belonging to the counts. The Rhine is very rarely frozen over at this place, on account of the high rocks on both ſides of it. The adjacent country yields a good kind of red wine. In 1784 the counts of Neuwied were raiſed to the rank of princes and ſtates of the Empire by the Emperor.

NEXOE, a ſmall town on the iſland of Bornholm, belonging to Denmark.

NICASTRO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

NICE, a county of Piedmont in Italy, bounded on the eaſt by Genoa and Piedmont Proper, on the north by the marquiſate of Saluzzo and France, on the weſt by France, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and principality of Monaco. It is divided into the county of Nice, properly ſo called, and the diſtricts belonging to it, comprehending the valley of Barcelonette, the county of Boglia, the marquiſate of Dolceaqua; to which are likewiſe annexed the county of Tenda and marquiſate of Ceva.

NICE, the capital of the above county, where the Paglione diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Genoa. It is divided into the old and new town. The ſtreets of the former are narrow, crooked, and filthy, but thoſe of the new town are wide and ſtraight, with handſome houſes. In clear weather the mountains of Corſica may be ſeen from hence. The harbour, capable of admitting veſſels of 300 tons, was in 1749 declared a free port, which has contributed greatly to the population of the town. Excluſive of the ſuburbs, it contains in a circumference of leſs than a quarter of a French mile, 18,000 inhabitants. The ſuburbs are principally inhabited by foreigners, who ſpend the winter there, from October to May. The climate in that ſeaſon is as mild as at Naples, which is occaſioned by its being ſheltered on the north by three ranges of mountains, each higher than the other, till at length they unite with the Alps. In the midſt of winter flowers are packed up in moſs at this place, and forwarded to London by way of Paris. Other religions beſides the Catholic are tolerated at Nice. The biſhop has the office of an inquiſitor, but he never exerciſes it. This town was taken by the French in 1691, and again ceded to Savoy in 1696 In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war, the caſtle, by which it was formerly defended, was demoliſhed by the French in 1706. A garriſon of 2000 men is generally kept in the place. In 1792 it was taken by the French. It lies 10 miles N.N.E. of Antibes, in lat. 43° 42′ N. long. 4° 55′ E.

NICOLAU, a ſmall open town with a Catholic church, in the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſs, in Sileſia, 13 miles N. of Pleſs.

NICOLSBURG, a lordſhip and town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein, with a caſtle which ſtands on a rock. It has a collegiate church and an academy; but the rich church of our Lady of Loretto, and the image of the Virgin Mary which performed miracles, were conſumed by fire. A great many Jews live in this town. It lies 12 miles N.E. of Laab.

NICOSIA, a town of Sicily in Val di Demone.

NICOTERA, a ſmall town on the ſea-coaſt, in Calabria Oltra, in Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

NIDDA, a diſtrict, and formerly a county of Wetteravia, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The capital of it is likewiſe called Nidda, and is ſituated on the river of the ſame name, 8 miles N.W. of Büdingen.

NIDECKEN, a diſtrict and town in the dutchy of Jüliers, 12 miles S.S.E. of Jüliers.

NIDEREHNHEIM, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles S.W. of Straſburg.

NIEDERBRECHEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Limburg, in the archbiſhopric of Triers, 13 miles W. of Uſingen.

NIEDERFLADUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of the biſhopric of Würzburg, on the little river Fladung, on the frontiers of Henneberg: 14 miles W. of Meinungen.

NIEMBURG, a royal town in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, 25 miles E. of Prague.

NIEMECK, a ſmall town on the Ada, in the electoral circle of Saxony and diſtrict of Belzig, 13 miles N. of Wittenberg.

NIENBURG, a fortified town in the electorate of Brunſwick, in the county of Hoya, on the Weſer, over which is a handſome ſtone bridge. The inhabitants derive a great profit from the culture of potatoes and tobacco, and the trade in corn and vinegar. In time of war this is the principal paſs over the Weſer, for which reaſon the French kept poſſeſſion of it a conſiderable time in 1757. It lies 20 miles S. of Verden, in lat. 52° 39′ N. long. 7° E.

NIENBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Saale, with a caſtle, formerly a convent for monks, in that part of the principality of Anhalt belonging to Cöthen.

NIENHUS, a diſtrict and town on the Dinkel, in the lower county of Bentheim, 18 miles W. of Lingen.

NIENRADE, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Mark and circle of Weſtphalia, 11 miles S.E. of Hagen.

NIEUPORT, a town of Flanders formerly belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the river Yperle, near the German Ocean. This place may be laid under water with the greateſt facility, by means of the ſluices. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen and ſailors, and ſubſiſt by the herring-fiſhery, and by making nets and ropes. The trade and commerce of this place were very briſk in 1781, during the war between England, France, and Holland. In 1745 it was taken by the French, but

reſtored

reſtored in 1748. It lies 10 miles s. of Oſtend, in lat. 51° 8′ N. long. 25′ E.

NIEUPORT, a ſmall town of South Holland, on the Leck, which before the revolution belonged to the houſe of Orange, with the title of a lordſhip. It lies 15 miles E. of Rotterdam.

NIHEIM, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, 13 miles N.E. of Paderborn.

NIMEGUEN, an ancient, large, fortified town, on the Waal, in the quarter of the ſame name, and province of Gelderland, ſituated partly in a plain and partly on hills. The old caſtle called Falkenhof, where the Burgrave of Nimeguen uſed to reſide; the large Calviniſt church of St. Stephen; the Lutheran church; 1 French Calviniſt, and 5 Catholic churches; the delightful promenade of Kalverboſch; the Belvedere, and the bridge of boats over the Rhine, are the principal things that deſerve notice. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by ale-brewing and their trade with the adjacent dutchy of Cleve. This town is celebrated in hiſtory on account of the peace concluded here in 1678 and 1679. It was taken by the French in 1794. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Cleve, in lat. 51° 51′ N. long. 3° 28′ E.

NIMTSCH, a ſmall town and caſtle in the circle of the ſame name in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, where, in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It lies 15 miles E.S.E. of Schweidnitz.

NION, a ſmall town and bailiwick on the Lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. In 1788 a military academy was eſtabliſhed here: 12 miles N. of Geneva.

NIVELLES, formerly the capital of Walloon Brabant, ſituated on the Thiene, 15 miles s. of Bruſſels.

NIUFRA, a lordſhip and caſtle in Swabia, not far from Gundelfingen, belonging to the houſe of Fürſtenberg.

NIZZA, a ſmall town of Montferrat, on the river Belbo, the ſee of a biſhop: 13 miles s.s.w. of Aleſſandria.

NOCERA DELLI PAGANI, a town of Naples, in the principality of Salerno, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno; it gives the title of Duke to the houſe of Caraffa. It has the name of Pagani from the Mahometan Saracens, who, after their defeat by Pope John X. in 915, ſettled in this place, and retained poſſeſſion of it till the thirteenth century.

NOCERA, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Spoleto, in the State of the Church. It has good warm baths, is the ſee of a biſhop, and in 1751 ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake.

NOGAT, RIVER, a branch of the Viſtula, which parts from it a little above Marienburg in Weſt Pruſſia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff.

NOLA, a ſmall town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples.

NOLI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, on the ſea coaſt. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Genoa. It has a harbour, and the promontory near it is called Capo di Noli: 8 miles s.s.w. of Savona.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and diſtrict of Pont à Mouſſon, on the Seille: 8 miles E. of Pont à Mouſſon, and 12 W.N.W. of Chateau-Salins.

NORCIA, a ſmall town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, ſituated on the little river Fredara. It was laid waſte by an earthquake in 1730. The magiſtrates of the town are, according to law, compoſed of four perſons who can neither write nor read, ſo that all buſineſs muſt be tranſacted by word of mouth.

NORDEN, a diſtrict and conſiderable town of Eaſt Frieſland, with a good harbour. It is 4 miles diſtant from the German Ocean; and has a Lutheran church and Latin ſchool. Many of the inhabitants are likewiſe Calviniſts, Mennoniſts, and United Brethren. In 1784 it contained 3042 ſouls. It lies 14 miles N. of Emden.

NORDERNEY, a ſmall town on the coaſt of, and belonging to Eaſt Frieſland.

NORDHAUSEN, a village in the diſtrict of Brackenheim, and dutchy of Würtemberg, not far from Heilbronn on the Neckar, the houſes of which are in general one ſtory high, forming two long ſtraight ſtreets, and ſtand at a little diſtance from each other, with a ſmall garden annexed to each. This ſettlement was formed by a colony of Waldenſes from Piedmont, in 1699, whoſe principal employment is agriculture.

NORDHAUSEN, an ancient, free, Imperial town, near the Harz, in Lower Saxony, ſituated on the river Zorge, and containing about 9000 inhabitants, 7 Lutheran churches, a well-conducted orphan-houſe, a Catholic foundation of the Holy Croſs, and has a good trade in corn and brandy, and likewiſe in rape and linſeed oil. At the diets of the Empire it has the tenth place on the Rheniſh bench, and the fourth in thoſe of Lower Saxony. Its contribution to a Roman month is 80 florins, and to a chamber tax 94 dollars 61½ kr. Lat. 51° 30′ N. long. 8° 31′ E.

NORDHEIM, a town of Würzburg, in the diſtrict of Volkach, which yields good wine.

NÖRDLINGEN, a free Imperial city of Swabia, on the little river Eger. It is fortified in the ancient ſtyle, and celebrated for the victory gained over the Swedes in 1634 by the Imperialiſts, and likewiſe for the league of the weſtern circles of the Empire in 1702. It contains between 7 and 8000 inhabitants, who are Calviniſts; the Catholics attend divine ſervice in the German houſe. The ſteeple of the church of St. Mary Magdalen is accounted one of the higheſt in Germany. At the diets of the Empire the town of Nördlingen has the ſeventh place on the Swabian bench, and at thoſe of the circle the fifth place. It contributes to a Roman month 150 florins, and to a chamber tax 219 dollars 72 kr. It lies 6 miles E. of Bopfingen, in lat. 48° 49′ N. long. 8° 9′ E.

NORDSTRAND, a ſmall Daniſh iſland in the German Ocean belonging to the dutchy of Sleſwick. It is all that remains of a large iſland of the ſame name, ſwallowed up by the ſea in 1634. Lat. 54° 35′ N. long. 6° 40′ E.

NÖRENBERG, a ſmall town on the Lake of Enzig, in the circle of Arenſwald, and New Mark of Brandenburg: 15 miles E. of New Stargard.

NORTHORN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Weſtphalia, on the Vecht, in the upper county of Bentheim: it has a good trade, and lies 13 miles W. of Lingen.

NOSSEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Freyburg Mulda, in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony: 12 miles S.S.W. of Meiſſen.

NOTO, VAL DI NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily, bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by the ſea, on the north by Val di Demona, and on the weſt by Val di Mazzara. Its capital,

NOTO, ſtood upon a ſteep hill, but was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693, and near it a new town was built called Noto Nuovo.

NOVALE, a ſmall town in the Treviſan, belonging to Venice, 13 miles N. of Padua.

NOVARA, a ſtrong town, with a good citadel, in the Novareſe, belonging to the King of Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who has the title of a prince of the Empire. His juriſdiction extends over a great tract of country, as far as Lago Maggiore; on which account he always wears a ſword, when on horſeback. Novara lies 24 miles W. of Milan, in lat. 45° 28′ N. long. 6° 18′ E.

NOVARESE, a diſtrict of the Milaneſe, between the Milaneſe Proper, the counties of Vigevano and Anghiera, the diſtrict of Vercelli, and the principality of Maſſerano. By the treaty of Vienna in 1735 it was ceded to the King of Sardinia. It produces very good rice.

NOVI, a ſmall town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, with a fortified caſtle on a mountain. It is the principal depoſit for all goods going from Genoa to Lombardy and Germany, and has 4 annual fairs. It lies 8 miles S. of Tortona, in lat. 44° 47′ N. long. 6° 26′ E.

NOVILLE, a ſmall town of the canton of Bern, in the diſtrict of Aigle. Not far from hence, at Roche, are ſalt ſpings, and a quarry of grey marble. It lies 14 miles E.S.E. of Lauſanne.

NOWE MIASTO, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the waywodſhip of Maſovia, in Poland.

NOZEROY, a town of France, in the department of Mount Jura and diſtrict of Arbois: 12 miles S.E. of Salins, and 27 S. of Beſançon.

NURNBERG, a large, free, Imperial city, in the circle of Franconia, is well built, and lies in a ſandy country, but which has been rendered fertile and pleaſant by induſtry and good management. It is ſituated on the river Pegnitz, which runs through the town, dividing it into two unequal parts. The northern is the ſmalleſt, and is called, after the name of its principal church of St. Sebald, the Sebald Side; and the ſouthern, which is rather the largeſt, is denominated, from its principal church of St. Lawrence, the Lawrence Side. Each of them is divided into four quarters. The town has four, or, according to ſome, five principal gates, and three ſmaller ones. At two of the latter a ſmall conſideration procures admittance into the city, after the principal gates are ſhut. They are generally cloſed half an hour after ſunſet, and opened half an hour before ſunriſe. It is ſurrounded with deep ditches and a double wall, fortified in the ancient manner, with a great number of towers, baſtions, and other works.

The inhabitants are not ſo numerous as they might be. Excluſive of thoſe in the ſuburbs of Wörhd and Gaſtenhof, which are very populous, they amount to about 30,000. The citizens are divided into 24 companies of foot, 2 companies of horſe, and a corps of artillery, who, in caſe of fire, repair to their appointed ſtations, for the maintenance of order and tranquillity. The magiſtrates and almoſt all the citizens are of the Lutheran religion. The few Calviniſts who live in Nürnberg attend divine ſervice in a private houſe ſtanding in a garden near one of the gates, and the Catholics have theirs in a church lately erected.

In the northern half of the town, or the Sebald Side, the moſt remarkable buildings are, the caſtle, built in the antique taſte; the town-houſe, which is one of the largeſt in Germany, and is embelliſhed with a great number of exquiſite paintings; the cathedral of St. Sebald, near which is a Latin ſchool; the church formerly belonging to the Dominicans, containing the public library, with many natural and artificial curioſities; the church of St. Ægidius, or the New church, built in the Italian ſtyle; the church of the Holy Ghoſt, where the Imperial regalia are kept; the church of the Virgin Mary, and the bridge near the ſhambles, which connects this ſide with that of St. Lawrence, and is 97½ feet in length, 50 in width, and ſtands on a ſingle arch.

On the ſide of St. Lawrence are, the arſenal; the cathedral of St. Lawrence, a fine Gothic ſtructure; the churches of St. Clare, and of St. James; the ſo called German houſe, in which is the church of St. Elizabeth; the church of St. Saviour, where the military attend divine ſervice; that of St. Catharine, near which are the anatomical theatre, the academy for painting, and the drawing-ſchool. Amongſt other delightful places on this ſide of the town, is the iſland called the Schütt, formed by the river Pegnitz. Both parts of the town were greatly damaged by the inundation of the river in 1784.

Beſides the city library, thoſe of Ebner and Finezer, and the muſeum of Praun, are particularly worthy of a traveller's attention.

Nürnberg abounds in inſtitutions for the ſupport of the poor and indigent, into many of which even

even foreigners are admitted.—This city formerly had, and ſtill has, a great number of expert artiſts and handicraftſmen. Its trade is conſiderable, although it has decreaſed very much ſince the ſixteenth century, owing to a variety of circumſtances, particularly the newly-diſcovered way to the Eaſt Indies, and the prohibition of the importation of many articles manufactured here into foreign countries.

The ſmaller council is compoſed of 34 members from the nobility, and 8 tradeſmen. The great one is compoſed of the deputies from all the claſſes of the people (the clergy excepted). Their number is not fixed, but in general exceeds 200.

The military force maintained by Nürnberg is compoſed of 2 companies of cuiraſſiers, 2 companies of dragoons, and 8 companies of foot, to which muſt be added 2 companies of invalids, and a company of horſe, which are not included among the military, but live in the town.

According to the arrangement made in 1720 the city of Nürnberg ought to pay 823 florins to a Roman month; but in conſideration of its being greatly impoveriſhed and exhauſted by the viciſſitudes of war, and the contributions exacted in 1762 by the Pruſſian troops, and likewiſe that its ſhare was diſproportionate, being equal to one third of all the other ſtates of Franconia united, it was reduced, and the city now pays only 640 florins. To a chamber aſſeſſment it has contributed 1015 dollars ſince 1775. Among the Imperial cities at the diet of the Empire it has the third place, and at thoſe of the circle the firſt.

Its territory is of conſiderable extent, and beſides the diſtricts lying eaſt of the ſuburb of Wöhrd, and to the weſt by Gaſtenhof, comprehends thoſe of Altdorf, Engelthal, Lauf, Lichtenau, Grävenberg, Herſbruck, Hilpolſtein, Hohenſtein, Petzenſtein and Stierberg, Reicheneck, Velden, and Hauſeck. Nürnberg lies in lat. 49° 27′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

NURNBERG, the burgravate of, is ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed in 1060 by the Emperor Henry IV. in favour of the Count of Vohburg; but the firſt burgrave mentioned in the earlieſt records is Gottfried of Hohenlobe in 1138. Amongſt other things it was his buſineſs to hold the court of juſtice in the Emperor's name. Brandenburg likewiſe maintains that a certain diſtrict with ſovereign prerogatives was annexed to it. This burgravate devolved to the counts of Zollern, from whom are deſcended the preſent margraves of Brandenburg, who ſtill retain the title of burgraves of Nürnberg. In the fifteenth century, during the reign of the Emperor Sigiſmund, the Burgrave Frederic VI. became Elector of Brandenburg, and being in want of a great ſum of money to maintain his new dignity, with the concurrence of the Emperor, he, in 1427, ſold to the city of Nürnberg the caſtle above the town, together with ſeveral tolls and privileges, reſerving the burgravate itſelf, the ſpiritual and temporal fiefs, together with other rights and prerogatives ſpecified in the ſale contract. This gave riſe to great miſunderſtandings between the burgraves and the town of Nürnberg; and the agreement drawn up in 1496 by Dietrich of Harras, in the name of Albert Duke of Saxony, was found incompetent to adjuſt them.

NURTINGEN, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, between Tübingen and Kircheim, on the Neckar, over which is a ſtone bridge: 10 miles W. of Wieſenſteig.

NUSCO, a ſmall town of Principato Oltra, in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

NUYS, the capital of the lower part of the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the Rhine, at its conflux with the Erft. In the thirteenth century it joined the Hanſeatic league. In 1475 it ſuſtained a cloſe ſiege from Charles the Bold Duke of Burgundy, which laſted 9 months, till it was raiſed by the Emperor Frederic III. On account of its gallant reſiſtance this town obtained, amongſt other privileges, the right of coining, the criminal juriſdiction (which however is not admitted by the ſovereign), the exemption from all tolls in the archbiſhopric, 5 annual fairs, and a golden eagle for its arms. It contains ſeveral convents and an academy. In the market-place ſtands a metal ſtatue of the Emperor Frederic III. It lies 19 miles N. N.W. of Cologne, in lat. 51° 10′ N. long. 4° 15′ E.

NYEKIÖBING, a large handſome town on the Sound of Güldborg, in the Daniſh iſland of Falſter, which was formerly the reſidence of the queen dowager, and other branches of the royal family.

NYESTED, a town with a good trade on the iſland of Laland, belonging to Denmark.

## O.

OBERENHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Benfelden, 13 miles S.W. of Straſburg.

OBERKIRCH, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Swabia, in the Ortenau, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Straſburg, belonging to the biſhop of that place.

OBERLAASPE, a ſmall town of Wetteravia, belonging to the Count of Sayn and Witgenſtein. The caſtle of Witgenſtein, cloſe by it, ſtanding upon a high

a high rock, is the reſidence of the reigning counts of Sayn and Witgenſtein: 13 miles N. W. of Marburg.

OBERLAHNSTEIN, a ſmall town on the Rhine, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, and a medicinal ſpring, in the electorate of Mentz: 5 miles S. S. E. of Coblentz.

OBERLAUDA, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Tauber, between Biſchofsheim and Königshofen, in the biſhopric of Würzburg: 9 miles N. W. of Mergentheim.

OBERNBURG, a ſmall town on the Mayn, in the electorate of Mentz and diſtrict of Aſchaffenburg, 7 miles S. of Aſchaffenburg.

OBERNDORF, a ſmall town in the Schwarzwald, on the Neckar, in the county of Hohenberg, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria: 7 miles N. N. E. of Rothweil.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town with a convent of Lutheran nuns, in the county of Schauenburg, in Weſtphalia, which belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and has an excellent ſtone-quarry. It lies 5 miles E. of Bückeburg.

OBERWÖLZ, a town of Auſtria in the dutchy of Stiria, 24 miles W. of Judenburg.

OBRIGHEIM, a large village in the diſtrict of Moſbach, in the Lower Palatinate, 17 miles E. of Heidelberg.

OCHSENFURTH, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg: the adjacent country yields good wine.

ODENBACH, a village in the principality of Zweybrücken, 2 miles from Meiſenheim.

ODER, a large navigable river of Germany, abounding in fiſh, which riſes out of a rock in a foreſt on the frontiers of Moravia and Sileſia, near the ſmall town of Friedeck, runs through almoſt all Sileſia and the margravate of Brandenburg, afterwards forms the Lake of Damm, near Stettin, in Hither Pomerania, goes through the great and little Friſche Haff, and diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea by three channels, called Peene, Swine, and Diwenow.

ODERBERG, a free inferior lordſhip of Sileſia, in the principality of Teſchen, belonging to Count Henkel. The chief town of the ſame name is ſituated on the Oder, which here forms the boundary of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian dominions, and runs between the town and the caſtle. The latter belongs to Pruſſia, and the former to Auſtria. It lies 19 miles W. of Troppau.

ODERBERG, a pretty large town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of Upper Barnim, ſituated on the Oder, with a Calviniſt and Lutheran church: 9 miles S. of Angermünde.

ODERNHEIM, a ſmall town on the river Glan, whence it is frequently called Glan-Odernheim, which belonged formerly as a fief of Mentz to the counts palatine of Veldenz, and when that family became extinct, to Zweybrücken, by whom it was, in 1768, exchanged with the Elector Palatine, and it now belongs to the diſtrict of Creuznach. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, in the latter of which the Catholics are allowed to baptize and marry. It lies 7 miles S. W. of Creuznach.

ODERNHEIM, a town on the Selze, in the diſtrict of Alzey, in the Lower Palatinate, is generally called Gau-Odernheim, to diſtinguiſh it from Glan-Odernheim. The church belongs jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts. In 1782 this place contained 1022 inhabitants. It lies 14 miles S. of Mentz.

OEBSFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Aller, at the fartheſt extremity of the dutchy of Magdeburg, which was exchanged by the King of Pruſſia with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Homburg for Neuſtadt on the Doſſe, in the Middle Mark. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Brunſwick.

OEDERAN, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, ſituated on the Flöhe, in the diſtrict of Auguſtuſburg, between Freyberg and Chemnitz. It ſuſtained great injury by fires in 1709, 1733, and 1753. The inhabitants make cloth, flannel, and canvas. It has a ſeat and vote in the provincial aſſemblies.

OEHRINGEN, the capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, on the river Ohrn, which runs between the old and new town. One half of it belonged formerly to the line of Neuenſtein, and the other to that of Waldenburg. But in 1782 the Prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenſtein, who reſided in the town, became ſovereign of the whole of it by purchaſe. In 1785 it contained 3834 inhabitants. Its academy was founded in 1735. In the vicinity of the town many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered from time to time ſince 1741. It lies 12 miles S. of Crautheim, in lat. 49° 11′ N. long. 7° 17′ E.

OELINGEN, a village and caſtle, the reſidence of the Teutonic commander of the bailiwick of Franconia: 3 miles N. of Weiſſenburg.

OELS, a principality of Lower Sileſia, on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by Brieg, on the weſt by Wolau, on the ſouth by Breſlau, and on the north by the ſtate lordſhips of Trachenberg and Militſch, belonging to a branch of the ducal family of Würtemberg, of the Lutheran religion. The capital of this principality is

OELS, which lies 15 miles E. N. E. of Breſlau, on the Oels, is the reſidence of the Duke of Würtemberg-Oels, and has 5 Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a very good ſchool, or academy, eſtabliſhed by the prince, and in 1784 contained 3174 inhabitants. In September 1735 a violent tempeſt did great injury to this town. Lat. 51° 12′ N. long. 15° 6′ E.

OELSNITZ, a town of the electorate of Saxony, on the Elſter, in the diſtrict of Vogtſberg and circle of Vogtland; it has a ſuperintendency, a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies, and manufactures of muſlin. At this place pearls are found in the river Elſter. It lies 6 miles S. of Plauen.

OETTINGEN, a county in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north and eaſt by Franconia, on the ſouth by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the

weſt by the dutchy of Würtemberg. From this county the houſe of Oettingen has its name, which is divided into three lines; Spielberg, Wallerſtein, and Katzenſtein-Baldern. The former was raiſed to the princely rank in 1734, the ſecond in 1774, and the third ſtill remains counts. The quota of this county, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 8 horſe and 45 foot, or monthly, 276 florins. To a chamber tax it gives in the whole 108 dollars 83⅓ kr. The principal line of Oettingen-Oettingen, which was raiſed to the princely rank in 1674, became extinct in 1731.

OETTINGEN, the reſidence of the princes of Oettingen-Spielberg, lies in the diſtrict of the ſame name, on the Wernitz, in the circle of Franconia, with about 4000 inhabitants, moſt of whom are Proteſtants, and many Jews. It contains a Proteſtant church and ſuperintendency, a college, which has conſiderable revenues for the maintenance of ſtudents during a courſe of academical ſtudies, an orphan-houſe, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a Catholic church and ſchool. The prince himſelf is a Catholic. Oettingen lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Nordlingen, in lat. 48° 56′ N. long. 8° 15′ E.

OFFENBACH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the ſouthern ſhore of the Mayn, formerly the reſidence of one of the lines of the counts of Iſenburg, which in 1718 became extinct, when that of Iſenburg-Birſtein obtained poſſeſſion of it. In the town the German and French Calviniſts, and ſince 1740 the Lutherans likewiſe, have their ſeparate churches. It lies 5 miles E. of Frankfurt.

OFFENBURG, a ſmall, free Imperial town of Swabia, in the Ortenau, ſituated on the river Kinzing; it is of the Catholic religion, is under the protection of Auſtria, and the reſidence of the Auſtrian governor of the Ortenau. At the diets of the Empire it has the twenty-ſeventh place on the bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of the circle the twenty-ninth. To a Roman month it contributes 33 florins, and to a chamber tax 22 dollars 88½ kr. It lies 9 miles S. E. of Straſburg, in lat. 48° 29′ N. long. 5° 38′ E.

OGERSHEIM, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate and diſtrict of Neuſtadt, 5 miles W. of Manheim, with a fine caſtle, and a new church built by the Electreſs Elizabeth Auguſta in 1775. The Calviniſts have likewiſe a church in the town, and the Lutherans another out of it. In 1785 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 922.

OGLIO, a large river, which riſes on the frontiers of Val Camonica, runs through Lago d'Iſeo, receives the ſmall rivers Cherio, Mella, Chieſe, the rivulets of Storone and Saparona, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po below Borgoforte, in the dutchy of Mantua. It is navigable from Pontevico to its mouth, a diſtance of 32 Italian miles.

OHLAU, a town in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, ſituated on the Ola, 16 miles S. E. of Breſlau, having a fine caſtle, a Proteſtant and a Catholic church, 1 ſilk and 2 tobacco manufactories.

OHRDRUFF, a ſmall town and caſtle of Thuringia, on the little river Ohr, near the Thuringian foreſt, 10 miles S. S. E. of Gotha. It belongs to the princes of Hohenlohe, of the family of Neuenſtein, as part of the county of Gleichen, and contains 755 houſes and 4150 inhabitants.

OHRNBAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Altmühl, in the biſhopric of Aichſtadt, 9 miles S. S. E. of Anſpach.

OLDENDORF, a village of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenburg, 20 miles N. N. W. of Göttingen.

OLDENBURG, formerly a county, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the weſt by Eaſt Frieſland, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Münſter, on the eaſt by Delmenhorſt and the dutchy of Bremen, and on the north by the German Ocean. From this country ſprung the preſent kings of Denmark. It has been united with Delmenhorſt ſince 1547; and when the line of its former counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the Grand Duke of Ruſſia for his ſhare of Holſtein; and the latter immediately gave it to his couſin, Frederic Auguſtus Duke of Holſtein and Biſhop of Lübeck, and to his male deſcendants. The Emperor ratified the exchange, and in 1777 raiſed Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt to the rank of a dutchy, the poſſeſſor of which was thereby entitled to a vote at the diet of the Empire, by the name of Holſtein-Oldenburg, inſtead of that formerly belonging to the elder line of Gottorp. This dutchy contains 70,000 inhabitants, who are of the Lutheran religion, and its revenues amount to 300,000 dollars (upwards of 52,000*l.* ſterling).

OLDENBURG, the capital of the dutchy, is a pretty large fortified place, with 5000 inhabitants, ſituated on the river Hunte. It is the ſeat of the colleges of government. It lies 23 miles W. of Bremen, in lat. 53° 7′ N. long. 5° 54′ E.

OLDENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Wagria, in Holſtein, oppoſite the iſland of Femern: 28 miles N. of Lübeck.

OLDENSAEL, the capital of the quarter of Twenthe in the province of Overyſſel; it was formerly ſtrongly fortified, and lies 17 miles N. W. of Steinfurt.

OLEPE, a town and caſtle in the dutchy of Weſtphalia and diſtrict of Waldenburg, ſituated on the river Bigge, near the frontiers of Naſſau-Siegen, and belongs to the Elector of Cologne. It contains conſiderable iron-works, and lies 6 miles S. of Altendorn.

OLMUTZ, the capital of the margravate of Moravia, in the circle of the ſame name. It is a handſome ſtrong town, entirely ſurrounded by the river March. It was the ſee of a biſhop, which in 1777 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric. In 1778 the univerſity and college for young noblemen were removed to Brünn. In 1758 this town was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but the garriſon and citizens made a gallant defence, and it was at length relieved by the fortunate diſpoſitions of Field-marſhal Daun. The Empreſs Queen rewarded the magiſtrates in various ways

ways for their zeal and fidelity, repaired all damages ſuſtained by the town at her own expence, and in commemoration of its deliverance ordered an annual feſtival to be obſerved on the 2d of July, to which ſhe ordered 800 florins to be paid annually out of her exchequer. Olmütz lies in lat. 49° 33′ N. long. 14° 50′ E.

OLPHEN, a town of Weſtphalia in the biſhopric of Münſter, 17 miles s. s. w. of Münſter.

OLSZTYN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Cracow.

OLTEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Switzerland on the river Aar, belonging to the canton of Solothurn: 18 miles s. of Baſel.

ONEGLIA, a principality in the territory of Genoa, belonging to the Duke of Savoy: it is fertile in wine, oil, and fruit, and is under the regency of the county of Nice. It formerly belonged to the Genoeſe family of Doria, till in 1576 Emanuel Philibert Duke of Savoy bought it of Prince Jerome Doria; and at preſent the county of Maro is united with Oneglia. The capital is likewiſe called Oneglia; it is a fortified ſea-port town, ſituated at the mouth of the river Imperiale, and has a great trade in oil. It lies 12 miles s. s. w. of Albenga.

ONOLZBACH, or ANSPACH, part of the burgravate of Nürnberg, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the biſhopries of Würzburg and Bamberg, and likewiſe by Bayreuth and Schwartzenberg; on the weſt, by Hohenlohe and Swabia; on the ſouth, by the counties of Pappenheim and Oettingen, and the biſhopric of Aichſtädt; on the eaſt, by the Upper Palatinate and the territory of Nürnberg. This part of the burgravate of Nürnberg is compoſed of the following 16 diſtricts: Onolzbach, Anſpach, Cadolzburg, Colmberg-Schwabach, Windſpach, Roth, Stauf, Gunzenhauſen, Hohentrüdingen, Waſſertrüdingen, Chreilſheim, Feuchtwang, Uffenheim, Burgthau, and Creglingen, which contain 1 fortified place, 16 large, 28 ſmall towns, 324 villages, 879 hamlets, and 536 ſingle farm-houſes and mills. By a calculation made in 1774, the ſubjects of Brandenburg in this country amounted to 119,945 Chriſtians and 4500 Jews, excluſive of the itinerant Jews, making a total of 124,445 ſouls: beſides whom, the number of foreigners ſettled in the principality of Anſpach is ſo great, that they compoſe at leaſt two fifths of the inhabitants. Great quantities of corn are cultivated in this country, and the breeding of cattle is in the moſt flouriſhing ſtate. The religion is Lutheran, and the clergy are under 9 deaneries. At Schwabach there is a colony of French Calviniſts, who have their own church: but their numbers have of late years decreaſed very much. The reigning Margrave of Anſpach has a ſeat and vote at the college of princes for this principality, and is a directing prince of the circle of Franconia. To a Roman month he gives 336 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 338 rix-dollars 14¼ kr. His revenues are computed at nearly 100,000*l.* ſterling.

The margraves of Onolzbach, or Anſpach, are a branch of the houſe of Zollern-Brandenburg, and the elder line of them is deſcended from the Elector Albert Achilles; when that became extinct in 1603, it was ſucceeded by the younger, the offspring of the Elector John George of Brandenburg, whoſe 2 younger ſons, Chriſtian and Joachim Erneſt, divided the territories of the burgravate in Franconia, and Anſpach fell to the ſhare of the latter. He was followed by his ſon Albert, who was ſucceeded by John Frederic, and the latter by his 3 ſons. The eldeſt, Chriſtian Albert, died before his actual acceſſion to the government; the ſecond, George Frederic, died of a wound he received near Kuttenſee, in the war with Maximilian Emanuel, in 1703; whereupon the government devolved upon William Frederic, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor, Charles William Frederic, by his marriage with the Princeſs of Pruſſia, Frederica Louiſa, added to his dominions the eſtates of Geyer, which the Count of Geyer (who was the firſt of his family that enjoyed the dignity of count, and died without male heirs) ceded in 1696 to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, which likewiſe obtained actual poſſeſſion of it before his death in 1704: he inherited alſo the county of Sayn-Altenkirchen, upon the deceaſe of the laſt duke of Eiſenach, and was inveſted by the King of Pruſſia with his rights to the Imperial fiefs in the county of Limburg. His ſucceſſor, the laſt margrave, Chriſtian Frederic Charles Alexander, upon the extinction of the line of Bayreuth in 1769, inherited the principality of Culmbach, and is now the only prince of this family in Franconia. Under him many material improvements were made in the ſtate of the country. In the war between England and the American colonies he lent a body of his troops to that crown, and in 1788 another to the republic of the United Provinces. In 1791 he reſigned the government of his dominions in favour of the King of Pruſſia.

ONOLZBACH, ANSPACH, the capital of the principality and reſidence of the prince, on the Lower Retzat. In the church of St. John is the new burial-place of the princes. In 1331, Frederic IV. Burgrave of Nürnberg, purchaſed this town of the counts of Oettingen, who had inherited it from the family of Dornberg. It has been from time to time embelliſhed with handſome buildings, the moſt remarkable of which is the prince's caſtle; the old ones have been repaired, and great improvements made in its police. It has 4 ſuburbs; the caſtle ſuburb, containing the prince's garden, the Herrieder ſuburb, the upper ſuburb, and the new ſuburb, on the ſouth ſide of the town. The number of inhabitants exceeds 13,000. Its principal manufacture is that of lace. Additions are continually making to the prince's library, which the Margrave William Frederic began to collect in 1720; and in 1738 a cabinet of coins was annexed to it by Charles William Frederic. The academy, which upon the ſuppreſſion of that at Heilbronn was conſiderably improved, and is called Gymnaſium Carolino-Alexandrinum, deſerves particular notice, on account of its fine and extenſive building,

and ſtill more for its excellent regulations, which are worthy of imitation. Anſpach lies 20 miles S.W. of Nürnberg, in lat. 49° 19′ N. long. 8° 13′ E.

OOSTBURG, a fort of Dutch Flanders, near Sluys.

OPPELN, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, bounded on the eaſt and north by Poland, on the weſt by Brieg and Grotkau, on the ſouth by Jägerndorf, Troppau, and Ratibor. It is at preſent divided into 12 circles, and ſince the peace of 1742 has belonged to the King of Pruſſia.

OPPELN, the capital, lies on the Oder, has a Catholic collegiate church or college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, 2 other convents, and a great trade in wood. In 1737 the caſtle, and in 1739 two thirds of the town, were conſumed by fire. In 1744 the King of Pruſſia eſtabliſhed here a ſupreme regency and conſiſtory for Upper Sileſia, but in 1756 they were both removed to Brieg. In 1781 the number of inhabitants in Oppeln, excluſive of the garriſon, was 2734. It lies 20 miles E.S.E. of Brieg, in lat. 51° 39′ N. long. 15° 36′ E.

OPPENAU, a ſmall town of Swabia, in the Ortenau, belonging to the biſhopric of Straſburg. At this place commences the road which goes through the Schwarzwald, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 18 miles E. of Straſburg.

OPPENHEIM, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, on the weſt bank of the Rhine, in the Lower Palatinate, which was burned down by the French in 1689. In 1771 it contained 273 dwelling-houſes, excluſive of public buildings, and 205 burghers; before its deſtruction their number amounted to 600. Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, have churches here. The cultivation of an excellent kind of wine is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants of the adjacent country. It lies 12 miles S.S.E. of Mentz.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata, 5 miles S.S.E. of Acerenza.

OPPIDO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, on the Appenine mountains, with the title of a county. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

ORANIENBAUM, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in that part of the principality of Anhalt belonging to Deſſau: 13 miles W.S.W. of Wittenberg.

ORBES, a bailiwick and ſmall town of the Pays de Vaud, in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Orbe, which diſcharges itſelf into the Lake of Neufchatel, near Yverdun. It belongs to the cantons of Bern and Freyburg. The bailiff reſides in the village of Tſcherlitz or Echallens. It lies 14 miles N. of Lauſanne.

ORBITELLO, a fortified town in the territory of Sienna, in Tuſcany, capital of the Stato delli Preſidii; it is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, and has a good harbour protected by ſeveral forts.

ORCHIES, a town of France, in the department of the North, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Douay: 12 miles S.S.E. of Lille, and 9 S.W. of Tournay.

ORCHIMONT, a ſmall town and lordſhip of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg: 14 miles N. of Sedan.

ORDINGEN, a town and diſtrict in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, 6 miles N.W. of Kaiſerſwerth.

ORGELET, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Mount Jura.

ORIA, a town and ancient caſtle of Naples, in the province of Terra d'Otranto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Taranto.

ORISTAGNI, a fortified town, with a harbour, in the ſouthern part of the iſland of Sardinia. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and capital of a marquiſate.

ORLAMUNDA, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Saale, at its conflux with the little river Orla, belonging to the principality of Altenburg. The caſtle near it, ſituated on a high mountain, is almoſt in ruins, and was the reſidence of the ancient counts of Orlamünda. It lies 8 miles S.S.W. of Jena.

ORLOW, a town of Great Poland in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz.

ORNANS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, 12 miles S.S.E. of Beſançon.

ORON, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 7 miles N. of Vevay.

ORSARA, a town of Iſtria, 4 miles N. of Ravigno.

ORSOY, a ſmall town on the weſt bank of the Rhine, in the dutchy of Cleve, where in 1716 the King of Pruſſia eſtabliſhed a toll, to the great diſſatisfaction of the Dutch. It lies 10 miles S. of Cleve.

ORTO, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, near the Tiber.

ORTENBERG, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the county of Hanau, of which Hanau poſſeſſes one third, and the counts of Stolberg-Roſſla the remaining two thirds. It lies 6 miles N.W. of Büdingen.

ORTONA A MARE, a ſmall town on a hill, on the ſea-coaſt of Abruzzo Citra, in the kingdom of Naples, between the rivers Peſtara and Sangro. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Chieti. The ground on which it ſtands is principally turf, and ſubject to frequent earthquakes; that in 1525 is particularly remarkable, when great part of the hill, with one third of the town, and above 2000 of the inhabitants, were ſwallowed up. A ſimilar misfortune took place in 1782, when that part next the ſea, with all the houſes upon it, was precipitated into a tremendous abyſs.

ORTRAND, a ſmall town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, in the diſtrict of Hayn and circle of Miſnia, ſituated on the Pullſnitz. The adjoining village, which has the appearance of a ſuburb, lies in Upper Luſatia: 16 miles N.E. of Meiſſen.

ORVIETANO, a province belonging to the Pope, between

between the dutchy of Caſtro, St. Peter's Patrimony, the dutchy of Spoleto, and the provinces of Perugia and Sienna in Tuſcany.

ORVIETO, the capital of the above province, is ſituated on a hill. It is fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop, removed hither from the ruined town of Bolſena.

ORZI VECCHIO, a ſmall town of Breſcia. Near it is Orzi Nuovo. Both places belong to Venice.

OSCHATZ, NEW, a diſtrict and town on the river Colnitz, in the circle of Miſnia and electorate of Saxony. It has a ſuperintendency, and a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, and cloth manufactures. Near it is the mountain called Culmberg, which may be ſeen for a great diſtance round, where the armies were frequently encamped during the ſeven years war. Old Oſchatz is a hamlet, compoſed of a few houſes. It lies 16 miles E. N. E. of Meiſſen.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a ſmall town of the principality of Halberſtadt, ſituated near the river Bode, 11 miles N. W. of Halberſtadt.

OSJEK, a circular diſtrict and village of Weſt Pruſſia, 21 miles N. W. of Culm.

OSINO, a ſmall town on the river Muſone, in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the State of the Church. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope. It lies 10 miles S. of Ancona.

OSNABRUCK, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the biſhopric of Münſter, the counties of Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravenſberg, Diepholz, and the principality of Minden. It contains about 900 ſquare miles, and nearly 120,000 inhabitants, many of whom are in a ſtate of vaſſalage, which they bear however very contentedly. The ſoil yields rye, oats, and buck-wheat, ſufficient for the inhabitants, ſome barley and wheat, beſides hemp, and great quantities of flax, but not of the beſt quality. It produces nothing for exportation, except what is ſupplied by the induſtry of the inhabitants in the manufacture of yarn and linen. This linen, which is exported to England, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and by them to Africa, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, is made by the inhabitants after finiſhing their daily labour, and produces the country annually above a million rix-dollars (175,000*l.* ſterling).

Beſides this, 6000 of the peaſants go annually into the United Dutch Provinces, where they hire themſelves to till the ground, cut turf, mow, and other work. The worſt hands bring home with them 20 florins, and the beſt workmen full 70; ſo that the money alone which they carry home with them may be computed at 200,000 florins, or nearly 12,000*l.* ſterling. In winter they ſit at home and ſpin. Many of them are employed in the Dutch breweries, blubber and ſugar houſes, or go upon the herring or whale fiſhery.

The villages in this country are filled with ſhopkeepers, and others of that deſcription: in many of them you meet with 2 apothecaries, and from 10 to 16 dealers in wine. The tradeſpeople in the country enjoy perfect liberty with reſpect to their buſineſs, and pay nothing more than for their licence as traders, and a ſmall tax towards the roads.

The biſhopric of Oſnabrück was the firſt of thoſe founded by Charlemagne in Saxony. The firſt biſhop was Wido, a native of Frieſland. At the time of the reformation moſt of the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran religion. The Swedes having conquered it in the thirty years war, made the Count of Waſaburg ſovereign of the biſhopric of Oſnabrück. But at the peace of Weſtphalia the Catholic biſhop, Francis William Count of Wartenberg, was reinſtated, but upon condition that all matters reſpecting religion ſhould remain in the ſame ſtate as on the 1ſt January 1624, and that for the future a Catholic and Proteſtant biſhop ſhould be choſen alternately, and the latter always out of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. To prevent all irregularity, it was farther ſtipulated, that during the government of a Proteſtant biſhop, the Archbiſhop of Cologne, whoſe ſuffragans the biſhops of Oſnabrück were, ſhould exerciſe the epiſcopal authority over his Catholic ſubjects, but which ſhould be entirely ſuſpended with reſpect to the Proteſtants under a Catholic biſhop. A Proteſtant biſhop has a ſeat at the diet on the ſide bench, but a Catholic between the biſhops of Liege and Münſter. The chapter is compoſed of 25 canons, who muſt all be of noble extraction, among whom are 3 Lutherans. The fourth Lutheran place is vacant.

The ſtates of the biſhopric are, the chapter, the nobility, and 4 towns. Its contribution, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 6 horſe and 36 foot, or 216 florins monthly; and to a chamber tax it gives 81 dollars 14½ kr.

The preſent Biſhop of Oſnabrück is his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, ſecond ſon of the King of Great Britain.

OSNABRUCK, the capital of the biſhopric, on the Haſe, is divided into the old and new town, which are under the ſame magiſtrates, who are Lutherans. The town is fortified in the ancient manner. The number of houſes, excluſive of public buildings, amounts to 1200, and that of the inhabitants to 6000. In regard to its police, and in eccleſiaſtical matters, the town is not under the biſhop, but has its own conſiſtory. It has likewiſe the right of coining copper money. In other reſpects it pays homage to the biſhop. The epiſcopal caſtle is the property of the houſe of Brunſwick-Lüneburg. The cathedral of St. Peter, and the collegiate church of St. John, belong to the Catholics. The Lutherans have the churches of St. Mary and St. Catherine, and an academy. The town alſo contains 2 convents, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. Four miles from the town is the caſtle of Eberſburg, to which belongs a garden ſtocked with a great variety of foreign plants.

Oſnabrück is celebrated for the negotiations for peace carried on there at the concluſion of the thirty years war, between Sweden and the Emperor,

peror, and likewiſe between the Proteſtant and Catholic ſtates of the Empire, which were ſucceſsfully terminated in 1648. It lies 7 miles E. of Tecklenburg, in lat. 52° 16′ N. long. 5° 29′ E.

OSORA, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to Venice, which has a communication, by means of a bridge, with the iſland of Cherſo, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Zara. The chief town is likewiſe called Oſora. Lat. 45° N. long. 12° 15′ E.

OSTANI, a ſmall populous town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi, and has the title of a dutchy.

OSTEND, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Flanders, on the German Ocean. Its town-houſe, erected in 1711, is a noble ſtructure. This place is remarkable for the ſiege it ſuſtained from 1601 till 1604, when the Dutch garriſon was obliged to ſurrender to the Spaniſh general Spinola. In 1723 the Emperor Charles VI. eſtabliſhed a trading company here, which raiſed the jealouſy of the Engliſh and Dutch, and he was obliged to aboliſh it by the treaty of Vienna in 1731. In 1745 the French marſhal Löwendal compelled the town to ſurrender in 10 days after the trenches were opened againſt it. It was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. In 1757 the Empreſs Queen intruſted this place to the protection of French troops. In 1781 Joſeph II. declared Oſtend a free port, which greatly increaſed its trade, and occaſioned a great number of foreigners to ſettle there; and the war between France, Holland, and England, contributed very much to its proſperity. There is a canal here, by means of which Oſtend has a communication with Brüges and Nieuport. The damage done to this canal in the attack made by a body of Engliſh troops in 1798, was eſtimated at 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. Oſtend was taken poſſeſſion of by the French in 1794. Lat. 51° 16′ N. long. 29′ E.

OSTERBURG, a ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, near the rivers Bieſe and Ucht: 14 miles N. of Stendal.

OSTERFELD, a ſmall town in the electorate of Saxony, in Thuringia, belonging to the biſhopric of Naumburg: 5 miles N. W. of Zeiz.

OSTERHOFEN, a town of Lower Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Landſhut, ſituated near the Danube, between the Vils and the Iſer: 14 miles E. N. E. of Landau.

OSTERODE, a mine-town of the Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen, ſituated on the little river Söſe, containing 800 houſes and 4000 inhabitants, whoſe principal employment is the manufacture of woollen ſtuffs. It is the ſeat of the regency of the principality of Grubenhagen, and has a mine-office. The adjacent country contains many iron-founderies, and yields chalk, alabaſter, and gypſum; and near the town is a medicinal ſpring. It lies 17 miles N. N. E. of Göttingen, in lat. 51° 44′ N. long. 7° 53′ E.

OSTERODE, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, on the Drebenz, in Weſt Pruſſia: 22 miles S. of Liebſtadt.

OSTERWICK, a pretty large town on the river Ilſe, in the principality of Halberſtadt, with a good trade in cloth. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which in 819 was removed to Halberſtadt. It lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Wolfenbüttel.

OSTHEIM, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, likewiſe called the diſtrict of Lichtenberg, in that part of the county of Henneberg belonging to Weimar: 11 miles S. W. of Meinungen.

OSTHEIM, a large village of Lower Heſſe, in the diſtrict of Trendelburg, belonging to Caſſel.

OSTIA, a ſmall town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the Campagna di Roma, near the eaſtern mouth of the river Tiber. On account of its unhealthy air it at preſent contains only one church, and a few inſignificant houſes. It is the firſt Roman Catholic epiſcopal ſee, being always filled by a cardinal deacon. The ruins of the former town and harbour are well worth ſeeing.

OSTRITZ, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, between Görlitz and Zittau, ſituated on the Neiſſe, near the convent of Marienthal, to which it likewiſe belongs.

OSTRZESZOW, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Siradia and diſtrict of Wielun. Its houſes are of wood; it is ſituated on the frontiers of Sileſia.

OTRANTO, LA TERRA D'OTRANTO, part of Puglia, one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples. It is a great peninſula, bounded on the weſt by Terra di Bari and Capitanata, on the north by the Gulf of Venice, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Taranto, and on the eaſt by the Ionian Sea. It is a dry country, but yields olives, figs, and wine, and is ſubject to frequent depredations of the Turks and pirates. It is likewiſe called the province of Lecce. Great numbers of tarantulas are met with in this province.

OTRANTO, a ſtrong town in the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt, with a good harbour and fine citadel. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has about 3000 inhabitants. Near this town is the Capo d'Otranto, which is the boundary between the Gulf of Venice and the Ionian Sea.

OTRICOLI, a village of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the dutchy of Spoleto, ſituated on a hill near the Tiber. It contains a vaſt quantity of remains of Roman antiquities, which are worthy the attention of a traveller.

OTTERBERG, a town of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Lautern, which in 1787 contained 1479 inhabitants. The Lutherans have a church here, and the other belongs jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts; the latter are divided into 2 congregations, the German, and the French or Walloon: 5 miles N. of Kaiſerſlautern.

OTTERNDORF, the only town in the diſtrict of Hadeln, in Lower Saxony, belonging to the Elector of Brunſwick. It has a caſtle, the reſidence of

of the bailiff, or governor, and a ſmall harbour.

Ottmachau, a ſmall town in the circle of Grotkau and principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia. The Biſhop of Breſlau has a caſtle and regency at this place: 7 miles w. s. w. of Neiſſe.

Ottweiller, an Imperial lordſhip between Triers, France, Zweybrücken, and Saarbrück. It is ſurrounded by the little river Blies, and belongs to the Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, as an appurtenance of the country of Saarbrück.

Ottweiller, the capital of the lordſhip of the ſame name, is an open town, with an ancient caſtle, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, the latter of which is in the ſuburb. It lies 13 miles n. n. w. of Zweybrücken.

Oudewater, a ſmall fortified town of South Holland, on the little river Yſſel, 5 miles from Schonhoven, the native place of the celebrated James Arminius: 11 miles w. s. w. of Utrecht.

# P.

Pachlarn, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Lower Auſtria, belonging to the biſhopric of Ratiſbon. It lies 5 miles e. of Ips.

Paderborn, a biſhopric in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the eaſt by Heſſe and the abbey of Corvey, and ſeparated by the Weſer from the principality of Calenberg; on the north, by the county of Lippe; on the weſt, by Lippe, Rietberg, and the dutchy of Weſtphalia; on the ſouth, by the latter dutchy and the county of Waldeck. The country is in general fertile, and has a good breed of cattle. It is divided by the mountains called Egge, into the diſtrict of the Hither or Lower Foreſt and the Upper Foreſt. It contains 4 great and 19 ſmall towns. This biſhopric was one of the firſt founded by Charlemagne, and the cathedral was conſecrated in 799 by Pope Leo III. in perſon. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz. He has the firſt place among the ſtates of the circle of Weſtphalia, and at the diet of the Empire he ſits between the biſhops of Hildeſheim and Freyſingen. His revenues amount to upwards of 16,000*l.* ſterling; to which muſt be added 1500*l.* more every 10 years paid by the Jews, in conſideration of their being tolerated in this dioceſe.

The chapter is compoſed of 24 canons: the revenues of the dean exceed 6000 dollars (above 1000*l.* ſterling), and the youngeſt canon has at leaſt 2000. In ſeveral diſtricts and places, particularly at Lippſpringen, the chapter has the ſole juriſdiction.

The quota of this ſee, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 18 horſe and 34 foot, or monthly 352 florins. To a chamber tax it contributes 162 dollars 29 kr.

Paderborn, the capital of the biſhopric, is a pretty large handſome town, fortified in the ancient manner, and abounding in magnificent churches and convents. The images of the 12 Apoſtles in gold formerly ſtood in this place, which Chriſtian Duke of Brunſwick carried off in 1622, together with the ſilver coffin of St. Liborius, and coined the latter into dollars, with the following inſcription:—"*God's friend, the Pope's enemy.*" But in 1635 another coffin of ſilver, gilt, was provided for the ſaint. His remains, which were brought hither from France in 836, with the tooth of St. Peter, in the high altar, are the principal relics preſerved here. The collegiate church of Buſtorf contains the remains of St. Blaſe. The moſt remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with its church and the image of the Virgin. Here is alſo an univerſity, founded by the Prince Biſhop Theodor of Fürſtenberg. Below the cathedral and the houſes adjoining, riſes the river Pader, with ſo ſtrong a current, as to turn 9 mills within the walls of the town: its water has this remarkable property, that the colder the weather, the greater is the vapour ariſing from it, on account of its warmth, but in ſummer it is cold as ice. Paderborn was formerly a Hanſe town, and enjoyed the privileges of a free Imperial city, but it is at preſent ſubject only to the biſhop and chapter; the 9 companies of ſoldiers quartered in the town, in time of peace, are under their joint command. Two miles from it is the caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the biſhop (which was greatly damaged by the bombs of the allied Hanoverian army in 1761), and is ſituated in the pleaſant village of Neuhaus. Paderborn lies in lat. 51° 41′ n. long. 6° 30′ e.

Padovano, a ſmall diſtrict belonging to Venice, bounded on the eaſt by the Dogato, or dutchy of Venice, on the ſouth by Poleſine di Rovigo, on the weſt by the Veroneſe, and on the north by the territory of Vicenza. It is named after Padua, its capital, and forms part of Lombardy.

Padua, or Padova, an ancient large town below the river Brenta, having a communication with it by a canal. It is divided into the inner and outer town, the former of which is called the town, and the latter the ſuburb. The pavements on both ſides of the ſtreets are covered over, which is the more ſerviceable, as they are but badly paved, and dirty. The town is interſected by ſeveral canals, which are very commodious to the manufacturing part of the inhabitants. The cathedral is not a very fine ſtructure, but is one of the

the richeſt in Italy, its revenues amounting annually to 100,000 ſcudi. Herein are buſts of the popes Benedict XIV. and Clement XIII. the latter of whom, as biſhop of Padua, contributed greatly to the renewal and extenſion of the privileges of this church. In the ſacriſty is a ſtatue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left part of his library to it. The Franciſcan church Chieſa del Santo is worthy of notice, on account of its magnificent monuments. It is dedicated to St. Anthony, the patron of Padua. Before it ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue, erected by the republic of Venice in honour of their famous general Gattomolata, of Narni. The fineſt piece of architecture is the church of the Benedictine convent of St. Juſtina, which latter contains a valuable library. The epiſcopal ſeminary, almoſt entirely founded anew by Cardinal Barbarigo, who died in 1697, is one of the moſt excellent inſtitutions for the education of 100 young clergymen; thereto belongs a printing-office, with types of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the Oriental languages, the profits of which are applied to the benefit of the foundation. But Padua is moſt celebrated for its univerſity, founded by the Emperor Frederic II. which, together with all the literary inſtitutions in the whole ſtate of Venice, is under three noblemen, called Riformatori dello Studio di Padova. Medicine is particularly flouriſhing, in which even Jews and Turks are allowed to take doctors degrees. Beſides the univerſity, Padua contains a ſociety of arts, ſciences, and belles lettres, eſtabliſhed by the ſenate of Venice in 1779, and a fund was appropriated to rewards and prizes. The moſt remarkable building belonging to the univerſity is Il Palazzo degli Studii, which is ornamented with the ſtatues and arms of its former moſt celebrated profeſſors. Beſides this, 12 other colleges, in different parts of the town, belong to the univerſity. The botanic garden is admirable, but the anatomical theatre is not ſufficiently light. Amongſt the other buildings, we muſt remark the town-houſe, Il Palazzo della Ragione, on account of its great hall and monuments, very few of which are now left, ſince a violent ſtorm deſtroyed its leaden roof; but the buſts of Livy and his freedman principally attract notice; beſides Il Palazzo del Podeſta, with the town library, and many buſts, ſtatues, and arms; the fine Piazza di Nobili, the ſuppoſed tomb of the Trojan hero Antenor, Il Palazzo di Soranzo, a great collection of natural curioſities, the cabinet of paintings of the Abbe Facciolati, for the elucidation of the hiſtory of painting, the manufactures of cloth, &c. The Jews live in a ſeparate quarter of the town. The number of inhabitants, upon the higheſt computation, does not exceed 40,000; it might be much greater, for whole ſtreets are deſerted, and graſs grows in moſt of them. Padua was taken by the French in 1796, but, with the reſt of the territory of Venice, ceded to Auſtria the following year. It lies 16 miles W. S. W. of Venice, in lat. 45° 23′ N. long. 9° 31′ E.

PAGO, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Dalmatia. It belongs to Venice, and contains ſalt-works.

PAKOSCH, a town of Weſt Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Netze, 23 miles S. S. W. of Thorn.

PALERMO, the capital of the kingdom of Sicily, in Val di Mazzara, ſituated on a bay between Cape Monte Pellegrino and Cape Saſſorano. It has a harbour defended by 2 ſtrong caſtles, is well fortified, and has a conſiderable trade. The number of its inhabitants in 1713 amounted to 200,000. At preſent they are computed by ſome at 150,000, and by others at only 120,000.

The town is compoſed of 4 parts. The firſt contains the viceroy's palace, who reſides here, the archbiſhop's palace, the great hoſpital, the convent of St. Clare, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. In the ſecond is the archiepiſcopal cathedral, with ſeveral other churches. In the third are, the town-houſe, and the houſe formerly occupied by the Inquiſition, which is now aboliſhed. In the fourth are, the church of St. Dominic, the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew, and the magnificent town-gate, called Porta Felice. The two principal ſtreets croſs each other exactly in the middle, where they form a regular ſquare, embelliſhed with uniform ſplendid buildings, the centre of which commands a view of theſe elegant ſtreets. The ſmaller ſtreets run parallel with the two great ones, ſo that let a perſon be in whatever part of the town he may, a few minutes walk brings him into one or other of the principal ſtreets.

The Norman king Roger, about the middle of the eleventh century, eſtabliſhed in this town ſilk manufacturers, whom his general had taken, with other priſoners, in the war with the Greek emperor Emanuel Comnenus. The culture of ſilk was proſecuted by them with great ſucceſs; and as Greece and Spain were the only European countries where theſe ſtuffs were till then manufactured, it became a very lucrative branch of trade to the Sicilians, and particularly to the town of Palermo, till the manufacture of that article extended to Italy and other parts of Europe.

Palermo, which had before eſcaped the earthquakes ſo frequent in Sicily, was dreadfully ſhaken by one on September 1, 1726, which damaged a great number of buildings. About 250 perſons loſt their lives, and 200 more were injured thereby.

Upon repairing the cathedral in 1781, the tombs of porphyry, of the emperors Henry VI. and Frederic II. were obliged to be brought to one ſide. Their uncommon weight occaſioned their being opened, when the corpſes of thoſe emperors were found almoſt entire, and writings faſtened to their clothes, which are ſuppoſed to be the oldeſt ſpecimens exiſting of the preſent Arabic ſhorthand.

In 1799 Palermo became the reſidence of the court,

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41 S.t Michael Bridge
42 Little Bridge
43 Hotel God
44 Royal Bridge
45 Our Lady's
46 S.t Denis
47 Bartele



67 Abby S.t Victoria
68 General Hospital
69 S.t Martin
70 The Goblins
71 S.t Hipolite
72 S.t Medrad
73 S.t Come
74 The Val of Grace
75 The Observatory
76 S.t James
77 S.t Hilaire
78 S.t Andre

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500 1000 2000 3000

court, when the French made themſelves maſters of Naples. Lat. 38° 30′ N. long. 11° 15′ E.

PALESTRINA, a town in the Campagna di Roma, in the Eccleſiaſtical State, with the title of a principality, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is always one of the ſix oldeſt cardinals.

PALIANO, a ſmall town on a hill, with the title of a dutchy, in the Campagna di Roma and State of the Church, belonging to the houſe of Colonna.

PALMANOVA, a populous, fortified, frontier town of Venetian Friul, in Italy, 10 miles S. S. E. of Aquileia.

PANZEN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 6 miles S. S. W. of Camnitz.

PAPPENHEIM, a lordſhip on the Altmühl, in Swabia, on the frontiers of Franconia, of the Lutheran religion. Its ſovereigns, who have the title of counts, are hereditary marſhals of the Empire, which office is always performed by the eldeſt of the family, who appoints a deputy, called the Imperial quarter-maſter. They are likewiſe rangers of the Imperial foreſts and chaces in the Nordgau. The capital of the lordſhip is

PAPPENHEIM, a ſmall town, ſituated on a mountain, near the Altmühl. It contains a chancery belonging to the counts, a conſiſtory, a ſuperintendency, and a Latin ſchool. It lies 11 miles W. N. W. of Aichſtädt.

PARCHIM, a town and diſtrict on the Elde, in the principality of Wenden, which belongs to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and contains upwards of 4000 inhabitants. It lies 11 miles N. E. of Gräbo.

PARCHWITZ, a ſmall town, lordſhip, and caſtle, on the Katzbach, in the principality of Liegnitz, in Sileſia, where, in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt. It is ſupported by its cloth manufactures, agriculture, and breeding cattle. At this place the King of Pruſſia defeated the Imperial general Laudon, 15th Auguſt 1760.—It lies 8 miles N. E. of Liegnitz.

PARDUBITZ, a royal town on the Elbe, with a fortified caſtle, in the circle of Chrudim, in Bohemia: 6 miles N. of Chrudim.

PARENZO, a town on a ſmall peninſula, on the weſtern coaſt of Iſtria, belonging to Venice: 14 miles W. of Mitterburg.

PARIS, the capital of France, in the department of the ſame name, ſituated on the Seine. It is one of the moſt ancient and fineſt cities in Europe, and the largeſt next to London. In 1702 it was divided into 20 quarters, and in 1788 into 60 diſtricts. The ſtreets are in general pretty broad, the houſes uniform, and from four to ſeven ſtories in height. The number of the latter may probably amount to 37,000. The whole city is compoſed of three principal parts, La Ville, to the north, on the Seine; la Cité, which is entirely ſurrounded by the Seine, and l'Univerſité, to the ſouth. It has 14 ſuburbs, the fineſt of which is that of St. Germain. For ſix months of the year, when the days are ſhort, the ſtreets are lighted by reflecting lamps. Good water is rather ſcarce, and that of the Seine is generally uſed. At the commencement of the ſeventeenth century the number of its inhabitants exceeded 600,000, and they may now be eſtimated at nearly a million; which calculation correſponds with the quantity of corn conſumed, being above two million quarters annually. The almoſt innumerable hotels, magnificent palaces, and the many fine churches, are deſervedly admired. Before the revolution it was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contained 51 pariſh-churches, 20 not parochial, 17 collegiate churches, 40 chapels, 3 abbies, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men; 7 abbies, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women. The principal church was that of Nôtre Dame, with its two quadrangular towers, exquiſite paintings, monuments, &c. The archbiſhop reſided in a palace cloſe by this church, in a large hall of which was the library of advocates, opened four times a week. The archbiſhop's revenues amounted to 200,000 livres, and ſince 1674 he was likewiſe Duke of St. Cloud and a peer of France. In the pariſh-church of St. Roch many eminent men, particularly P. Corneille, lie interred. The other churches worthy of notice were, the church of St. Joſeph, with the tomb of Moliere; the pariſh-church of St. Euſtache, wherein lies the miniſter Colbert; the pariſh-church of St. Nicholas des Champs, with the monuments of W. Bude, P. Gaſſendi, Adrien de Valois; the church of St. Gervas, with its monuments and noble portico; the pariſh-church of St. Paul, and that of the Celeſtine convent, containing the tombs and hearts of many celebrated perſons; the pariſh-church of St. Sulpice, on account of its curious winding ſtairs of hewn ſtone; the fine church belonging to the former Jeſuits college, where two ſilver angels held the hearts of the kings Lewis XIII. and XIV. in gilt caſes; the church of the abbey of St. Genevieve, which is a maſterpiece of architecture, wherein were to be ſeen in a gilt box the relics of that ſaint as patroneſs of Paris, and likewiſe the tombs of King Clovis, and of the philoſopher Des Cartes; the church of the Sorbonne, with the truly admirable monument of Cardinal Richelieu; the pariſh-church of St. Coſme, with many tombs of eminent men; the church of the Carthuſian convent, with exquiſite paintings and monuments; the chapel of the College de Quatre Nations, with the ſplendid monument of Cardinal Mazarin; St. Louis le Moine, with the fine tomb of Cardinal Fleury, completed in 1768; the church of the hoſpital of invalids, and many more whoſe architecture, paintings, ſtatues, relics, and other valuable articles, excited admiration. Amongſt the abbies, convents, and other eccleſiaſtical foundations, were the convent of *Patres Oratorii*; the rich Benedictine abbey for nuns, in the ſuburb of Monmartre, where Dionyſius, the firſt biſhop of Paris, is ſaid to have

ſuffered martyrdom; the Franciſcan convent, in the ſuburb of St. Antoine, where the envoys of the Catholic European powers uſed to commence their public entry into Paris; the abbies of St. Victor, St. Genevieve, Val de Grace (which is a beautiful ſtructure, and contained the hearts of the royal family), Port Royal, the great Auguſtine convent, where the aſſemblies of the French clergy were uſually held, the abbey of St. Germain des Prez, &c. Of the other edifices, the principal is the late royal palace, the Louvre. It is divided into the old and new palace, although but one building. The commencement of its erection was as early as the ſeventh or eighth century. In 1214 King Philip Auguſtus built the great tower, wherein for a time the royal treaſure of ſeveral kings was preſerved; but this was pulled down when King Francis I. laid the foundation of the ſo called Old Louvre. Since that king's reign, almoſt every ſucceeding monarch has made additions to it; but it received its greateſt embelliſhments under Lewis XIV. During the reign of his ſucceſſor, Lewis XV. the Marquis of Marigny made preparations to rebuild it, but the unfortunate war of 1756 fruſtrated that deſign, and it ſtill remains unfiniſhed. This palace contains magnificent apartments, a gallery 681 ells in length, with upwards of 180 capital models of French and other fortifications, a valuable cabinet of exquiſite paintings, a printing-houſe, and 5 academies.—Since 1740 the works of the members of the academies, in painting, ſculpture, and copper-plate, have been publicly exhibited in the great hall of the Louvre. *Le Palais*, formerly the reſidence of the kings, was afterwards appropriated to the meetings of the Parliament, the chamber of finance, and of the *Cour des Aides*. *Le Palais Royal*, otherwiſe called the *Hotel de Richelieu*, but now the *Palais de l'Egalité*, was the property of the late Duke of Orleans, and contained a capital collection of paintings. *Le Palais Bourbon* was uſed for the reception and entertainment of foreign ambaſſadors of the firſt rank. The palace called *le petit Bourbon*, wherein the magnificent regalia of the crown were preſerved, was pulled down, and its valuable contents removed to the *Hotel de Conti*. The palace of the Thuilleries (thus named from a tilekiln formerly ſtanding on the ſpot) was begun by Queen Catharine de Medici in 1564, completed by Henry IV. in 1600, and embelliſhed by Lewis XIV. in 1664. Near it is a delightful garden, behind which is the promenade, *Cours de la Reine* (named after Queen Maria de Medici, by whom it was laid out), compoſed of 3 alleys, to the right of which are the *Champs Elyſés*, likewiſe planted with rows of trees. Between the Thuilleries, the Seine, the Cours, and the Champs Elyſés, is the *Place de Louis XV.* wherein ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of that monarch. This ſquare has ſince been named *Place de la Revolution*, and was the place of execution of the late unfortunate king Lewis XVI. his queen Marie Antoinette, his ſiſter the Princeſs Elizabeth, the Duke of Orleans, and many other diſtinguiſhed perſons. The *Hotel de Ville*, or town-houſe, was ornamented with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. over the entrance, and in the court-yard, under an alcove, was a metal equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. This court was likewiſe embelliſhed with tables of black marble, whereon were inſcribed, in letters of gold, the moſt remarkable actions of Lewis XIV. between 1659 and 1689. The *Palais d'Orleans*, formerly the Luxembourg, was built by Queen Mary de Medici. The public ſquares are incomparable, as the *Place Royale*, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIII.; *la Place des Victoires*, with a ſtatue of Lewis XIV. on foot, in the dreſs in which he was crowned; *la Place de Louis le Grand*, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of that monarch; *la Place Dauphine*; *la Gréve*, which was formerly the place for public rejoicings, as well as executions, &c. The magnificent triumphal arches of St. Denis, Antoine, Bernard, and Martin, have a grand appearance. On the celebrated *Pont Neuf* was a coloſſal equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. and the edifice called *la Samaritaine*, with the water-works, whereby ſeveral quarters of the city were ſupplied with good water. The *Pont Royal*, between St. Germain des Prez and the royal palace, is remarkable for the durability of its conſtruction. The new bridge of Neuilly, finiſhed in 1772, is remarkable for its level conſtruction and the boldneſs of its flat arches, of which it has five; each of them is 120 feet wide and 30 feet in height. The inſtitutions for the poor and ſick are very conſiderable; whereto belong the *Hotel Dieu* (which has been rebuilt in a more handſome manner ſince the great conflagration in 1772), in which frequently 5000 patients of both ſexes are annually provided for, and which has continually 1200 beds in readineſs; the hoſpitals of St. Catharine, *des Quinzevingts* (for 300 blind people), beſides the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, for foundlings, *de Notre Dame de Miſericorde*, the *Hopital general*, with its five different buildings, *la Pitie*, *la Salpetriere*, *Bicêtre*, *le Saint Eſprit & Scipion*; beſides the *Hopital des petites Maiſons*, *des Incurables*, *de la Charité*, *de Convaleſcens*, &c. For ſuperannuated ſoldiers, the *Hotel royal des Invalides* was erected in 1670; which is an excellent inſtitution, as well on account of its extenſive and magnificent ſtructure, as for its other regulations. Near it was the royal military ſchool, founded in 1751, for 500 young noblemen, deſtined for a military life, wherein they were maintained gratis: the buildings, church, and delightful promenades belonging to it, are worthy of notice. Amongſt the other remarkable things of Paris are the great and ſmall Chatelet, 2 old caſtles, containing ſeveral courts of juſtice and priſons, the mint, the priſon of Fort l'Evêque, *l'Hotel Mouſquetaires*, the Street *la Ferroniere*, where Henry IV. was aſſaſſinated by Ravaillac, the fine fountain *des Innocens*, the arſenal, with the ſaltpetre-works, the cannon-foundery, the

the curious cabinet of artillery, &c. The ancient caſtle called the *Baſtille* was deſtroyed on the 14th of July 1789, during the violent commotions whereby Paris was at that time agitated. The foundation of the univerſity of Paris, ſo celebrated in the middle ages, is erroneouſly attributed to Charlemagne. It was originally eſtabliſhed during the reign of Lewis VII. in the twelfth century, and under Philip II. it began to aſſume its preſent form. It conſiſts of 4 faculties, and the rectors are always choſen out of that of philoſophy. To the whole univerſity belong 43 colleges. The Sorbonne has its name from Robert Sorbon, confeſſor to St. Louis, who was the firſt inſpector over this college of divinity, founded in 1253. The extenſive ſtructure, and noble church belonging to it, were erected by Cardinal Richelieu. The aſſemblies of the faculty of divinity are held in the great hall. The doctors of law read lectures in the hall of the *College de Cambray*. The eldeſt of the ſix profeſſors, who form the *Collegium Sexvirale*, is called *Primicerius*. The faculty of medicine has generally 100 *docteurs regens*, and five profeſſors teach in their *Ecole de Medicine*. Every Saturday the deacon and ſix doctors give advice gratis to the poor who make application for it. The faculty of ſciences or philoſophy is compoſed of four nations, namely, French, Normans, Picards, and Germans. Neither the *College Royal*, wherein were taught the Oriental, Greek, and Latin languages, oratory, philoſophy, mathematics, and juriſprudence, nor the college of *Louis le Grand*, belonged to the univerſity. Paris has ſeveral ſocieties of arts and ſciences, five of which meet in the Louvre---namely, 1. *Academie Françoiſe*; 2. *des Inſcriptions & Belles Lettres*; 3. *des Sciences*; 4. *de Peinture & de Sculpture*; 5. *d'Architecture*. The other academies are, *l'Academie de Muſique*, *de Chirurgie*, *de St. Luc*, or the ſociety of painters. The late royal library is one of the fineſt in Europe, beſides which Paris has ſeveral others of great conſequence. In the *Fauxbourg St. Jaques* is the aſtronomical obſervatory, with numerous inſtruments, machines, and models; but this edifice ſtands in great need of repair, being ready to fall. Collections of paintings and cabinets of curioſities are to be met with in the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Luxembourg, the Palais Royal, the hotels of Condé, Penthievre, Soubiſe, Bouillon, Crozat, Brancas, Lambert, &c. The other principal cabinets of natural curioſities, coins, and copper-plates, are in the former royal library, in the abbies of St. Genevieve, St. Germain, and St. Victor, in the college of Louis le Grand, in the Auguſtine convent of Monmartre, likewiſe in the royal garden of medicinal plants, where there is a curious labyrinth, and the Tournefort cabinet of curioſities. Beſides theſe, the tapeſtry and looking-glaſs manufactories, together with the ſcarlet dying-houſes of the Gobelins, are worth ſeeing. The diverſions of the opera, French and Italian comedy, and many other public recreations, render a reſidence at Paris highly agreeable not only to natives of France, but likewiſe to foreigners. The celebrated David Hume gives as his idea of Paris, that no city contains ſo great a proportion of diſcerning, learned, and accompliſhed perſons. The climate of Paris is neither very warm nor ſerene; and even a whole winter frequently paſſes without a clear day, of which there are ſcarcely 36 or 40 in a twelvemonth. A third part of the year is rainy. The number of the inhabitants of Paris has greatly decreaſed, in conſequence of the horrors attendant on the various ſtages of the French revolution. Happy would it have been for Europe and for the world, had they been confined to that capital.

PARMA, a province of Lombardy, bounded on the north and weſt by the dutchy of Milan, on the eaſt by the dutchy of Modena, on the ſouth by the Appenine mountains, by which it is ſeparated from Genoa and Tuſcany. The ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, cheſnuts, and paſturage. In the middle ages this province, together with Piacenza, was under the dominion of the German emperors, but at the end of the fourteenth century it became ſubject to ſeveral families and petty princes, and at length to John Galeazzo Viſconti Duke of Milan. Pope Julius II. took occaſion, by his wars with Milan, to annex it to the State of the Church in 1514. In 1545 Pope Paul III. gave it as a fief to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius Farneſe; but with the diſapprobation of the Emperor Charles V. At length, in 1556, his ſon Octavius was inveſted with the ſovereignty of the dutchies of Parma and Piacenza, as fiefs of the Empire, and the houſe of Farneſe retained poſſeſſion of them till 1731, when the male line became extinct, by the death of Duke Antony. As early as 1718 it had been ſtipulated that in this caſe the Infant Don Carlos, eldeſt ſon of Philip V. of Spain, ſhould poſſeſs theſe dutchies as fiefs of the Empire, in right of his conſort Elizabeth of Parma. This was carried into effect, but in 1733 the war which commenced at that time cauſed an alteration herein. Don Carlos was made king of the Two Sicilies, and the Emperor Charles VI. retained Parma and Piacenza. After his death, his daughter, Maria Thereſa, in 1743, ceded part of Piacenza to the King of Sardinia. By the peace of 1748 Parma, with the Sardinian and Auſtrian part of Piacenza, and the principality of Guaſtalla, were ceded to the Infant of Spain, Don Philip, but upon condition of their reverting to the Houſe of Auſtria and Sardinia, in caſe the male line of the Infant ſhould become extinct, or any of his ſucceſſors ſhould mount the throne of Spain or Naples. Don Philip's ſon, Duke Ferdinand, ſucceeded to the government in 1765; three years after, he was embroiled with Pope Clement XIII. on account of various limitations of the Papal power in theſe dutchies, which the Pope pretended were fiefs of the ſee of Rome; but at length an accommodation took place under Clement XIV.

The preſent ſtate of Parma and Piacenza is not the moſt flouriſhing. Manufactures and trade are cruſhed by the oppreſſive burdens heaped upon the inhabitants. As a proof of the ſovereign's affection for his ſubjects, a court of Inquiſition was eſtabliſhed in 1787. The revenues ariſing from the whole of his dominions are eſtimated at 430,000*l.* ſterling, and the number of inhabitants exceeds 300,000. The duke's troops are compoſed of about 1500 men.

PARMA, the capital of the above dutchy, and reſidence of the duke, is ſituated on the river Parma, which divides it into 2 parts, united by 3 bridges. The fortifications conſiſt of ſtrong ramparts, baſtions, ditches, and a citadel; the ſtreets are in general handſome, and the houſes well built. The inhabitants amount to about 35,000. The churches are embelliſhed with incomparable paintings by Corregio, Lanfranco, and Mazzuoli, who were all born at this place. The epiſcopal church contains the famous piece of Corregio, the Aſcenſion of the Virgin Mary to heaven, and in the church of St. Sepulchre is the admirable Madonna della Scocella, by the ſame maſter. In the church of la Madonna della Stoccata are the tombs of the Farneſe family; and the Capuchin convent deſerves notice, on account of its paintings. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the ſee of Bologna. The other moſt remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curioſities (the moſt valuable part of which was carried to Naples in 1734); the univerſity founded by Rainutius I.; the college likewiſe eſtabliſhed by him for 250 young noblemen; the academies of belles lettres, painting, and the arts, founded in 1765 by the late Infant and Duke Don Philip; the celebrated opera-houſe, erected in 1618, capable of containing 14,000 ſpectators; the little theatre; the promenade between the town and citadel, laid out in 1761; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace, connected with the town, with its paintings and gardens; the large Benedictine convent, wherein 12,000 ſoldiers were quartered in 1734; the Carthuſian convent, &c. The library collected by Don Philip, and opened by the preſent duke in 1769, is admirable for its grandeur and regularity, containing many valuable works in French, Spaniſh, and Engliſh, and a great collection of Bibles. The Bodonian preſs at Parma excels every other in the beauty of its works.

The inhabitants trade in ſilk and ſilk ſtockings. The Parmeſan cheeſe is made at Lodi, in Milan. In 1734 the Imperial general Count Mercy was defeated at this place by the united French and Sardinian armies, and loſt his life in the action. In 1769 a handſome monument, with ſix inſcriptions, was erected in the great ſquare, from whence the miles are reckoned. Parma lies 13 miles N. W. of Reggio, in lat. 44° 45′ N. long. 8° 6′ E.

PARMA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Appenine mountains, runs through Parma, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po.

PASSAU, a biſhopric in the circle of Bavaria, between Lower Bavaria and Auſtria; part of its territories indeed lie in the circle of Auſtria, and are under Auſtrian juriſdiction. The biſhop was formerly a ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Salzburg: but in conſequence of a miſunderſtanding between Salzburg and Paſſau, the Pope made the Biſhop of Paſſau independent of Salzburg, and immediately ſubject to the Papal chair. The chapter is compoſed of 15 canons and 8 domiciliaries, all of whom muſt be of the rank of lords. The ninth place of domiciliary canon is vacant, and its revenues are appropriated to repairs of the bridge over the Danube, at Paſſau. The revenues of the biſhop amount to 13,000*l.* ſterling, and of the canons to about 175*l.* each. In 1784 the biſhop was obliged to relinquiſh his epiſcopal rights over Upper and Lower Auſtria. His quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 18 horſe and 78 foot, or monthly 528 florins: and to a chamber tax he contributes 94 dollars 62½ kr.

PASSAU, a handſome, well-built town, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, at its conflux with the Inn and the Ilz, in the circle of Bavaria. It is compoſed of 3 towns, Paſſau, Innſtadt, and Ilzſtadt, to which muſt be added the fortified epiſcopal caſtle of Oberhaus, which ſtands on the mountain of St. George, on the north ſide of the Danube, exactly oppoſite Paſſau, and is united to the town by a bridge. In 1662 the cathedral and the greateſt part of the town were conſumed by fire, but they have ſince been handſomely rebuilt. It is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. Paſſau lies in lat. 48° 34′ N. long. 11° 7′ E.

PASSEWALK, a town of Hither Pomerania on the Ucker, in the circle of Randow, with a colony of Proteſtant Walloons. Near this town a ſmart action took place in 1760 between the troops of Sweden and Pruſſia. It lies 15 miles N. of Prentzlo.

PASSIGNANO, a village in the diſtrict and on the Lake of Perugia, in the State of the Church.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of Italy in the State of the Church, bounded on the weſt by the dutchy of Caſtro, on the eaſt by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina, on the north by the dutchy of Spoleto and the province of Orvietano, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea. At the commencement of the twelfth century it was given to the ſee of Rome by the celebrated Counteſs Matilda.

PATSCHKAU, a ſmall town on the Neiſſe in the principality of Grotkau, in Sileſia, belonging to the biſhopric of Breſlau: 15 miles W. S. W. of Neiſſe.

PATTENSEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Calenberg, 7 miles S. S. E. of Hannover.

PATZOW, a ſmall town of Bohemia in the circle of Bechin, which has good cloth manufactures, and belongs to the convent of Carmelites in the place: 10 miles W. of Pilgram.

PAVIA, a large ancient city in the dutchy of

Milan, ſituated on the river Teſſino, over which is a long covered ſtone bridge, connecting the ſuburb with the town. The territory of the King of Sardinia extends quite to the gate of the city, and all productions of the fields and gardens are obliged to pay a frontier toll. The epiſcopal cathedral has been lately rebuilt. The principal buildings of this city are, the palaces of Mezzabarba, Belliſomi, and Botta. The biſhop is immediately under the Pope. In the Auguſtine church di San Pietro in Ciel Aureo, the remains of St. Auguſtine are preſerved. The univerſity founded by Charlemagne was greatly improved by Charles IV. and many excellent regulations were likewiſe introduced in 1770 by its director Count Firmian. The moſt remarkable of its 13 colleges is that of Boromaei, and the college of Pius V. with a ſtatue of that pontiff. In 1782 the Emperor Joſeph II. removed the Hungarian college from Rome to Pavia. The citadel is fortified in the ancient manner. The Teſſino being here both broad and deep, veſſels of a conſiderable burden come from the Po up to the town; and the exportation of corn, hemp, cheeſe, and wine, is very profitable to the inhabitants. Deſiderius, the laſt king of the Lombards, was taken priſoner at this place by Charlemagne in 774; as was likewiſe Francis I. of France in 1525 by the Emperor Charles V. To commemorate the latter circumſtance a column was erected in the Carthuſian church, which contains many things worthy of notice; but it was removed by the French in the war of 1735. In 1796 Pavia fell into the hands of the French, who were again diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1799. Pavia lies 20 miles S. of Milan, in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 6° 50′ E.

Pausa, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Vogtland. It lies 6 miles N.W. of Plauen, and is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

Payerne, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Broye, in the Valais and canton of Bern, in Switzerland, with its own court of juſtice and magiſtracy. The bailiff of Bern reſides in the former Benedictine convent here. It lies 5 miles W. of Freyburg.

Peckelsheim, a bailiwick and ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn and circle of Weſtphalia: 15 miles S.E. of Paderborn.

Peer, a town of Weſtphalia in the biſhopric of Liege, 19 miles W. of Ruremonde.

Pegau, a town and diſtrict on the Elſter, in the circle of Leipſic, in Miſnia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Leipſic. It belonged to Saxe-Zeiz till 1718, and ſince that time has been ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

Pegnitz, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the river of the ſame name in the principality of Bayreuth. The river Pegnitz riſes above the town, at the foot of a mountain, whereon lies the ruined caſtle of Böhmenſtein, cloſe by the village of Buchau; runs by the town of Pegnitz, is abſorbed by the ſo called Water Mountain, on the other ſide of which it iſſues out in 3 ſtreams, and is then joined by the Fichtenohe; part of it runs for 2 miles through another mountain called the Lochſberg, when it again unites. Near Velden it enters the territory of Nürnberg, and after watering that and the town of Nürnberg, receives ſeveral rivulets, near Fürt unites with the Rednitz, and then, under the name of Regnitz, traverſes the biſhopric of Bamberg, and diſcharges itſelf into the Mayn below Bamberg, near Hallſtädt.

Peina, formerly a fortified town in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, but it has likewiſe a Capuchin convent worthy of notice. That part called Damme is inhabited by ſhopkeepers and Jews. In 1711, the Lutheran ſubjects being greatly oppreſſed by the Catholic government, this place was taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of the Elector of Hannover, who evacuated it upon the reſtoration of tranquillity. It lies 15 miles N.E. of Hildeſheim.

Peiskretscham, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Oppeln, 12 miles W.N.W. of Beuthen, and 30 S.E. of Oppeln.

Peitz, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia belonging to Brandenburg, ſituated on a canal which joins the Spree, 8 miles N.E. of Cotbus. It ſtands in a moraſs, and was taken by the Auſtrians in 1758 and 1759. After the ſeven years war its fortifications, which were before complete, were demoliſhed, and manufactures of cloth and yarn were eſtabliſhed. Out of the town is a conſiderable iron-foundery.

Pene, a navigable river which riſes out of ſome lakes in Mecklenburg, joins the weſtern branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea near Wolgaſt.

Penig, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Miſnia in the circle of Erzgebirge; it is a fief of the electorate of Saxony, belonging to the counts of Schönburg, a line of whom is named after it. It was deſtroyed by fire in 1711 and 1748. It contains good manufactures of ſtuffs and potteries. The ſuburb on the other ſide of the Mulda is called Old Penig. It lies 11 miles N.W. of Chemnitz.

Penkum, a ſmall town on a lake in the circle of Randow, in the Pruſſian part of Hither Pomerania, on the borders of the Ucker Mark. It has good fiſheries, and belongs to the lords of Oſten: 16 miles E. of Prentzlo.

Penzlin, a ſmall town of the principality of Wenden, belonging to Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 miles N.N.W. of Strelitz.

Perleburg, the capital of the Priegnitz in the margravate of Brandenburg, on the river Stepenitz: it is a populous place, well ſituated for trade, and contains many cloth manufacturers. It lies 13 miles W. of Pritzwalk, in lat. 53° 8′ N. long. 9° 38′ E.

Perouse, one of the vallies of the Waldenſes in Piedmont, which extends from the fort of Perouſe to within 17 miles of Pignerol. In this valley the Waldenſes had 4 congregations or churches, namely,

namely, thoſe of Villara, St. Germain, Pramel, Pinache, and Chapelle, to which latter likewiſe thoſe of Pomaret and Mear were reckoned. Theſe four congregations, together with the other three, belonged to the claſs in the valley of St. Martin. It borders on France, and contains

PEROUSE, an open place, 7 miles N.W. of Pignerol, north of the river Cluſſen. The fort which ſtood near it was demoliſhed in the ſeventeenth century, but the French rebuilt it to protect their own frontiers when they were obliged to quit Italy in 1707. In 1708 it was taken by the Duke of Savoy and his allies, to whom it was ceded by France at the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

PERUGINO, a province belonging to the Pope, bounded on the weſt by Tuſcany, on the ſouth by Orvietano, on the eaſt by the dutchies of Spoleto and Urbino, on the north by the county of Citta Caſtellana. Its capital is

PERUGIA, or PEROUSE, ſituated near the Tiber. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has a citadel, many churches worthy of notice, 48 convents, ſeveral magnificent palaces, an univerſity, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, with many curioſities and an excellent library. Between Perugia and Arezzo is the Lago di Perugia, formerly called Lacus Thraſimenus, were Hannibal defeated the Roman general Flaminius.

PESARE, a town in the dutchy of Urbino, in a delightful country ſituated on the ſea-coaſt at the mouth of the river Foglia. It contains handſome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquiſite paintings. The palace of the former dukes of Urbino, Poggio Imperiale, ſituated near the ſea, 5 miles from the town, is worth ſeeing. In the market-place is a fine fountain, with a marble ſtatue of Pope Urban VIII. in a ſitting poſture. The fortifications of the town are inſignificant, and in the ancient ſtyle. On account of the unwholeſome air in ſummer, the adjoining marſhes have been drained, and thereby that evil has been in a great meaſure remedied. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by raiſing ſilk and wines. In 1774 a manufacture of cryſtal was eſtabliſhed here. The figs of this place are eſteemed the beſt in Italy. It lies 16 miles N.E. of Urbino.

PESCARA, a ſmall town of Naples in Abruzzo Citra, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the river Peſcara. It is a pretty ſtrong place, and has a caſtle on the ſea-ſide.

PESCHIERA, a ſmall fortified town in the Veroneſe, on the Lago di Garda, at the place where the river Mincio runs out of it. It lies 23 miles S.W. of Breſcia, in lat. 45° 26′ N. long. 8° 29′ E.

PESCINA, a ſmall town of Abruzzo Citra in the kingdom of Naples. Since 1580 it has been the ſee of a biſhop.

PETAU, a ſmall town of Lower Stiria on the Drau, with good manufactures, 14 miles S.W. of Marchburg.

PETERSHAGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Weſer, in the principality of Minden, with a caſtle belonging to the King of Pruſſia. A court of chancery and regency were eſtabliſhed here in 1649, but were afterwards removed to Minden. It lies 7 miles N.E. of Minden.

PETERSHAUSEN, a ſuburb of the city of Conſtance with a Benedictine abbey, the abbot of which is a ſtate of the Empire, whoſe quota, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 40 florins, and to a chamber tax he gives 40 dollars 54 kr. This place lies on the north bank of the Rhine, oppoſite Conſtance, contains an epiſcopal hunting-ſeat, a fort with 5 baſtions, and together with Conſtance belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria; under whoſe protection is likewiſe the abbey.

PETSCHAU, a ſmall town of Bohemia in the circle of Saatz, in the diviſion of Elnbogen, 8 miles S. of Carlſbad.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 9 miles W. of Haguenau.

PFAFFENHOFEN, a ſmall handſome town on the river Ilm in Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Münich: 15 miles S. of Ingolſtadt.

PFALZEL, a diſtrict and ſmall fortified town in the archbiſhopric of Triers, near the city of Triers, not far from the conflux of the Saar and Moſelle.

PFEDERSHEIM, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate in the diſtrict of Alzey, ſituated on the Primm, containing about 1200 inhabitants of all three religions. It lies 5 miles W. of Worms.

PFEFFIKON, a town of Switzerland in the canton of Zürich, 12 miles E. of Zürich.

PFÖRTEN, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 10 miles from Guben, which was made a very flouriſhing place by Count Brühl, who was prime miniſter of the Elector of Saxony, and died in 1763. It lies 10 miles S. of Güben.

PFORZHEIM, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle of Lower Baden, in Swabia, ſituated on the Ens. This town, which contains 5000 inhabitants, is the moſt important place in the dominions of Baden, on account of its trade with Holland in wood, its manufactures of cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, jewellery, and watches; its bleaching-grounds, iron-founderies, and forges. It is 50 miles diſtant from Straſburg, and 21 from Stutgard. At this place the margraves are interred. The town was reduced to aſhes by the French in 1689.

PFREIMBT, a town and caſtle, with a diſtrict and bailiwick, in the landgravate of Leuchtenberg, in the Upper Palatinate, at the conflux of the rivers Pfreimbt and Nab, belonging to the upper diſtrict of Amberg: 9 miles E. of Amberg.

PFULLENDORF, a ſmall free Imperial town of Hegau in Swabia, between the counties of Heiligenberg and Sigmaringen. It is of the Catholic religion, and pays to a Roman month 46 florins, and to a chamber tax 33 dollars 69½ kr. It lies 20 miles N. of Conſtance.

PFULLINGEN, a diſtrict and open town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, with a ſpecial ſuperintendency. It formerly contained a celebrated nunnery

nery of the order of St. Damian and St. Clare. From this place the valley of Pfüllingen has its name, which gives rise to the river Echitz: 8 miles S. E. of Tübingen.

PHALSBURG, a town of France in the department of the Meurte, capital of a canton in the district of Sarrebourg: 5 miles E. N. E. of Sarrebourg.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a fortified town of France in the department of the Ardennes and district of Rocroy, situated on the frontiers of the bishopric of Liege, and named after Philip II. of Spain. In 1773 and 1776 France obtained by exchange of the Bishop of Liege, about 1500 acres of land round the town, whose territory before did not extend beyond the fortifications. It lies 16 miles N. of Rocroy, in lat. 50° 11′ N. long. 2° 14′ E.

PHILIPPINE, a fortress, which is a perfect square, in the district of Bouchoute, in Dutch Flanders, situated on a canal, which divides the island of Terneuse from the continent, between Sas von Ghent and Biervliet.

PHILIPSBURG, PHILIPVILLE, a small town in the circle of Upper Rhine and bishopric of Spire, situated on the Rhine, at its conflux with the river Salza, or Salzbach. It was formerly only a village, called Udenheim, but at the commencement of the thirty years war it was fortified by Philip Christopher von Sötern, bishop of Spire, and called Philipsburg. The town belongs to the bishopric, but the right of garrisoning it to the Empire. At the peace of Westphalia that right was ceded to France; but by the peace of Nimeguen in 1679, and that of Ryswick in 1697, it was restored to the Emperor and Empire. It is defended by 7 bastions, has many outworks, and the swamps round it add to the strength of the town. After the peace of Ryswick a fort was built on the other side of the Rhine, which in the war of 1734 was celebrated under the name of the Rhine Fort. This was taken by the French on the 4th of June; they then immediately invested Philipsburg, which was obliged to capitulate after a siege of 7 weeks; but it was restored by the peace of Vienna in 1737. The fortress has been suffered to go to decay, and in 1772 it was evacuated by the troops of the circle. The Imperial garrison remained there till 1782, when they likewise left it, and the troops of the Bishop of Spire immediately took possession of it. The air is very unhealthy and the water bad, on account of its swampy situation. It lies 5 miles S. of Spire, in lat. 49° 14′ N. long. 6° 9′ E.

PIACENZA, a dutchy of Italy, united with that of Parma, extending from the Po to the Appenine mountains. By the treaty of Worms, in 1743, the King of Sardinia obtained of Austria part of Piacenza, which, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, he ceded to the Spanish Infant Don Philip, but with the stipulation that it should revert to him when the then King of the Two Sicilies should mount the throne of Spain, and his brother Don Philip should succeed him in the Two Sicilies. But when the Spanish throne became vacant, by the death of Ferdinand VI. it was filled by Charles III. who paid no attention to the articles of the treaty of Aix, as he had had no concern therein. He made his third son King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Sardinia could not secure the reversion of his part of Piacenza. As a reimbursement for the revenues of which he was thus deprived, amounting to 400,000 Piedmontese livres, France and Spain, in 1763, deposited in the townhouse of Turin a capital, the interest of which is equivalent to the above sum, and which belongs to the King of Sardinia. Piacenza yields great quantities of silk, and the soil is uncommonly fertile in corn, oil, chesnuts, and excellent pasturage. The capital,

PIACENZA, is situated in a delightful plain, 5 or 600 paces from the Po; it is a pretty large town, and of greater extent than Parma. It has fine public squares, broad, straight streets, handsome buildings, 30,000 inhabitants, 2000 of whom are ecclesiastics, a good citadel, an university, and many valuable pieces of sculpture and painting. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna. Among the churches, that belonging to the Augustine convent is esteemed the finest. In the Benedictine church of St. Sixtus is the tomb of its foundress Engilberga, consort of the Emperor Lewis II. likewise an admirable high altar, and the tomb of Margaret of Austria, natural daughter of the Emperor Charles V. and consort of Duke Octavius. It likewise contained an exquisite painting by Raphael, which, in 1754, was sold to the Elector of Saxony, for his gallery at Dresden, for 40,000 scudi. In the great market-place stand two fine metal statues of Alexander Farnese, first duke of Parma, and of his son Rainutius, and likewise a beautiful fountain. The principal street, la Stradona, is admirably adapted as a promenade both for coaches and people on foot. The ducal palace contains many capital apartments, but it does not make a good appearance on the outside, being as yet unfinished. The theatre, although small, is a fine, commodious structure. The nobility residing here are very numerous, but indolent, and in general very poor. The inhabitants have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. Cardinal Alberoni, who was born of mean parents in this place in 1664, and died in 1752, built a very fine academy for the education of youth, but it was destroyed in the campaign of 1746. At the same time the Austrians obtained a decisive victory at this place over the united Spanish and French army. Lat. 45° 5′ N. long. 7° 21′ E.

PIAFFA, a town of Sicily in Val di Noto with about 18,000 inhabitants.

PIAVE, a river which rises in the district of Feltre, and runs through the Trevisan into the Gulf of Venice. In its course it receives 38 small rivers and brooks, the principal of which is Cordevole. A canal runs out of the Piave called Piavesella, which is of great service to the trade of a number of places in the Trevisan.

PIED-

PIEDMONT, PIEMONT, a principality of Upper Italy, bounded on the north by Savoy and the Valais, on the weſt by France, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean Sea and Genoa, and on the eaſt by Montferrat and Milan. It is fertile in corn, wine, fruits, and paſturage; but in particular great quantities of ſilk are raiſed here. The Piedmonteſe ſilk is eſteemed the beſt in Europe, and the country yields annually 560,000 pounds weight; 100,000 of which go to England, 250,000 to France and Germany; Holland and Switzerland likewiſe take a conſiderable quantity. Piedmont ſends 300,000 pounds of raw ſilk annually to Zürich and Bern to be wrought. In general the inhabitants are very induſtrious, laborious people; manufactures are continually improving, and agriculture is carried on with great ſucceſs. The love of a military life is very general, and it is not uncommon to ſee a peaſant driving the plough in regimentals. The moſt neceſſary ſciences, chemiſtry and mathematics, are not neglected in Piedmont; but the ſuperior branches of literature and belles lettres are very little cultivated, the Piedmonteſe being deſtitute of a taſte for the beautiful, and deficient in warmth of imagination. This principality is the moſt important part of the King of Sardinia's dominions.

PIENZA, a town of Tuſcany in the province of Sienna, and capital of a diſtrict. It was the birthplace of the famous Æneas Sylvius, who filled the Papal chair by the name of Pius II. and in 1462 gave this place, which was before only a village, called Corſignano, the privileges of a town, named it Pienza after himſelf, and founded a biſhopric there. This town belongs to the houſe of Piccolomini, from which Pius II. was deſcended.

PILGRAM, a royal borough in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, at the ſource of the Iglawa. In 1766 it ſuſtained great injury by fire: 16 miles W. of Iglau.

PILSEN, a fortified royal town, the capital of the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia. It was formerly a large place, but has by degrees gone to decay.

PINEROLO, a town of Piedmont, on the river Cluſon, at the entrance of the valley of Perouſe. It was in the poſſeſſion of France from 1536 till 1574, and from 1630 till 1696. In the laſt-mentioned year it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy, who concluded a ſeparate peace with France: its fortifications and citadel, which ſtood on a rock, were demoliſhed; it was at the ſame time ſtipulated that they ſhould never be rebuilt, and that the town ſhould be ſurrounded only by an inſignificant wall. Since 1748 it has been the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 15 miles W. of Carignan, in lat. 44° 51′ N. long. 5° 3′ E.

PINKAFELD, a village of Hungary in the diſtrict of Eiſenburg, ſituated on the little river Pinka, on the frontiers of Germany: it contains a caſtle with a menagerie, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a ſpring of mineral water reſembling Seltzer water.

PIOMBINO, a ſmall principality of Italy between the territories of Piſa and Sienna, to which is likewiſe annexed the whole of the iſland of Elba, except the towns of Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo, the former of which belongs to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the latter to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. It has its own princes of the houſe of Buoncompagni-Ludoviſi, who are likewiſe dukes of Sora in the kingdom of Naples. Its capital,

PIOMBINO, is fortified, and ſituated on a rock on the Gulf of Genoa. It has a good harbour, and is garriſoned by Neapolitan troops.

PIPERNO, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church; behind which is a wood of cork-trees.

PIRANO, a ſmall town of Iſtria, on a little iſland formed by the Gulf of Trieſt and Largone: 5 miles S.W. of Cabo d'Iſtria.

PIRMASENS, the capital of the diſtrict of Lemberg, in the German part of the lordſhip of Hanau-Lichtenberg, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. It was formerly an inſignificant place, and is indebted for its preſent proſperity to Lewis IX. the late Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, who made it his reſidence, and raiſed it to the rank of a town, ſo that it now contains 9000 inhabitants. The town-houſe, the Lutheran ſchool-houſe, the Lutheran and Calviniſt churches, are fine ſtructures. For the reſt, the town is regularly built, and moſt of the inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture. In 1793 the French were defeated near this town by the Pruſſians, who took 3000 priſoners and 29 pieces of cannon. It lies 11 miles E. of Zweybrücken.

PIRNA, a town and diſtrict, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain called Sonnenſtein, ſituated on the Elbe, 12 miles S.E. of Dreſden. Sonnenſtein was almoſt entirely demoliſhed during the war between Saxony and Pruſſia in 1756 and 1758, and is now an aſylum for invalids, half-pay officers, and officers' widows. In its vicinity are ſome good quarries. The town has a conſiderable trade.

PISA, a fine large city in the territory of the ſame name, in Tuſcany, not far from the mouth of the Arno, which runs through the midſt of it, and over which are 3 bridges; the largeſt is of marble. This place ſtill contains many veſtiges of the grandeur and opulence it enjoyed under a republican form of government, by means of its commerce in the twelfth and following century, together with a variety of antiquities which the Piſans brought hither from the Levant. Since 1509 Piſa and its territory have been ſubject to Tuſcany. The ſtreets of the town are broad and well paved. The inhabitants in the flouriſhing times of the republic of Piſa amounted to 150,000; but at the commencement of the ſeventeenth century they had dwindled away to 15,000. Their number has been ſomewhat augmented by the manufactures eſtabliſhed in the town, and at preſent amounts to 22,000. It contains above 80 churches, a number greatly diſproportionate to that of the inhabitants. The manufactures of Piſa conſiſt of ſteel, embroidery, and goldſmith's work (in which the Grand Duke is concerned), damaſks, velvet,

vet, taffeta, calico (the manufacture of which affords employment to 2500 perſons, and in which alſo the Grand Duke has a ſhare), and watches. Although the country round Piſa, beſides mulberry-trees, abounds in corn, pulſe, oil, wine, and is very well cultivated, ſtill, to the detriment of manufactures, the neceſſaries of life are dear, particularly butcher's meat, which they are obliged to bring from diſtant provinces. The air of Piſa was formerly damp and foggy, and particularly unhealthy in ſummer-time. But this evil has been almoſt entirely remedied by the attention of the Grand Duke, who employed above 2000 men upon the canals, for draining off the ſtagnated waters in the adjacent plain, and in ſowing the ground with corn and pulſe. A canal has been cut for the more ready carriage of goods from Leghorn to Piſa. By means of an aqueduct the town is ſupplied with wholeſome water, which is diſtributed amongſt 14 public and above 120 private fountains. Piſa is defended by a ditch and old walls, with 3 caſtles, the ſtrongeſt of which is that at St. Mark's Gate, built in the modern ſtyle. The cathedral, the body of which is ſupported by 70 immenſe pillars, is a large ſtructure of Gothic architecture, and in the principal chapel is to be ſeen the tomb of the Emperor Henry VII. The ſteeple having frequently been damaged by lightning, a conductor was affixed to it, which being the invention of a Proteſtant, was denominated the Heretic's Bar, and ſome great diſaſter was dreaded in conſequence of it. But very ſoon after the utility of the heretic's bar was obvious in a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning. In the ſquare near the church is a tower 188 feet high, the inclination of which is ſo great, on account of its ſwampy ſituation, that a plummet ſuſpended from the top touches the ground 15 feet from its baſe. By the ſide of the church is the Campo Santo, the common burial-place. The ground of it is compoſed of earth brought from the Holy Land by the fleet of Piſa, by occaſion of the cruſade under the Emperor Frederic I. at the end of the twelfth century. It has the property of conſuming dead bodies in 48 hours at fartheſt. The celebrated Count Francis Algarotti is buried here, who died at Piſa in 1764. Oppoſite this place is the great hoſpital for 2300 patients. Of the other churches, that principally deſerves notice belonging to the order of knights of St. Stephen, whoſe reſidence is at this place. The other remarkable buildings are, the arſenal, the exchange, which is almoſt ſuperfluous, as the trade of Piſa has been removed to Leghorn, and the palaces of the Grand Duke and archbiſhop. The univerſity of Piſa was founded in 1343, renewed and improved by Duke Coſmo I. and brought to ſtill greater perfection in 1767. It has a capital botanical garden, a cabinet of natural curioſities, an obſervatory, and 4 colleges, in which young ſtudents are in a great meaſure maintained. There is a delightful promenade in the town on both ſides of the Arno. Many wealthy inhabitants of Lombardy reſide in Piſa during the winter, becauſe the climate is much milder and more pleaſant than in Upper Italy.

The celebrated baths of Piſa, ſituated between this town and the territory of Lucca, were conſtructed in their preſent form at the expence of the hoſpital of Piſa in 1742; and the revenues ariſing from them are appropriated to the hoſpital. There are 36 baths, containing every thing neceſſary for cleanlineſs and convenience.

To the ſouth of Piſa, towards Leghorn, lies the ſmall iſland of Malora, near which, in the thirteenth century, the marine of Piſa, which was before very reſpectable, received ſuch a blow from the Genoeſe as it never entirely recovered. Piſa lies 11 miles N. N. E. of Leghorn, in lat. 43° 43′ N. long. 8° 3′ E.

PISECK, a royal town, capital of the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, ſituated on the river Wotawa. At the end of the year 1741 and commencement of 1742, this place was gallantly defended by the French againſt the Auſtrians. Bohemian diamonds are found here. Piſeck lies 10 miles W. of Bechin, in lat. 49° 21′ N. long. 11° 41′ E.

PISTOIA, a large handſome town in the vicariate or diſtrict of the ſame name in Tuſcany, ſituated on the little river Stella. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Florence, has a citadel, and contains between 8 and 9000 inhabitants. The adjoining country is very fertile, and its watermelons are held in great eſtimation. The cathedral is worthy of notice. In the church of St. Proſpero is a fine library, and that of S. Franceſco di Sala contains ſome capital paintings. The neceſſaries of life are very cheap, which cauſes a great number of noble families to reſide here. Within theſe few years a carriage-road has been made acroſs the Appenines from Modena to Piſtoia, at the joint expence of the Emperor, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and the Duke of Modena, with a view to eſtabliſh a communication between the Emperor's Italian dominions and the ſea, without going through any part of the State of the Church. It lies 16 miles W. S. W. of Lucca.

PITSCHEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland. In conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt in 1709, a Lutheran church and ſchool were erected here. In 1757 the place was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 10 miles N. of Creutzburg.

PIZZIGHETONE, a ſmall fortified town of the Cremoneſe, in the dutchy of Milan, on the river Adda, with a fortified citadel. This place was beſieged and taken in 1733 by the French and Savoyards, together with the fort of Ghera. In 1744 great improvements were made in its fortifications. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Cremona.

PLAN, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, belonging to Count Zinzendorf: 20 miles S. E. of Eger.

PLATE, a caſtle and ſmall town on the Nega, in the circle of Oſtein, in Farther Pomerania: 19 miles E. of Camin.

PLATEN, a ſmall mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Miſnia, with manufactures of tin, iron, &c. It lies 14 miles N. of Elnbogen.

PLAU, a ſmall town on a lake of the ſame name, in the principality of Wenden, in Mecklenburg, with a diſtrict and caſtle: 20 miles S. S. E. of Güſtro.

PLAUEN, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a large lake near the Havel, which ſince 1745 has had a communication with Magdeburg, by means of the canal of Plauen, whereby the diſtance by water between Berlin and Magdeburg has been made ſhorter by one half. It formerly belonged to the lords of Görne, but is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of General Anhalt. It lies 5 miles N. W. of the town of Brandenburg.

PLAUEN, a town and diſtrict of Vogtland, with a caſtle called Ratſchau. It is ſituated on the Elſter, is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony, and is the capital of the circle of Vogtland. It has a ſuperintendency and a Latin ſchool, and is a populous, thriving place, on account of its cotton manufactures. It lies 6 miles N. of Oelſnitz, in lat. 50° 28′ N. long. 9° 47′ E.

PLAUEN, a ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a mountain called Ehrenburg, in Thuringia, on the Gera, between Ilmenau and Arnſtadt, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen.

PLESSE, a free ſtate lordſhip of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Little Poland, and of the principality of Teſchen, abounding in fiſh and game. It was the property of Count Promnitz, but ſince 1765 it has belonged to a brother of the reigning Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, whoſe mother was by birth Counteſs Promnitz. Its chief town is likewiſe called

PLESSE, and is ſituated on the Viſtula, 18 miles N. N. E. of Teſchen. It contains a fine caſtle, a Catholic pariſh-church, and a Proteſtant church.

PLESZOW, a town in the diſtrict and palatinate of Kaliſh, in Poland.

PLETTENBERG, a ſmall town with an ancient caſtle, in the county of Mark. It is the family place of the barons of Plettenberg, of which the line of Lehnhaus was, in 1724, raiſed to the rank of counts, who have a ſeat and vote among the counts of Weſtphalia. Moſt of the eſtates which this family formerly poſſeſſed in and about Plettenberg have been ſold to the counts of Mark. It lies 8 miles N. of Altendorn.

PLEYBURG, a caſtle and town on the river Fiſtritz, in Lower Carinthia, 20 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

PLICHOWITZ, a ſmall town in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, 19 miles N. E. of Ratibor.

PLOCK, the capital of the waywodſhip of the ſame name, in Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula, the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Gneſen, and Prince of Pultus, in the diſtrict of Lew, in Maſovia. The provoſt of the chapter is lord of Sielun, and has the title of prince.

PLOMBIERES, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Remiremont: 6 miles S. W. of Remiremont, and 12 S. of Epinal.

PLÖN, a principality of Wagria, formerly the property of the dukes of Holſtein-Plön. Arenſböck and Reinfeld likewiſe belong to this principality. The laſt duke was Frederic Charles, who died in 1761. In 1756 he made a contract with the King of Denmark, by which his territory devolved to the king upon his death in 1761, without male heirs.

PLÖN was formerly the ducal reſidence, and is ſituated between a great and a ſmall lake, with a caſtle which ſtands in a very lofty ſituation. The town contains many delightful gardens, a menagerie, and various water-works. The number of the inhabitants exceeds 1100. It lies 14 miles S. S. E. of Kiel.

PLÖTZKAU, a caſtle and diſtrict on the Saale, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the houſe of Bernburg, which obtained poſſeſſion of it in 1710, when the line of Harzgerode became extinct. It lies 10 miles W. of Cöthen.

PLUDENZ, a county, with a town of the ſame name, in Wallgau, formerly belonging to the Auſtrian lordſhips in Swabia, but by a decree of Joſeph II. in 1782 was, with them, annexed to Tirol. It lies 8 miles S. of Feldkirch.

PO, the principal river of Italy, which riſes in the mountain of Viſo, in Piedmont, on the frontiers of France, and after watering the territories of Savoy, and the dutchies of Milan, Parma, and Mantua, diſcharges itſelf into the Gulf of Venice, in the Ferrareſe, by four channels, called Il Po Grande, Il Po di Ariano, Il Po di Volano, and Il Po di Argenta, or di Primaro.

POEL, an iſland and diſtrict on the coaſt of Mecklenburg, belonging to the crown of Sweden, oppoſite Wiſmar.

POHRLITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, 16 miles S. of Brinn.

POIRINO, a town of Piedmont, in the principality of Chieri, 8 miles N. E. of Carmagnole, and 7 S. S. E. of Chieri.

POLA, a ſmall town on a mountain in the Venetian part of Iſtria, near the ſea. It is a biſhop's ſee, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine, and has a Greek church. The inhabitants ſpeak partly Italian, partly Illyrian, or a dialect of the Sclavonian. Several Roman antiquities are ſtill remaining, particularly a very large, fine amphitheatre: 6 miles S. E. of Rovigno.

POLICASTRO, a very decayed town, which has the appearance of a village, ſituated on the gulf of the ſame name, in Principato Citra, in Naples, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

POLICZKA, a royal borough of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, which is ſurrounded with double walls and ditches, and has a good trade in flax and linen: 5 miles N. of Ingrowitz.

POLIGNANO,

Poligniano, a ſmall town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Mount Jura: 20 miles s. s. w. of Beſançon.

Pölitz, a ſmall town in the circle of Randow, in the Pruſſian part of Hither Pomerania. The inhabitants are employed in fiſhing, agriculture, and the cultivation of hops. The town belongs to Stettin, from which it is 6 miles diſtant.

Polkwitz, a ſmall open town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, with a Catholic and Lutheran church: 10 miles s. of Glogau.

Polna, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau, 6 miles n. of Iglau.

Polno, a ſmall town and lordſhip in the Sclavonian circle, in Farther Pomerania, on the river Grabow, belonging to the lords of Glaſenapp. It lies 22 miles e. of Belgard.

Polzin, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Belgard, 15 miles s. s. e. of Belgard.

Pomerania, a dutchy in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the weſt by Mecklenburg, on the ſouth by Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Pruſſia, and on the north by the Baltic Sea. It is divided into Hither and Farther Pomerania, which are ſeparated by the Oder. The firſt lies to the weſt and the latter to the eaſt of that river. Pomerania formerly compoſed a great part of the ancient kingdom of the Vandals; after which, from 1025, it had its own dukes, whoſe family became extinct in 1637. The electoral houſe of Brandenburg ought to have ſucceeded in conſequence of an agreement to that purpoſe, but the laſt duke died in the midſt of the thirty years war, whilſt the Swedes were in poſſeſſion of the country. By the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, Brandenburg was obliged to be content with half of it, and to cede the other half, comprehending the whole of Hither Pomerania, and the iſland of Rügen, to Sweden. Charles XII. being unſucceſsful in his wars at the commencement of the eighteenth century, at the peace of Stockholm, in 1720, Sweden only retained that part of Pomerania lying between Mecklenburg, the Baltic Sea, and the river Peene, with the iſland of Rügen: the remainder of Hither Pomerania, from the Peene to the Oder, with the iſlands of Wollin and Uſedom, was given up to Pruſſia. Although in the war of 1756 Sweden took part againſt Pruſſia, yet at the peace of Hamburg, in 1762, every thing remained on the ſame footing as in 1720; ſo that at preſent three fourths of Pomerania belong to Pruſſia, and the remaining fourth to Sweden. The latter poſſeſſes in Hither Pomerania, the diſtricts of Stralſund and Barth, the county of Gützkow, the lordſhip of Wolgaſt, the iſland and principality of Rügen; the number of inhabitants in that part exceeds 100,000; and ſince the Prince of Heſſenſtein was made governor of it, many improvements of great importance have been made. To the King of Pruſſia belong, in Hither Pomerania, part of the principality of Stettin, the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin, and the whole of Farther Pomerania, which includes the remainder of the principality of Stettin, between the Oder and the Ihne, the dutchy of Pomerania, the principality of Camin, the dutchy of Caſſuben and Wenden, and the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow. The country is partly fertile and partly ſandy. The Pomeranian ſmoked geeſe, ſauſages, and ſalmon, are in great eſtimation. The inhabitants are principally Lutherans, but there are likewiſe Catholics and Calviniſts.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte, ſituated on the Moſelle, which divides it into two parts. It lies 14 miles s. of Metz, and as many n. n. w. of Nancy. Long. 3° 43′ e. lat. 48° 54′ n.

Pontarlier, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland.

Pontecorvo, a ſmall town in Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples. It is ſituated on the river Garigliano, and belongs to the Pope.

Pontine Marshes are ſituated in the ſouthern part of the State of the Church, on the frontiers of Naples, extending from Nettuno to Terracina. They exiſted in ancient times, and many of the emperors and popes frequently attempted to drain them, on account of the noxious exhalations; but their ſucceſs was never either important or permanent. The late pope Pius VI. renewed the attempt with greater zeal than any of his predeceſſors. The canal to be formed at the end of it was half completed in the ſpring of 1780. It is to be called Rio Piano (the canal of Pius). Should this enterpriſe be crowned with the deſired ſucceſs, the Papal chamber will gain ſuch an acquiſition of excellent land, that the State of the Church need never be under apprehenſions of a ſcarcity of corn.

Pontremoli, a diſtrict and town with a citadel, in Tuſcany, ſituated on the river Magra: 16 miles n. of Spezzia.

Poperinghe, an open town of Flanders, on the little river Poperingen, which diſcharges itſelf into the Yper.

Poppi, a town of Tuſcany, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 11 miles w. of Chiuſi.

Porcros, one of the Hieres Iſlands, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France.

Porentrui, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Baſel, ſituated on the river Hallan, in Switzerland, on the frontiers of Swabia: 13 miles s. e. of Montbelliard.

Porquerolles, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France, belonging to the Hieres.

Port Mahon, a ſmall town on the iſland of Minorca, with a good harbour, formerly defended by Fort St. Philip, but now by two ſmaller forts, St. Charles and Philippet. This place, together with the whole iſland, was taken without reſiſtance in 1708, by the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Leake,

whereupon it was made a very ſtrong fortification. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, it was ceded to the Engliſh, and at the requeſt of the merchants it was reſolved, in the laſt year of Queen Anne's reign, to make Mahon a free port, which however was not done till 1718 by George I. During the war between England and France in 1756, this place and the iſland were taken by the latter, upon which occaſion Admiral Byng was ſentenced to be ſhot, for not attempting to relieve it; but they were reſtored to England at the peace of 1762. At the commencement of 1782 they were taken by Spaniſh and French troops under the Duke of Crillon, in the name of the King of Spain, and the Engliſh garriſon was made priſoners of war. At the ſubſequent peace Mahon, together with Minorca, remained ſubject to Spain. In 1799 they again fell into the hands of the Engliſh without oppoſition.

PORTO, a fortified town of Italy in the Veroneſe, ſituated on the Adige: 18 miles S. S. E. of Verona.

PORTO ERCOLE, a ſmall town on the coaſt of Stato delli Preſidii, with a caſtle and good harbour.

PORTO FINO, a ſmall town in the eaſtern part of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and harbour, on the Gulf of Rapallo: 11 miles S. E. of Genoa.

PORTO VECCHIO, a town on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a ſafe harbour.

PORTO VENERE, a town on a high ſituation, with a citadel and good harbour, in the eaſtern part of the ſtate of Genoa, on a ſmall peninſula. At this place are quarries of very fine yellow and black ſtreaked marble. It lies 6 miles S. of Spezzia.

PORT SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Veſoul, 6 miles N. W. of Veſoul.

POSEN, or POSNAN, a waywodſhip of Great Poland, bounded by the waywodſhip of Kaliſh and Sileſia. The capital,

POSEN, is a pretty large fortified town, ſituated on the Warte. The ſuburbs are extenſive, and contain many fine buildings. In one of them is a college, founded by Biſhop John Lubranſky. The caſtle ſtands in a very ſtrong ſituation upon a hill, between the Warte and Proſne. It is the ſee of a biſhop, formerly ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Magdeburg, but now of Gneſen. The cathedral was conſumed by fire in 1772. The biſhop's palace ſtands near it. The river Warte frequently inundates the town, but is very beneficial to its trade. A great number of Jews live at Poſen: in 1764, 300 houſes, and amongſt them the whole Jews ſtreet, were burned down. Lat. 52° 28′ N. long. 14° 40′ E.

PÖSNECK, a thriving town on the river Gams, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Orla, in Altenburg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saalfeld. It contains 400 houſes, and 3400 inhabitants, moſt of whom are clothmakers and tanners. It lies 7 miles E. of Saalfeld.

POTENZA, a town, with the title of a dutchy, in Baſilicata, in Naples, which in 1694 was deſtroyed by an earthquake. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Acerenza and Matera.

POTSDAM, a very handſome town, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Havel. Frederic William, King of Pruſſia, who reſided here the greateſt part of the year, made it a place of note, and built a great number of fine houſes for the inhabitants. His ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic II. contributed ſtill more to the increaſe and embelliſhment of this town. The royal palace, which received its preſent form from him, is an admirable ſtructure, and the houſes near it are almoſt all built in the Italian ſtyle. The great parade with Roman colonnades before the town, is made uſe of as a place of exerciſe for the king's guards and for the garriſon. Between the palace, the fine town-houſe, and the handſome Lutheran town-church of St. Nicholas, is a market-place, with a marble obeliſk 75 feet in height, and 4 marble ſtatues of Frederic William the Great, and the three firſt kings of Pruſſia. The magnificent Calviniſt church for the garriſon has an excellent chime of bells in its ſteeple, the aſcent to the ſummit of which is by 365 ſteps. Under the pulpit, which is of marble, is the tomb of King Frederic William, who died in 1740. The following places are likewiſe worthy of notice: the church of the Holy Ghoſt, the Catholic church, conſecrated in 1739, the capital manufactory of fire-arms, the two large orphan-houſes for the children of ſoldiers, the extenſive poor-houſe and hoſpital in the ſuburb of Berlin, the new French Calviniſt church, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, the Jews ſynagogue, and the numerous manufactures of ſilk, cotton, linen, &c. Through the Brandenburg gate is the way to the celebrated royal palace of Sans Souci; it ſtands upon a hill, from whence there is a delightful proſpect over the town and adjacent country. Although but ſmall, and only one ſtory high, yet its regularity and grandeur are aſtoniſhing. In the round marble hall, the columns, paintings, and the floor inlaid with feſtoons of flowers in the Tuſcan manner, are truly admirable. One of the rooms is wainſcotted with cedar, covered with feſtoons of gold, and contains a royal library. In the front the vineyard preſents itſelf to view, with 6 terraces, each 12 ſteps in height, and the beſt vines are encloſed in green-houſes. At the foot of the hill is a delightful pleaſure-garden, with a fine baſon, and 12 marble figures. We muſt not omit the two pavilions on each ſide, the orangery, and the gallery of exquiſite pictures. The pleaſure-garden leads to a park, wherein is a Chineſe temple, to the left of the principal walk. After croſſing the ſtone bridge, two more fine temples preſent themſelves to the right and left, the former of which contains a valuable royal cabinet of poliſhed ſtones and antiquities, from the collections of Baron Stoſch and Cardinal Polignac. The new caſtle or palace built by Frederic II. after the peace of Hubertſburg, is a ſtructure of incompa-

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rable beauty, grandeur, and taſte. The doors of the whole building are nothing but glaſs, uniform with the windows. In 1785 Potſdam contained 28,293 inhabitants, of whom 8866 belonged to the military, and 5376 were in the orphan-houſe. It lies 13 miles S.W. of Berlin, in lat. 52° 25′ N. long. 10° 42′ E.

POTZLO, a town in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg, 6 miles s. of Prentzlo.

PRACHATITZ, formerly the capital of the circle of Prachin, and a royal borough in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Bavaria, but now belonging to the Prince of Schwarzenberg: 19 miles N.W. of Crumau.

PRACHIN, one of the 16 circles of Bohemia, on the Muldau, bordering to the weſt on the frontiers of Auſtria and Bavaria. It is ſo called after the mountain of Prachin, on which formerly ſtood a caſtle of the ſame name.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, ſituated on both ſides of the Muldau, and entirely ſurrounded with hills and vineyards. It is one of the largeſt towns in Europe, being 15 miles in circumference. It is ſituated in ſuch a manner that it may be annoyed by an enemy's artillery on every ſide; for which reaſon, although ſtrongly fortified, it cannot make any long reſiſtance, except defended by a numerous garriſon. The houſes are in general of ſtone, and 3 ſtories high; amongſt them are many fine palaces of the principal Bohemian nobility, ſome of which have been handſomely repaired ſince its bombardment by the Pruſſians in 1757. Prague is compoſed of 4 towns, the old town, the new town, the little town, and Hradſchin. In the firſt are 932 houſes, in the ſecond 1246, in the third 538, and in the laſt 200. To theſe muſt be added above 300 miſerable habitations belonging to the Jews, which are reckoned as part of the old town, but are ſeparated from it by 6 gates, which are ſhut at night. The Wiſſehrad is at preſent merely a heap of ruins. In 1784 the whole of Prague contained 76,011 inhabitants, amongſt whom were 7901 Jews. In the old town the moſt remarkable place was the pariſh-church, built in the ancient manner, containing the grave of the celebrated Tycho Brahe, who died in 1608. Near it are the warehouſes for foreign goods, and the exciſe-office, the church of St. Michael, that of St. James, with the image of the Virgin Mary, which performs miracles, the church of the Croſs, with its fine columns, cupolas, and paintings, the convent of Fratres Miſericordiæ, with an excellent inſtitution for indigent patients. One of the greateſt ornaments of Prague is the univerſity founded in 1348 by the Emperor Charles IV. upon a plan ſimilar to that of Paris. In 1562 Ferdinand I. laid the foundation of a Jeſuits college. The Collegium Clementinum, which likewiſe belonged formerly to the Jeſuits, is of very great extent, comprehending 5 churches, a printing-office, a medical apartment, an excellent library, a large mathematical room with curious inſtruments, a noble aſtronomical obſervatory, and an elegant theatre. The Jews by the ſide of the river belong to the old town, but both ſynagogues and houſes are entirely ſeparated from it. The new town has fine ſtreets, and moſt of the houſes are well built, with pretty gardens. This part contains a ſecular foundation, the abbeſs of which is a princeſs of the Empire, a church in the Carlſhof, of red Bohemian marble, the Wiſſehrad, a high fortified place, with the arſenal cloſe by the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. The little town on a valley of the Muldau, is the moſt ancient part of Prague; it has broad ſtreets, is very populous, and contains the church of St. Saviour, which is particularly worthy of notice, and formerly belonged to the Jeſuits; underneath it is another church. Hradſchin once belonged to the little town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague. Its principal buildings are, the royal palace, containing within its circuit the newly-erected royal apartments, the new chapel, the royal and Imperial convent for nuns, founded in 1755, the hall for the colleges of government, the reſidence of the governor, the large lofty Spaniſh hall without pillars, the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities, the treaſury, the royal riding-houſe, the royal pheaſant walk and gardens, the mathematical ſchool, and the white and black tower. It likewiſe comprehends the cathedral of St. Veit, containing the burial-place of the kings, many relics, the ſilver grave of John Nepomuk, and 4 angels of caſt ſilver upon 2 altars: here are, beſides, the magnificent archiepiſcopal palace, and the habitations of the canons. Hradſchin, properly ſo called, wherein ſtands the town-houſe, is the ſuburb of the palace, the outermoſt part of which is called the new world; the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, and the church ſtanding behind it, built by a Prince Lobkowitz, contain many admirable things. Oppoſite to them is the large palace of Tſchernin. Finally, the ſtone bridge over the Muldau, which unites the old with the little town, deſerves notice. It has 18 arches, and is 742 common paces in length; it is ornamented with 29 ſtatues of ſaints, and at noon and evening is frequented by a great concourſe of people to perform their devotions; and particularly a metal ſtatue erected in 1683 to John Nepomuk who was canonized in 1729, is never without devotees. In the war with the Huſſites, in the thirty years war, in that of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion in 1741 (in which particularly the gallant defence of the French deſerves to be mentioned), and in the war of 1756 with Pruſſia, Prague ſuſtained a great number of ſieges, and frequent devaſtations, which were however ſoon repaired. The White Mountain near the gate of Strahov, is celebrated in hiſtory for the victory gained by the Auſtrians over Frederic V. of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had choſen for their king. The field of battle where the King of Pruſſia defeated the Auſtrian army, May 6, 1757, is likewiſe cloſe by the town. Prague lies in lat. 50° 6′ N. long. 12° 10′ E.

PRATO, a fortified town, with a citadel, in the vicariate of the ſame name in Tuſcany. It is the

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ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Florence: 8 miles N.N.W. of Florence.

PRAUSNITZ, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the lordſhip of Trachenberg. It has a fine pariſh-church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzberg: 7 miles S. of Trachenberg.

PREGEN, a river of Eaſt Pruſſia, which is formed by the conflux of the Angerap and the Piſſa, in Pruſſian Lithuania, and diſcharges itſelf into the Friſche Haff, near Königſberg.

PRENTZLO, the capital of the Ucker Mark, on the lake and river of the ſame name. It is a large town, having 18 handſome ſtreets, 816 dwelling-houſes, and between 5 and 6000 inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon; 4 Lutheran churches, 1 French, 1 German Calviniſt, and 1 Catholic church, a large town ſchool, beſides a great many public and private ones, a public library, 5 hoſpitals, good brew-houſes, a conſiderable trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco, which is partly carried on by about 50 Jews, inhabitants of the place, who are tolerated by government. Prentzlo is the ſeat of the ſupreme court of juſtice for the Ucker Mark. The ſpace formerly occupied by the ramparts was encloſed with rails, ſurrounded with trees, and converted into a parade, between 1751 and 1756, by the Pruſſian general the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, whoſe head-quarters were in this town, and at the entrance were placed the Pruſſian and Heſſian arms, with a Latin inſcription. Prentzlo lies in lat. 53° 19′ N. long. 11° 32′ E.

PRERAU, a ſmall town and lordſhip, which gives name to the circle of Prerau in Moravia: 13 miles S.E. of Olmütz.

PRESIDII, STATO DELLI PRESIDII, is the name given to thoſe fortified places ſituated ſouth of the territory of Sienna, on and in the Gulf of Genoa, and which, on account of their commanding the communication between Naples and Upper Italy, were retained by Philip II. of Spain, when he ceded the territory of Sienna to Duke Coſmo I. of Florence, in 1557. In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war they remained ſubject to Naples, and by the preliminaries ſigned at Vienna in 1735, this ſmall ſtate was ceded to the King of the Two Sicilies, and guaranteed to him by the definitive treaty in 1739. The fortified town of Orbitello, and Porto Longone on the iſland of Elba, are the moſt important places in it.

PRESBURG, the capital of the county of the ſame name, and ſince 1536 by a decree of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of all Hungary: it is the place of coronation, and is now the fineſt and moſt populous town in the kingdom. The inhabitants, who are principally Germans, are in number between 27 and 28,000. The town ſtands in a delightful ſituation on the Danube, 40 miles E. of Vienna. The caſtle, which is fortified, and has undergone a thorough repair ſince 1762, ſtands upon a high mountain, 500 paces from the town, and commands a very fine proſpect. The garden, laid out by the Emperor Francis I. with his own hands, and the arſenal, are worthy of notice. In the town itſelf, which is ſurrounded with double walls and ditches, the moſt remarkable things are, the collegiate and pariſh church of St. Martin, where the kings of Hungary are crowned, a royal foundation for nuns, and the Lutheran church, built in 1712, with its academy. The Archbiſhop of Gran has a palace and very fine garden here. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 13 perſons, partly Catholics and partly Lutherans. The village of Schloſsberg, juſt below the caſtle, is principally inhabited by Jews. Hungarian wines and fine fruits are very cheap at Preſburg. Lat. 48° 9′ N. long. 15° 2′ E.

PRETSCH, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe, 12 miles S. of Wittenberg. It contains a fine caſtle and garden, built and laid out by Chriſtiana Eberhardina, Queen of Poland. It was her conſtant reſidence, and by her order ſhe was buried in the church of this town in 1727.

PRETTIN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Schweinitz, ſituated on the Elbe, in the electoral circle of Saxony, on the frontiers of Miſnia: 6 miles N.N.W. of Torgau.

PREZERBE, a very ſmall town on the Havel, in the margravate of Brandenburg, belonging partly to the diſtrict of Ziegeſar, and partly to that of Görne, which in 1773 was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire. It lies 26 miles W. of Berlin.

PRIEBUS, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, on the Neiſſa: 12 miles S.S.E. of Sorau.

PRIEGNITZ, a province of the margravate of Brandenburg, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg, on the ſouth by the Middle Mark, on the weſt by Lüneburg, and on the eaſt by the Ucker Mark. It is a fertile country, 52 miles long and 40 broad, and divided into 7 circles, Perleburg, Pritzwalk, Kyritz, Havelburg, Plattenberg, Lenzen, and Wittſtock.

PRIMKENAU, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, 15 miles S.S.W. of Glogau.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, between Terra di Lavoro and Principato Oltra, Baſilicata, and the Mediterranean Sea. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, ſaffron, and ſilk; and abounds in mineral waters. It is likewiſe called the province of Salerno.

PRINCIPATO OLTRA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the ſouth by Principato Citra, on the weſt by Terra di Lavoro and the county of Moliſe, on the north by Capitanata, and on the eaſt by Baſilicata, and is ſometimes called Montefuſco.

PRITZWALK, a town of the Priegnitz, in the circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Dömnitz, which diſcharges itſelf into the river Stepenitz, between Wittſtock and Perleburg. Before the road was made through Mühlroſe, the highway between

Breſlau and Hamburg lay through this place: 13 miles E. of Perleburg.

PROCITA, a ſmall iſland near Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, in the Gulf of Naples, belonging to the Marquis del Vaſto. It yields good wine, abounds in pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowl, and contains above 4000 inhabitants.

PRODZELDEN, a ſmall town on the Mayn, in the diſtrict of Miltenberg and electorate of Mentz. Near it is a village of the ſame name. It lies 5 miles W. of Wertheim.

PROSSKAU, a ſmall town or village, with a palace and garden, in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, remarkable for being the family-place of the counts of Proſkau, who poſſeſſed the towns of Little Strelitz, Prinkenau, and Zülch, with ſeveral other places in this principality, and became extinct in 1769, when the lordſhips, titles, and arms of the houſe of Proſkau devolved to the Prince of Dietrichſtein, who in 1770 gave them to his eldeſt ſon. Proſkau lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Oppeln.

PROSTNITZ, a lordſhip and pretty large town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, under the protection of the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 8 miles S. of Olmütz.

PRUNECK, or BRUNEGG, a ſmall town with a caſtle on a mountain, and likewiſe a diſtrict of Tirol, ſituated on the river Rienz, belonging to the Biſhop of Brixen. It lies in an extenſive, delightful, fertile plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and in its vicinity are baths of mineral water: 14 miles E. of Brixen.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, ſituated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Viſtula, between Germany, Poland, and Lithuania. It formerly belonged to the order of Teutonic knights, who took poſſeſſion of it in the thirteenth century, and held it as a fief of the German Empire. But the knights oppreſſed the inhabitants ſo as to occaſion an inſurrection, in conſequence of which the hither or weſtern part of Pruſſia, round the Viſtula, placed itſelf under the protection of Poland in 1454, under which it remained till 1772, when Frederic II. of Pruſſia, enforcing ancient claims, reunited this part, with the exception of Dantzick and Thorn, to the reſt of the Pruſſian dominions. The farther part of Pruſſia, round the Pregel, was ſecularized in 1525 by Albert Margrave of Brandenburg, and Grand Maſter of the order, and held by him as a temporal dutchy, as a fief of the crown of Poland. Amongſt his ſucceſſors, Frederic William the Great, in 1657, acquired the complete ſovereignty, and his ſon Frederic, by his own authority, aſſumed the royal dignity. That part of Pruſſia formerly called Poliſh Pruſſia, and the portion of Great Poland ſeized upon by the King of Pruſſia in 1772, have ſince been denominated Weſt Pruſſia, but Ermland is incorporated with the further part, or Eaſt Pruſſia, being entirely encloſed by it. Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia contain about 20,000 ſquare miles. Eaſt Pruſſia is divided into the German department, or that of Königſberg, and the Lithuanian. Weſt Pruſſia is compoſed of the diſtricts of Culm, Marienburg, Pomerelia, and Netze. By the laſt partition of Poland in 1793, the late king annexed to his dominions an extent of territory, including Dantzick and Thorn, equal to two thirds of the former kingdom of Pruſſia. Weſt Pruſſia, in particular, is fertile in corn and paſturage; its barren ſpots have been greatly improved through the attention of the ſovereign and the induſtry of the inhabitants. On the coaſt of this country are found great quantities of amber, thrown up by the Baltic Sea. Its principal rivers are the Pregel, the Memel, and the Viſtula; beſides which ſeveral canals have been made for the promotion of trade, the moſt celebrated of which is that of Bromberg, completed in 1774. Near the Baltic are two large ſeas or lakes, the Friſche and Curiſche Haff; and the interior of the country contains a great number of ſmall ones. The inhabitants are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Pruſſians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Moſt of the Pruſſians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners; the other inhabitants ſpeak Poliſh and Lithuanian. With reſpect to religion, the Lutherans are the moſt numerous; but there are likewiſe great numbers of Calviniſts, Catholics, Socinians, &c. becauſe all religious ſects enjoy liberty of conſcience. The Mennoniſts in 1780 amounted to 12,603 perſons, who, beſides the regular taxes, have ſince 1773 paid 5000 dollars per annum, as an exemption from military ſervice. The chief colleges of government are at Königſberg, Gumbinnen, and Marienwerder. The firſt of theſe towns is the ſeat of the German regency, the ſecond of the Lithuanian department of Eaſt Pruſſia, and the third of that of Weſt Pruſſia. The revenues from Eaſt and Weſt Pruſſia amount to about 700,000*l.* ſterling. Pruſſia lies very convenient for trade, and it exports by ſea all kinds of grain, maſts, deals, cattle, pot-aſh, leather, hides, amber, wax, honey, yarn, briſtles, ſmoked ſalmon, haddocks, caviar, ſalt-meat, ſauſages, butter, tallow, &c. The depoſit for Pruſſian goods is at Königſberg; Memel has the trade with Samogitia; Tilſit has a great trade in timber with Poland; and that of Elbing has increaſed wonderfully ſince 1772. Its principal manufactures are thoſe of glaſs, iron, paper, powder, copper, braſs, cloth, camlets, linen, and ſtockings. There are ſtill ſome elks to be met with in Pruſſia; but the buffaloes, ſome of which were formerly bred at Labiau, have diſappeared within theſe fifty years.

The Pruſſian monarchy is compoſed of the kingdom of Pruſſia, the margravate of Brandenburg, the greater part of Pomerania, the dutchy of Magdeburg, the principalities of Halberſtadt, Camin, Minden, and Moers, the lordſhips of Lauenburg and Bütow, the dutchy of Cleve, the counties of Tecklenburg, Lingen, Mark, and Ravenſberg, the principality of Neufchatel and Valangin, the upper quarter of Gelderland, the greater part of the dutchy of Sileſia, the county of Glatz, and the principality

principality of Eaſt Frieſland. Theſe countries, excluſive of the newly-acquired Poliſh diſtricts, contain about 58,000 ſquare miles, and 6 million inhabitants. The interior government of this monarchy, with reſpect to its police and the adminiſtration of juſtice, is one of the moſt perfect; the latter, through the attention of Frederic II. aſſumed a new form, excluding, as much as poſſible, every ſpecies of chicane. The total revenues are eſtimated at 26 million dollars (about 4½ million ſterling), ſeveral millions of which are annually laid by in the exchequer. The foundation of the power and greatneſs of the Pruſſian monarchy was eſtabliſhed by the Elector Frederic William the Great, between 1640 and 1688. His ſon and ſucceſſor Frederic obtained important political advantages by raiſing Pruſſia to the rank of a kingdom. King Frederic William, who reigned from 1718 to 1740, introduced the moſt rigid economy, and eſtabliſhed a military force of 60,000 men. His ſon, Frederic II. augmented his power by the conqueſt of Sileſia, and the addition of the weſtern part of Pruſſia. He brought every branch of the government to the higheſt pitch of perfection, and made many improvements throughout. The manufactures, principally eſtabliſhed by the great numbers of French refugees, who upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes found an aſylum in the dominions of Brandenburg, during his reign were extended and increaſed: commerce received extraordinary acceſſions, and the king attempted, at the expence of conſiderable ſums, to open new channels for it, particularly with Spain. After this ſurpriſing monarch had finiſhed a life of unremitting activity in 1786, he was ſucceeded by his nephew the late Frederic William II. who in 1787 ſent an army into the United Netherlands, which fruſtrated the deſigns of the Anti-Orange faction, and then entered into an alliance with that republic, as he had done before with England. In 1790 he made great preparations for war, to prevent Ruſſia and Auſtria from obtaining too great a preponderance in the ſcale of European politics, in conſequence of their conqueſts during the war with the Turks. But the peaceable diſpoſition of the Emperor Leopold II. who ſucceeded his brother Joſeph II. prevented a war, and negotiations were opened, which had the deſired effect, and were concluded in 1791 at Reichenbach, in the principality of Schweidnitz in Sileſia. Not long after, a treaty of alliance was formed between Pruſſia and Auſtria, ſigned at Berlin in 1792. About the ſame time he joined with Ruſſia and Auſtria in the ſecond partition of Poland, and ſent an army to cooperate with the Imperialiſts againſt the French; with whom he concluded a ſeparate peace in 1795. He died in 1797, and was ſucceeded by his ſon the preſent king, Frederic William III. The Pruſſian army is compoſed of 70 regiments of infantry, and 35 of cavalry, containing in time of peace 192,277 men, and the war eſtabliſhment is 224,431.

PRZELAUCZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the Elbe, belonging to the royal lordſhip of Pardubitz: 9 miles N.W. of Chrudim.

PRZEMENÇ, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen: 36 miles S.W. of Poſen.

PRZIBRAM, a mine-town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a ſilver-mine and an iron-foundery. There is a village of the ſame name in the circle of Czaſlau.

PULSNITZ, a handſome caſtle, and ſmall town, on a rivulet of the ſame name, in Upper Luſatia, on the frontiers of Miſnia, belonging to Baron Maxen. Near Pulſnitz is the lofty mountain called Keulenberg, in the form of a ſaddle, which ſeparates Miſnia from Luſatia. It lies 13 miles E.N.E. of Dreſden.

PURMERENT, a town of North Holland, which ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province of Holland. It contains a fine church and town-houſe, and lies 9 miles N. of Amſterdam.

PUTLITZ, a ſmall town, with an old caſtle, in the Priegnitz, the family-place of the ancient houſe of the barons of Putlitz: 11 miles N.E. of Perleburg.

PYRITZ, an old handſome town of Farther Pomerania, on the frontiers of the New Mark of Brandenburg: 13 miles S. of New Stargard.

PYRMONT, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, between Calenberg, Lippe, and Paderborn, about 15 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth. It belongs to the princely houſe of Waldeck, and in caſe of that family becoming extinct it is to be annexed to the biſhopric of Paderborn. The religion is Lutheran. The revenues are eſtimated at above 5000*l.* ſterling, which principally ariſe from its ſpring of mineral water and ſalt-works. To a Roman month this county contributes 14 florins, and to a chamber tax 17 dollars 68 kr. Its chief town is

PYRMONT, an open town ſituated in a delightful valley between high mountains. It is celebrated for its mineral waters, which are very wholeſome both for bathing and drinking. That for drinking contains a great quantity of particles of iron and magneſia diſſolved in gas. Both this as well as the other for bathing, were known as early as the fourteenth century. In 1556 there was an extraordinary concourſe from all the countries of Europe, to the waters of Pyrmont. In 1681 above 40 perſons of princely rank were there at once, amongſt whom were the Queen of Denmark, and her ſon-in-law Prince George. The delightful walks and ſituation of the place make a reſidence there highly pleaſant, and the company in July is numerous and entertaining. The caſtle, built in 1706, which has lately been enlarged and embelliſhed, is the ſummer reſidence of the Prince of Waldeck, during the watering ſeaſon. In 1720 this place obtained the privileges of a town, under the name of New Town Pyrmont. It lies 8 miles S. of Hameln, in lat. 51° 57′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

# Q.

## QUACKENBRUCK

QUACKENBRUCK, a town at the northernmoſt extremity of the biſhopric of Oſnabrück, on the frontiers of Münſter, on the river Haſe. Next to Oſnabrück, it is the largeſt town in the biſhopric. The church of St. Sylveſter belongs to the Lutherans, which formerly had a collegium canonicorum; the revenues of which are now divided between both religions.

QUEDLINBURG, a princely Lutheran abbey for women, whoſe abbeſs is a ſtate of the Empire. It lies between the principalities of Halberſtadt and Anhalt, and is under the protection and patronage of the Elector of Brandenburg; which right was ſold by Saxony to Brandenburg for 300,000 rix-dollars. Upon the death of Anna Dorothea, the laſt abbeſs of the houſe of Saxe-Weimar, in 1704, great diſputes aroſe concerning a new election; for the chapter elected Magdalena Sybilla, Princeſs of Saxe-Weiſſenfels; but the King of Pruſſia being on the point of completing his purchaſe of the Elector of Saxony, appointed Elizabeth Erneſtina, Princeſs of Saxe-Meinungen. The chapter however aſſerted their right of election, and in 1708 choſe the Princeſs Maria Elizabeth, of the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp; whoſe election was likewiſe annulled by the Emperor, who ordered the chapter to leave every thing *in ſtatu quo* till a farther regulation. At length, in 1714, the above-mentioned Princeſs of Holſtein was confirmed by the Emperor, notwithſtanding the objections of the Pruſſian envoy at Vienna. She died in 1755, and was ſucceeded by Anna Amelia, daughter of Frederic I. of Pruſſia, who had been choſen coadjutrix in 1744. She died in 1787, and was ſucceeded by the Swediſh princeſs Sophia Albertina, who had been elected coadjutrix in 1767. The revenues of the abbeſs are about 1500*l.* ſterling per annum. She contributes to a Roman month 52 florins, and to a chamber tax 81 dollars 18 kr.

QUEDLINBURG, a pretty large, old-faſhioned town, in the Harz, on the river Bode, which runs between the old and new town. The churches of this place contain many remarkable antiquities. The

## QUESNOY

library in the caſtle comprehends many ſcarce manuſcripts, and ſome very valuable jewels. The proper reſidence of the abbeſs is on an eminence near the principal church of St. Servatius. This town has alſo a good academy. Quedlinburg exports great quantities of brandy and linen. It lies 9 miles S.S.E. of Halberſtadt, in lat. 51° 49′ N. long. 9° E.

QUERFURT, a pretty large town on the frontiers of Thuringia. It is ſurrounded with a ditch, having a caſtle, ſituated on the rivulet of Wute, in the principality of the ſame name, which formerly belonged to the houſe of Saxe-Weiſſenfels, and ſince it became extinct in 1746, to the Elector of Saxony. This principality was compoſed of 4 diſtricts of the dutchy of Magdeburg, Querfurt, Jüterbock, Dahme, and Borg, and 3 belonging to Thuringia, Sachſenburg, Heldrungen, Sittichenbach, and Wendelſtein. But the Elector of Brandenburg laying claim to the 4 diſtricts of Magdeburg, to pacify him, that of Berg was ceded to him in 1687. This principality is held as a fief immediately under the Emperor, and as early as 1663 had a ſeat and vote at the diets of Saxony, but could never obtain poſſeſſion of the place by right belonging to it in the college of princes at the diet of the Empire. On the Wedneſday after Eaſter, a celebrated fair is held annually near Querfurt, in the Mule's meadow (ſaid to have been thus named from the mule of St. Boniface being reſtive at that place). Querfurt lies 14 miles N.N.W. of Naumburg, in lat. 51° 23′ N. long. 9° 24′ E.

QUESNOY, a town of France, and capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North. It is ſmall, but well fortified, and lies 9 miles S.E. of Valenciennes. It has its name from the many oak-trees (Queſnes, in French Chênes) which grow in its neighbourhood. In 1712 it was taken by the allies, but reſtored at the ſubſequent peace. The inhabitants procure a good ſubſiſtence by the manufacture of mixed ſtuffs. In 1793 it was taken by the Auſtrians under General Clairfait, but they ſurrendered it to the French the year following. Lat. 50° 16′ N. long. 1° 21′ E.

# R.

RABENAU

RABENAU, a ſmall town of Miſnia, 5 miles N. of Dippoldiſwalde, to which diſtrict it belongs; it was formerly a diſtinct lordſhip.

RABENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, ſituated on the river Ottava: 21 miles W. S. W. of Rakonitz.

RACONIGI, a ſmall town in the principality of Carignan, in Piemont, between the rivers Maiva and Grana: 11 miles W. of Cheraſco.

RADEBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Miſnia, on the frontiers of Luſatia, ſituated on the Röder, 8 miles E. N. E. of Dreſden. July 14, 1713, it was ſet on fire in 3 places by lightning, whereby the whole of it was conſumed, except 4 houſes. Two miles from the town is the bath called Auguſtus's bath, diſcovered in 1717.

RADEBURG, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in the diſtrict of Groſſenhayn, on the Röder, 10 miles N. of Dreſden, celebrated for its earthen-ware. It belongs, together with the caſtle, to the Princeſs Dowager of Naſſau-Saarbrück, by birth Counteſs of Erbach.

RADSTADT, a town and diſtrict near the ſource of the river Ens, in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg: 35 miles S. E. of Salzburg.

RADZIEJOW, the capital of a diſtrict in the waywodſhip of Brzeſc, in Poland.

RAGUN, a ſmall open town, in the principality of Anhalt, belonging to the Prince of Deſſau. It ſtands in a delightful ſituation, 8 miles S. S. E. of Deſſau, and is entirely ſurrounded by the Mulda.

RAGUSA, a ſmall town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, at the ſource of the river Raguſa.

RAIN, a fortified town, in the diſtrict of Munich, in Upper Bavaria, ſituated on the Acha, which diſcharges itſelf into the Danube: 12 miles W. of Neuburg.

RAKERSBURG, one of the beſt towns of Stiria, in the circle of Gräz, on an iſland of the Mur, with about 200 houſes, and a great trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortreſs towards Hungary. The adjacent country yields excellent wine: 15 miles N. E. of Marchburg.

RAKONITZ, a circle of Bohemia, bounded on the weſt by that of Elnbogen, and on the eaſt by Saurzim.

RAKONITZ, the capital of the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, on the river Miza. Very good beer is brewed in this town. It lies 14 miles N. W. of Beraun. Lat. 50° 5′ N. long. 11° 35′ E.

RANDAZZO, a large, and partly fortified town, on the river Cantara, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

RANDERADT, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the river Worm, in the dutchy of Jüliers, with a Calviniſt church: 9 miles N. W. of Jüliers.

RASTADT

RANDOW, a river of Hither Pomerania, which gives name to the circle of Randow, in that part belonging to Brandenburg.

RANIS, a ſmall town, and caſtle, called Burg Ranis, ſituated on a mountain in Oſterland, in the electorate of Saxony, between Saalfeld and Pöſeneck. Oppoſite to it lies another caſtle called Brandenſtein; both of them belong to the Elector of Saxony.

RANSTADT, OLD, a caſtle and village in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, between Leipzig and Lützen. It was the head-quarters of the King of Sweden in 1706, and here he concluded a peace with Auguſtus II. King of Poland. At this place was likewiſe concluded the ſo called convention of Altranſtädt, between the King of Sweden and the Imperial miniſter Count Wratiſlau, whereby the Emperor Joſeph I. granted liberty of conſcience to his Proteſtant ſubjects in Sileſia, and likewiſe reſtored the churches and ſchools which they had been deprived of, placing them upon the ſame footing as at the treaty of Weſtphalia.

RAOU L'ETAPE, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges and diſtrict of St. Diey, on the Meurte: 8 miles N. of St. Diey.

RAPPERSCHWEIL, a ſmall town on the Lake of Zürich, over which is a wooden bridge. It is fortified, has a ſtrong caſtle, and belonged to the cantons of Schweitz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Glaris, from which it was taken by the united cantons of Bern and Zürich, in 1712. The two latter kept it together with its dependencies, and the ſmall village of Herden oppoſite to it, at the ſubſequent peace. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Zürich.

RASPENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, 15 miles N. N. E. of Weimar, to which it belongs, ſituated on the river Loſſa, on the ridge of mountains called Finne. The ruins of the formerly celebrated caſtle of Raſſeburg are to be ſeen on a mountain near the town. In 1646 a ſpring of mineral water was diſcovered here, and though it ſtopped in 1684, it broke out again exactly in the ſame place in 1696.

RASTADT, a ſmall town and diſtrict, 10 miles from Carlſruhe and 15 from Stollhofen, in the margravate of Baden, ſituated in a delightful plain on the river Murg, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine. It is a handſome place, and was the reſidence of the Catholic line of Baden-Baden, which became extinct in 1771. The noble caſtle was built in 1689 by Lewis the famous margrave

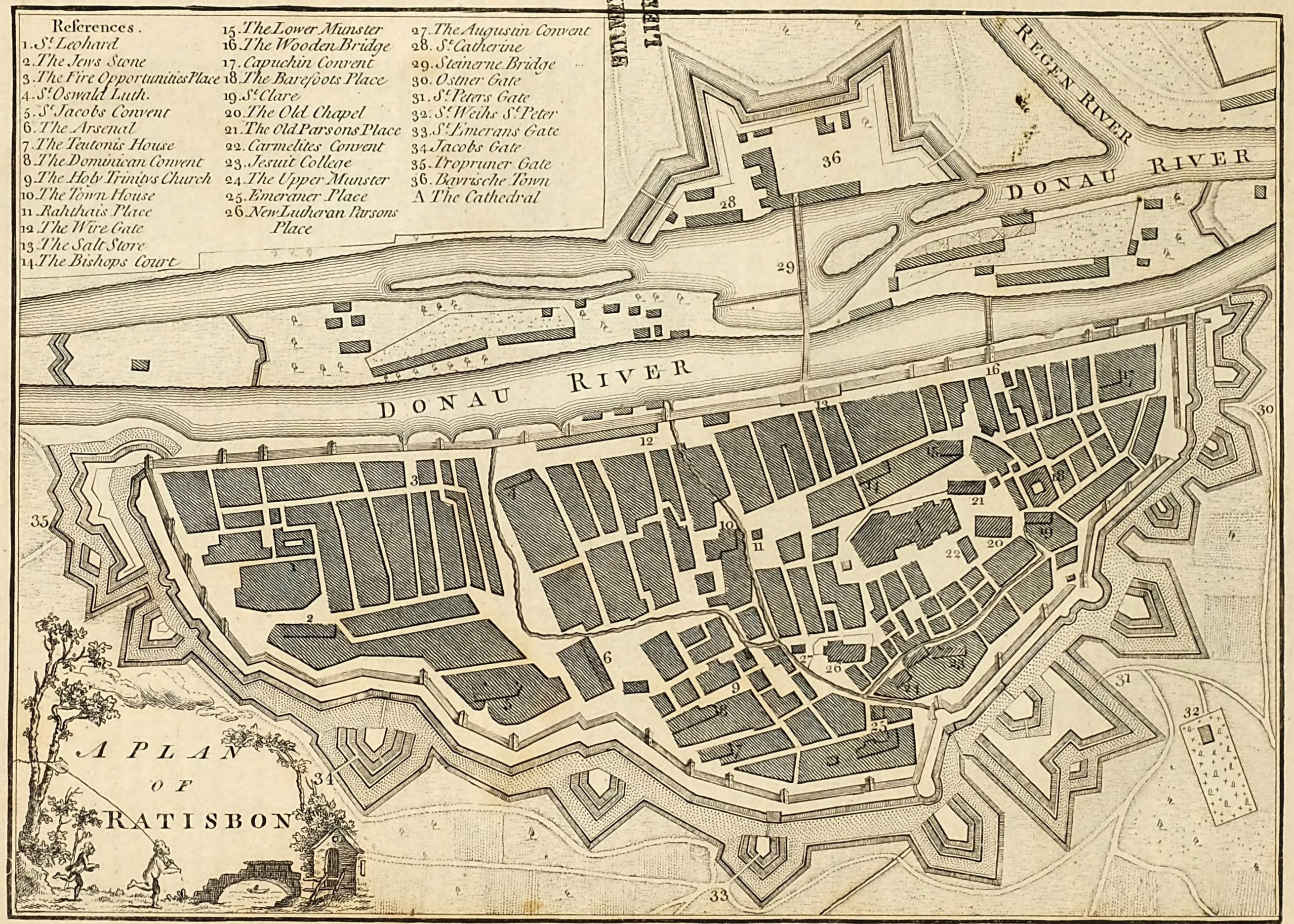
of

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References.

1. St. Leohard
2. The Jews Stone
3. The Fire Opportunities Place
4. St. Oswald Luth.
5. St. Jacobs Convent
6. The Arsenal
7. The Teutonic House
8. The Dominican Convent
9. The Holy Trinitys Church
10. The Town House
11. Rahthais Place
12. The Wire Gate
13. The Salt Store
14. The Bishops Court
15. The Lower Munster
16. The Wooden Bridge
17. Capuchin Convent
18. The Barefoots Place
19. St. Clare
20. The Old Chapel
21. The Old Parsons Place
22. Carmelites Convent
23. Jesuit College
24. The Upper Munster
25. Emeraner Place
26. New Ludheran Parsons Place
27. The Augustin Convent
28. St. Catherine
29. Steinerne Bridge
30. Ostner Gate
31. St. Peters Gate
32. St. Weihs St. Peter
33. St. Emerans Gate
34. Jacobs Gate
35. Propruner Gate
36. Bayrische Town
A. The Cathedral




Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

of Baden-Baden. This town is celebrated in hiſtory: the negotiations for peace between the Emperor and France commenced here in 1713 by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marſhal Villars, which were ſigned in 1714, but were finally concluded at Baden in Switzerland.

In 1798 a congreſs was appointed to meet at Raſtadt, to compoſe the differences of the powers then at war, which broke up the year following without effecting the intended purpoſe. Two of the French miniſters were maſſacred ſoon after leaving the town, by an armed banditti, hired for that purpoſe by their colleague. Raſtadt lies 5 miles N. W. of Baden, in lat. 48° 51′ N. long. 5° 55′ E.

RASZKOW, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Braclau.

RATENO, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, which ſince 1730 has been increaſed by a great number of handſome houſes, ſituated on the Havel, which has a ſtone bridge and a ſluice at this place. In 1675 the Elector Frederic William routed the Swedes here, for which a fine coloſſal ſtatue in honour of him was erected in 1738. Since 1764 a canvas and cotton manufactory has been eſtabliſhed here. It lies 13 miles S. E. of Havelberg.

RATIBOR, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the Oder, bounded on the eaſt by the ſtate lordſhip of Pleſſe, on the weſt by the principality of Troppau, on the ſouth by Teſchen, and on the north by Oppeln. It formerly belonged to Auſtria, but ſince 1742 has been in the poſſeſſion of the King of Pruſſia, and is now under the ſupreme regency of Brieg, and the war and domain chamber of Breſlau.

RATIBOR, the capital of the principality of Ratibor, 15 miles N. E. of Troppau. The Catholic cathedral and pariſh-church (the ſteeple of which fell down in 1772) are worthy of notice; as are likewiſe the fine convents in the town and ſuburb, the town-houſe, and the delightful orchards. The caſtle and the church of St. John ſtand on the other ſide of the Oder, over which there is a bridge, and that river being navigable here, is of great advantage to the trade of the inhabitants. The Poliſh language is commonly ſpoken at this place. The number of inhabitants in 1783 amounted to 2860, principally Catholics. Since 1781 the Lutherans have had a meeting-houſe. In 1776 a fire did great injury to the town. Lat. 50° 1′ N. long. 15° 48′ E.

RATISBON, REGENSBURG, a free Imperial city, on the Danube, at its conflux with the river Regen, in the circle of Bavaria, 50 miles S. E. of Nürnberg. It is fortified, and contains about 2000 houſes. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, but yet clean; and there is a handſome ſtone bridge over the Danube, which ſuſtained material injury in 1784 by the overflowing of the river. The number of its inhabitants is 20,000, between 7 and 8000 of whom are Proteſtants, and the remainder Catholics. The magiſtrates and the citizens are of the former religion, and there is a large Proteſtant academy; but the Catholics have likewiſe many fine churches. Since 1662 the diet of the Empire has been held here without interruption, except in 1713, when it was removed for a ſhort time to Augſburg, and in 1742 for ſome years to Frankfurt. It was formerly the capital of Bavaria, but in 1180 was declared a free Imperial city by the Emperor Frederic I. At the diet of the Empire it has the firſt place on the Swabian Bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of Bavaria, the laſt on the ſecular bench. In enjoys the right of obliging veſſels going up the Danube to unload, and has likewiſe a great trade in ſalt, for which it is a depot. To a Roman month this city gives 150 florins, and to a chamber tax 148 dollars 67½ kr. Beſides the biſhop, there are three other ſtates of the Empire in Ratiſbon, namely, the abbot of St. Emmeran, and the abbeſſes of Upper and Lower Münſter. St. Emmeran is a princely abbey of the Benedictine order, whoſe abbots ſit at the diets of the Empire, on the Rheniſh bench of Imperial prelates. Moſt of its poſſeſſions and eſtates are in Bavaria, and under the protection of that elector. Beſides the relics of St. Dionyſius (St. Denys), this abbey contains a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical inſtruments. Its contingent to the defence of the Empire is 32 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 87 dollars 83½ kr.

Upper Münſter is an Imperial, princely, ſecular abbey for females of noble extraction, likewiſe under the protection of the Duke of Bavaria. Its matricular contribution is 10 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 50 dollars 67½ kr.

Lower Münſter is likewiſe an Imperial princely abbey for ladies, under the protection of Bavaria. Ratiſbon lies in lat. 48° 58′ N. long. 9° 41′ E.

RATMANSDORF, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip in Upper Carniola. The caſtle and lordſhip, with the adjoining lordſhip of Wallenſtein, belong to the eldeſt of the counts of Thurn and Valſaſſina. The town belongs to the ſovereign. It lies 20 miles S. of Clagenfurt.

RATOLFZELL, a ſmall town on the ſhore of the Lake of Zell, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria: 10 miles N. W. of Conſtance.

RATTENBERG, a fortified town and caſtle of Tirol, ſituated on the Inn, 15 miles S. W. of Kufſtein. It commands the paſſage into the Innthal, and in its neighbourhood are copper-mines, which alſo yield ſome ſilver. In the lordſhip belonging to it is an extenſive foundery, with manufactories of braſs, wire, and needles.

RATTINGEN, a town in the dutchy of Berg, with a Calviniſt and a Lutheran church, 6 miles N. E. of Düſſeldorf.

RATZEBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, between Lauenburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Lübeck, which was formerly a biſhopric, but in 1648, at the peace of Weſtphalia, was converted to a temporal principality, and given to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. By an agreement made in 1701, it has ſince that time belonged to the houſe of Strelitz, which receives from it between 6 and 7000*l.* ſterling annually.

RATZEBURG, a fortified town on an iſland in the Lake of Ratzeburg, out of which runs the river Wackenitz. After its bombardment by the Danes in 1693, its ſtreets and houſes were regularly rebuilt in the Dutch taſte. The ſuperintendent of the dutchy of Mecklenburg is miniſter of the pariſh-church of this place. The town belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick, and is under the regency of Lauenburg. The juriſdiction is in the hands of the magiſtrates. The diſtrict of Ratzeburg is partly ſubject to the Elector of Hannover, and partly to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It lies 10 miles S. of Lübeck, in lat. 53° 43′ N. long. 8° 27′ E.

RAVELLO, a town of Naples in Principato Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

RAVENNA, the capital of the diſtrict of Romagna, in Italy, ſituated on the Gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the river Montone. It is ſubject to the Pope, and had formerly a celebrated harbour, but the ſea has by degrees retired, ſo that the town is now full 4 miles diſtant from it. The ſtreets are ſtraight, broad, and clean, but the houſes are greatly decayed, and the number of inhabitants is ſcarcely 16,000. The public ſquares, baths, churches, and other buildings, ſtill exhibit magnificent veſtiges of the former grandeur of Ravenna. It is the reſidence of the Papal legate over Romagna, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The poet Dante Aligheri, who, after being driven out of his native country, died at Ravenna in 1321, lies interred in a ſmall open building, which is only ſeparated from the ſtreet by a grating. This town is celebrated in hiſtory for the exarchate founded here by the weſtern emperors, which laſted from 567 to 752. In 1512 a bloody battle took place near Ravenna, between the French, and the Spaniſh and Italian troops united, in which the French were victorious, and Cardinal John of Medici, the Papal legate, who became pope the year following by the name of Leo X. was taken priſoner. Ravenna lies 21 miles S. of Comacchio, in lat. 44° 20′ N. long. 9° 49′ E.

RAVENSBERG, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, between the biſhoprics of Münſter and Oſnabrück, the principality of Minden, and the counties of Schauenburg, Lippe, Rietberg, and Tecklenburg. It belongs to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, as part of the inheritance of Jüliers. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but there are likewiſe Calviniſts and Catholics. It has its name from the caſtle of Ravenſberg, ſtanding upon a mountain likewiſe called Ravenſberg. The country is divided into 4 diſtricts, after the 4 caſtles of Ravenſberg, Sparenberg, Limberg, and Vlotho. It contains 2 large towns, Bielefeld and Hervord, 8 ſmall towns, 19 villages, about 45 noblemen's ſeats and eſtates, 200 villages without churches, and hamlets. The number of inhabitants in 1783 amounted to 71,366.

RAVENSBURG, a free Imperial town on the river Schuſs, in Algow, in Swabia. The Catholics and Lutherans enjoy the ſame privileges here in every reſpect, and an equal number of the magiſtrates is choſen out of each religion. The trade of this town in various articles, but particularly in paper, is very conſiderable. At the diets of the Empire it has the eighteenth place on the Swabian bench of Imperial cities, and at thoſe of the circle the fifteenth. Since 1728 its matricular contingent has been fixed at 100 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 60 rix-dollars 77½ kr. It lies 19 miles N. of Lindau, in lat. 47° 50′ N. long. 7° 16′ E.

RAVESTEIN, a ſmall town on the Maas, in Dutch Brabant, 8 miles W. S. W. of Nimeguen. It formerly belonged to the Elector Palatine, although the States General as ſovereigns kept a garriſon in it. The town contains a ſmall Calviniſt congregation, but the Catholics are far more numerous.

RAUSCHENBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Good beer is brewed at this place, and the adjacent country produces great quantities of garlic. It lies 7 miles N. E. of Marburg.

RAUDNITZ, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, on the Elbe, in the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, belonging to Prince Lobkowitz. In 1776 it was raiſed to a dutchy, after the houſe of Lobkowitz had ſold that of Sagan: 20 miles N. of Prague.

RAUDTEN, a ſmall town in the principality of Wolau, in Sileſia, where a Lutheran ſchool and church were erected in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtädt in 1709: 11 miles S. S. E. of Great Glogau.

RECANATI, a ſmall town in the marquiſate of Ancona, ſituated on a mountain in the Eccleſiaſtical State; it was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which was united with that of Loretto. A fair is held here annually in autumn, which laſts 14 days. Recanati lies 14 miles S. of Ancona.

RECKLINGSHAUSEN, a county lying between the dutchy of Cleve, the county of Mark, and the biſhopric of Münſter. The capital of the county is a ſmall place of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, and a convent for nuns of noble extraction, all of whom are allowed to marry, except the abbeſs. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Dortmund.

REDEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the circle of the ſame name, and territory of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia, 13 miles N. E. of Culm.

REES, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the dutchy of Cleve, ſituated in a fertile country, with a collegiate church: 11 miles E. S. E. of Cleve.

REETZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Ihna, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania. The inhabitants ſupport themſelves by agriculture: 6 miles N. N. E. of Arenſwalde.

REGENWALDE, a ſmall town on the Rega, in Farther Pomerania, belonging to the lords of Bork, who reſide in the caſtle here: 24 miles E. S. E. of Camin.

REGGIO, a dutchy of Italy, bordering on Parma, belonging to the dutchy of Modena. Its capital,

REGGIO, is a pretty large, handſome, fortified place,

place, ſituated on the river Teſſone, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. It carries on a great trade in ſilk, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Bologna. In 1751 the duke founded an academy, and in 1754 eſtabliſhed a yearly fair here. The poet Arioſto and the painter Guido were natives of this town. Reggio lies 13 miles S. E. of Parma, in lat. 44° 39′ N. long. 8° 21′ E.

REGGIO, a town at the ſouthern extremity of Calabria, on the ſtraits between the continent and Sicily. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. The inhabitants principally ſubſiſt by raiſing ſilk, which is eſteemed the beſt in all Calabria. Many of the churches, convents, and private houſes, are built of ſtones from ancient edifices, for which reaſon great numbers of inſcriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. On the coaſt is found a ſpecies of muſcle, that yields a kind of wool called lana fucida (dirty wool), of which gloves and ſtockings are made at Reggio.

REGIS, a village of the principality of Zeitz, in Upper Saxony, ſituated on the Pleiſſe, 7 miles N. of Altenburg, belonging to the family of Boſe of Breitingen.

REICHENBACH, the capital of a circle in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Lower Sileſia, 9 miles S. E. of Schweidnitz. Great quantities of good linen, canvas, and fuſtian, are made at this place. The knights of Malta have a commandery here: the pariſh-church belongs to the Catholics, and the Lutherans have a meeting-houſe. This town is remarkable for the treaty concluded in 1791 between Pruſſia and Auſtria, which prevented the commencement of war, and, in all probability, a vaſt effuſion of blood.

REICHENBACH, a populous town of Vogtland, 9 miles N. N. W. of Plauen, belonging to the noble family of Metſch. The principal ſupport of the place is derived from its manufactures and trade in cloth; and dying, particularly ſcarlet, is brought to great perfection. The elector's bailiff over Vogtland, who manages the revenues and all matters reſpecting the nobility of Vogtland, reſides at this place. It has 2 churches and a good ſchool. In 1681, 1721, and 1773, it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

REICHENBACH, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, 8 miles W. of Görlitz, belonging to one of the lords of Gerſdorf.

REICHENHALL, a town on the Sala, which runs into the Salza, in Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Münich, on the frontiers of Salzburg. Great quantities of ſalt are boiled here. For want of wood the ſalt water is carried a diſtance of 14 miles through leaden pipes over the hills to Fraunſtein; and to take off what remains and is of no uſe, an arched canal has been conſtructed below Reichenhall. It lies 8 miles S. W. of Salzburg.

REICHENSTEIN, a mine-town in the principality of Brieg, in Sileſia, containing about 1200 inhabitants; near which is the mountain called the Golden Aſs. From the ore out of its mine between 70 and 80 tons of arſenic are extracted annually, and the remaining droſs yields ſome gold. It lies 10 miles E. of Glatz.

REICHTHAL, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels, 18 miles E. S. E. of Oels.

REIFFERSCHEID, a county with a ſmall town and caſtle on the Eifel, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, belonging to the counts of Salm and Reifferſcheid.

REIN, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Save, in Lower Stiria, in the circle of Cilley, 25 miles S. S. E. of Cilley.

REINECK, a county of Franconia, between the archbiſhopric of Mentz, the biſhoprics of Würzburg and Fulda, and the county of Hanau. When the line of the ancient counts became extinct in 1559, the different diſtricts reverted to the reſpective ſovereigns of whom they were held as fiefs: namely, thoſe of Aura in Sinnegrund, or Sinnegau, Schönrain, and Rotenfels, to Würzburg; Wilderſtein to the Elector of the Palatinate, the hereditary poſſeſſion of which was given by him to the counts of Erbach; and the remainder to the archbiſhopric of Mentz, part of which, in 1673, was purchaſed by Count Noſtitz, who thereby obtained a ſeat and vote amongſt the Franconian counts in 1674. In 1784 Mentz ſold to Hanau, as a fief, half of Bibergrund, and one fourth of the ſmall town of Reineck and of the village of Schaibach, of which the other three fourths belong to the counts of Noſtitz-Reineck. The capital, Reineck, is ſituated on the river Sinn, and has a caſtle. Of the ancient county, Mentz ſtill poſſeſſes the diſtrict of Lohr. Reineck lies 14 miles N. of Rothenfels.

REINECK, a burgravate in the circle of Lower Rhine, between Jüliers and Cologne, ſituated on the Rhine. Since 1654 it has belonged to the counts Zinzendorf, who have a place on account of it in the college of Weſtphalian counts. The ſmall town of Reineck, whence it is named, is ſituated on the Rhine, between Briſich and Andernach.

REINERZ, a ſmall open town in the county of Glatz, in the diſtrict of Hummel, entirely ſurrounded with high mountains. It contains a ſpring of mineral water, reſembling the Selzer-water, good cloth manufactures, and a paper-mill, which ſupplies all the offices and colleges of government in Sileſia with paper: 11 miles W. of Glatz.

REMBERVILLER, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, 15 miles S. of Luneville.

REMIREMONT, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Voſges, 11 miles S. S. E. of Epinal.

RENAY, a town of Flanders in the diſtrict of Ghent, formerly belonging to the princes of Naſſau: 5 miles S. of Oudenarde.

RENDSBURG, a diſtrict and fortified town on the river Eyder, belonging to Denmark, in the dutchy of Holſtein, on the frontiers of Sleſwick. The old town is ſituated on an iſland formed by the above river. King Chriſtian V. made great additions to this

this place in 1690; united the ſuburb of Vindizier to it, and extended the fortifications, both on the ſide towards Sleſwick and Holſtein. It is compoſed of 3 parts; the Old Town, the Schleuſskuhle, and the New Town, the laſt of which is by far the moſt regular and handſome, and lies in Holſtein. In the pariſh-church of the new town prayers are ſtill read for the Emperor, but not in that of the old town, to which belongs a Latin ſchool. It contains ſeveral manufactures, the moſt conſiderable of which are thoſe of earthen-ware, porcelain, and gold and ſilver lace. The number of houſes is 500, and that of the inhabitants rather exceeds 3500. Here is a general ſuperintendency over Sleſwick and Holſtein. In 1738 a college for trade was eſtabliſhed here by King Chriſtian VI. The inhabitants procure a good ſubſiſtence from their breweries, their trade in timber, but principally by means of the Eyder canal. Rendſburg is a pretty ſtrong place, but too large to ſuſtain a regular ſiege, as it would require a garriſon of 15,000 men to defend it. The adjacent country is not very fertile. It lies 15 miles W. of Kiel, in lat. 54° 20′ N. long. 7° 28′ E.

RENO, a river of Italy, which riſes in Tuſcany, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po oppoſite Ferrara.

REPPEN, a ſmall town in the circle of Sternberg and New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Eylang; it was formerly a fortified place. Many of the inhabitants are cloth and ſhoe makers. In 1758 it ſuſtained great injury from the Ruſſians. It lies 10 miles E. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

RETHEL, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Ardennes.

RETHEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Aller, in the dutchy of Zell, belonging to Hannover. It is ſituated in a very fertile country, 9 miles S. E. of Verden.

RETZ, a ſmall town in the Upper Palatinate and diſtrict of Amberg, ſituated on the river Schwarza: 6 miles W. of Waldmünchen.

REVEN, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Rocroy, ſituated on the Maas: 6 miles E. of Rocroy, and 14 N.E. of Charleville.

REUSS, Counts and Lords of Plauen. The origin of this family is uncertain; but this is proved by hiſtory, that as early as the twelfth century the anceſtors of the preſent princes and counts Reuſs were, as bailiffs (Vögte) of the Empire, in poſſeſſion of Vogtland, thus named from them, and were reſpectable ſtates of the Empire. Some maintain that they are deſcended from the counts of Oſterroda, in Lower Saxony, and others from the counts of Glitzberg, whoſe anceſtor was Siegfried Count of Luxemburg, or Lützelburg. According to the latter, the family of Reuſs is allied to the powerful houſe of Luxemburg, which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, gave to the German Empire the emperors Henry VII. Charles IV. Wenceſlaus, and Sigiſmund, and ſucceeded to the crown of Bohemia. Admitting this hypotheſis, their genealogy is as follows: Henry I. Count of Glitzberg, or Glietberg, in Heſſe, lived about the year 1084, and beſides Schwarzenberg, in Erzgebirge, which belonged to him in right of his wife, by birth Counteſs of Schwarzenberg, poſſeſſed likewiſe Veitſberg in Oſterland, and was probably inveſted with a bailiwick in Oſterland, by the Emperor Henry IV. See VOGTLAND. His ſon Henry II. built the town of Weyda, where it now ſtands, and was thence called Noble Bailiff (Vogt) of Weyda. His ſon Henry III. or the Rich, was ſovereign of all Vogtland, and divided it amongſt his four ſons, the eldeſt of whom was ſtyled Bailiff and Lord of Weyda; the ſecond, Bailiff and Lord of Plauen; the third, Bailiff and Lord of Greitz; and the fourth, Bailiff and Lord of Gera. The third line expired in 1236, with the ſon of its founder; the firſt in 1535, and the fourth in 1550. Thus the line of Plauen alone remained, which the grandſons of its founder divided into the elder and younger branches. The former, in 1426, obtained the burgravate of Miſnia, whereby it was entitled to a ſeat and vote at the diets of the Empire. The two laſt burgraves, Henry VI. and VII. attended the diets of 1548, 1551, 1557, 1559, 1566, and 1570, either in perſon or by deputy, and aſſiſted in adjuſting the differences between Anhalt and Henneberg. This elder branch became extinct in 1572, and the other ſtill flouriſhing line, properly called that of Reuſs-Plauen, is deſcended from Henry the younger, ſurnamed the Ruſſian *(der Reuſſe)*, as his younger brother, who died without iſſue, was called the Bohemian. With him moſt probably originated the general name of Reuſs, which is ſtill uſed. One of his deſcendants in 1453 purchaſed the upper lordſhip of Kranichfeld, which was again alienated from the family, but it ſtill lays claim to the lower lordſhip. Henry Reuſs, Lord of Plauen, Greitz, and Kranichfeld, who died in 1535, left three ſons, who founded three lines, the elder, the middle, and the younger; the middle expired in 1616, but the two others ſtill flouriſh. The elder branch of Reuſs-Plauen was formerly divided into thoſe of Upper Greitz and Lower Greitz, but the male line of the latter became extinct in 1768, and in 1778 the former was inveſted with the rank of princes. The younger branch of Reuſs-Plauen is at preſent ſubdivided into three principal lines, thoſe of Gera, Schleitz (of which that of Koſteritz is a collateral branch), and Lobenſtein, which has likewiſe been raiſed to the princely dignity; and from it are ſprung the branches of Selbitz and Eberſdorf. It is remarkable that ſince the eleventh century all the males of this houſe, without a ſingle exception, have borne the name of Henry, for which no poſitive reaſon can be aſſigned. The ſtatement that it was done in honour and in commemoration of their couſin the Emperor Henry IV. is not entitled to implicit confidence. In the earlieſt periods they were diſtinguiſhed, by being called the elder, the middle, and the younger, according

to their reſpective ages; other ſurnames were afterwards uſed, as the Rich, the Red, the Fat, the Tall, &c. At length numbers were adopted as a diſtinction, and in 1668 it was concluded that the elder and younger line ſhould count reſpectively for themſelves, whence it ſometimes happens that lords of both lines have the ſame number. The collateral lines do not keep count for themſelves, but all the males of each of the two principal lines are numbered according to the order of their birth. In 1700 it was agreed that each of them ſhould reckon to 100, except it ſhould be found neceſſary to make a farther alteration.

The lordſhips of Gera, Greitz, Schleitz, and Lobenſtein, belonging to the family of Reuſs, comprehend great part of Vogtland, thus named from its anceſtors, to whom the whole of that province belonged. They are ſurrounded by the circles of Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neuſtadt, in the electorate of Saxony, by the principality of Culmbach, biſhopric of Bamberg, the diſtrict of Saalfeld, the diſtrict of Leutenberg, belonging to the principality of Schwartzburg, the principality of Altenburg, and diſtrict of Zeitz. The circle of Neuſtadt ſeparates the lordſhip of Gera from the others, which lie contiguous.

They contain numerous mountains and foreſts; the former are not barren, but are either covered with woods and herbs, or are cultivated. Some of them yield copper, iron, lead, and even ſilver, alum, and other minerals. The vallies have excellent paſturage; the foreſts abound in game, the rivers and brooks in all kinds of fiſh, and the country in general in fruit. The principal rivers are the Elſter, called the White Elſter, which riſes in the electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Vogtland, runs through the lordſhips of Greitz and Gera, and then enters the diſtrict of Zeitz: and the Saale, which, after watering the principality of Culmbach, traverſes the lordſhips of Lobenſtein and Burg, and continues its courſe through the diſtrict of Ziegenrück, in the electorate of Saxony.

Theſe lordſhips comprehend 9 large towns, 3 market-towns, 231 villages, 38 eſtates belonging to the counts, and 75 to different noblemen. The princes and counts Reuſs, as well as their ſubjects, are Lutherans. In thoſe towns where the princes and counts reſide, there are ſuperintendencies and Latin ſchools; but at Gera there is a gymnaſium illuſtre. The manufactures of cloth, ſtuffs, ſtockings, and the iron founderies, afford employment to the inhabitants.

The family of Reuſs belongs to the Wetteravian college of counts, and has as many votes as there are reigning lines: their number at preſent is 5. Its contingent to a Roman month is 88 florins. In time of war it raiſes a regiment of 6 companies, containing 1000 men, jointly with the princes of Schwartzburg, of which its proportion is 2 companies, which are likewiſe kept in pay in time of peace. To a chamber tax it gives 59 rix-dollars $54\frac{1}{3}$ kr.

The reigning ſovereign of the elder line has his own regency and conſiſtory. The younger line has a joint regency and conſiſtory, and with reſpect to certain revenues, alſo a joint tax-office in the town of Gera.

The title belonging in common to all the princes and counts of this family runs thus: Henry (XXX. or according to the number of each) elder, or younger Reuſs, prince (or count) and lord of Plauen, lord of Greitz, Kranichfeld, Gera, Schleitz, and Lobenſtein. The oldeſt reigning lord of the whole houſe is called the Elder, and the oldeſt of the other principal line is his adjunct. The preſent elder is Henry XI. of the elder line, Reuſs, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Count and Lord of Plauen, reigning Prince of Upper and Lower Greitz, Grand Croſs of the Imperial and royal order of St. Stephen, and acting privy counſellor to his Imperial and Apoſtolic Majeſty.

Reutlingen, a free Imperial town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, under the protection of the duke. It is of the Lutheran religion, contains upwards of 8000 inhabitants, has a fine hoſpital, an orphan-houſe, a good ſchool, a large town-houſe (in which is ſtill preſerved an ancient battering-ram with 74 rings), and a great number of paper and powder mills, ſituated on the ſmall river Echetz, which diſcharges itelf into the Neckar. It has the privilege of ſcreening any one who has committed manſlaughter. In 1726 the whole town, except a few houſes, was deſtroyed by fire. On account of this misfortune, its former Imperial and circular contribution was reduced in 1728 to 80 florins. To a chamber tax it gives 57 rix dollars 44 kr. It lies 5 miles S. E. of Tübingen, in lat. 48° 29′ N. long. 6° 56′ E.

Rheinbach, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper archbiſhopric of Cologne, 15 miles S. of Cologne.

Rheinberg, a diſtrict and town in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne. The town was formerly fortified, but in 1703 the works were demoliſhed, after being taken from France by the allies and Imperialiſts. The Rhine, which uſed to run cloſe by it, altered its courſe at the end of the ſeventeenth century, ſo that it is now 4 miles diſtant from the town. By the peace of Baden, in 1715, it was again ceded to the Elector of Cologne, after having been for 12 years in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſians. It lies 7 miles S. S. W. of Weſel.

Rheine, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the Ems, 18 miles N. W. of Oſnabrück, which together with Bevergern forms a particular diſtrict. In 1759 it ſuffered greatly by fire. The Ems is navigable at this place.

Rheineck, a ſmall town on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Conſtance, in Switzerland. It is the capital of the Rheinthal, and reſidence of the bailiff of thoſe cantons to which it belongs: 9 miles S. of Lindau.

Rheinfelden, a lordſhip, formerly a fortified town,

town, and at preſent the beſt of the four Auſtrian Foreſt Towns, in Swabia, on the north bank of the Rhine, over which there is a bridge here, 6 miles E. of Baſel. At this place is the third fall of the Rhine.

RHEINFELS, a fortreſs on the Rhine, ſituated upon a high rock, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, between Coblentz and Bacharach, cloſe by the ſmall town of St. Goar. The new fort is called Neuſtadt. Oppoſite Rheinfels is New Katzenelnbogen, which is likewiſe a very ſtrong caſtle, upon a high rock. Both belong to the houſe of Heſſe-Rheinfels, but Heſſe Caſſel has the right of keeping a garriſon in them. A double toll is collected here from the Rhine.

RHEINHEIM, a town in the county of Katzenelnbogen, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 7 miles S.E. of Darmſtadt.

RHEINMAGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, ſituated on the Rhine, with a Catholic and a Calviniſt church: 6 miles S.E. of Bonn.

RHEINSBERG, a ſmall town of the circle of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the river Rhyn. It formerly belonged to the lords Beville: they in 1736 ſold it to King Frederic William, and he gave it to Frederic II. at that time hereditary prince, who rebuilt the caſtle in a very handſome ſtyle. In 1744 he preſented it to his brother Prince Henry. The magiſtrates have only the direction of the police; in other reſpects, it is governed by officers of the prince's appointment. It lies 10 miles N. of Ruppin.

RHEINTHAL, a diſtrict on the Rhine, extending from the county of Werdenberg to the Lake of Conſtance; it is divided into the Upper and Lower Rheinthal, and belongs to the eight old cantons and Appenzel, which alternately appoint a bailiff for two years, who reſides at Rheineck. The Abbot of St. Gall has a ſhare in the juriſdiction and revenues. Since 1712 the Proteſtants and Catholics have enjoyed equal privileges here.

RHEINZABERN, a ſmall town on the Erlebach, in the biſhopric of Spire, which was formerly the reſidence of the biſhop. This place is gone to decay, having repeatedly ſuffered by wars and conflagrations: 10 miles S.S.W. of Philipſburg.

RHINE, next to the Danube, the principal and largeſt river in Germany. It riſes in the Grey League, in the Griſons, and is formed by the conflux of three ſtreams, the Upper, or Hither Rhine, the Middle and Farther Rhine. The former riſes from a lake, upon a mountain called Baduz, near Mount Criſpalt; the ſecond from Mount Luckmanier, and after a courſe of 24 miles joins the firſt near Diſentis; the third riſes in the Vogelſberg. The Hither and Farther Rhine unite in the Griſons, near Rezuns, above Coire; after which this river runs through the Lake of Conſtance, and near Mentz receives the Mayn, near Coblentz, the Moſel. Near Fort Schenke, in Gelderland, it is divided into two branches, of which that to the left is called the Waal, and diſcharges itſelf into the Maas, at Worcum; the other is ſubdivided into two more branches; that to the right, called the New Iſſel, diſcharges itſelf near Duiſburg, into the Old Iſſel; that to the left retains the name of the Rhine, and is again parted at Duerſtede; the left branch is called the Leck, and runs into the Maas, above Rotterdam; the other, under the name of the Crooked Rhine, again ſeparates into two branches, in the ditches of Utrecht, falls into the Zuyder Zee near Muyden, and is called the Vecht: the other is ſtill called the Rhine, and loſes itſelf in the ſands near Cattwyck. The courſe of the Rhine is above 700 miles in the whole; it abounds in excellent fiſh, principally ſalmon, contains ſome gold-duſt, and is of great importance to the trade of the countries watered by it.

RHINE, the Circle of Upper, is one of the 10 circles of the Empire, to which belong Heſſe, Wetteravia, the biſhopries of Fulda, Worms, Spire, Straſburg, and Baſel, the maſter of the order of St. John, Weſtreich, the Rheniſh prelates, Zweybrücken, and the counties of Sponheim, Saarbrücken, Falkenſtein, and Leiningen, the dominions of the princes of Naſſau, the counties of Solms, Hanau, Iſenburg, Sayn, Wied, Witgenſtein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, and the Imperial cities of Frankfurt on the Mayn, Friedberg, Spire, Worms, and Wetzlar. The directing princes of the circle are, the Biſhop of Worms and the Elector of the Palatinate, as Count Palatine of Simmern.

RHINE, Circle of Lower, or electoral circle, is one of the 10 circles of the Empire, and comprehends the archbiſhopries of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the dominions of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and the principality of Arenberg. The Elector of Mentz is director of the circle.

RHENA, a ſmall town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the river Radegaſt, 14 miles E.S.E. of Lübeck.

RHENEN, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the province of Utrecht, on the frontiers of Gelderland: 6 miles E. of Dueſtede.

RHODEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the county of Waldeck, near which is the chapel of Old Rhoden: 13 miles N.N.E. of Corbach.

RHONE, one of the largeſt rivers of France, which riſes on the frontiers of the Swiſs Italian bailiwicks, in Mount la Fourche, runs through the Valais and the Lake of Geneva, receives the Saone near Lyons, and the Durance below Avignon, and diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea by ſeveral channels. It is very rapid, abounds in fiſh, particularly large trout. Beavers are likewiſe met with in it. The land at its mouth has gained ſo much, that a tower erected on the edge of the ſea in 1737 is now 6 miles diſtant from it.

RHUDEN, a town belonging to the Elector of Cologne, ſituated on the river Monne, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the frontiers of Paderborn, with a Capu-

a Capuchin convent and another of nuns. It has the ſecond place at the provincial aſſemblies. In 1739 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 12 miles S.S.E. of Lipſtadt.

RHYNOW, a village of the Middle Mark, at the conflux of the rivers Rhyn and Havel. It gives name to the diſtrict of Rhynow, ſituated between the Doſſe, Rhyn, and Havel: 9 miles S.E. of Havelberg.

RIBAUVILLE, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar, 7 miles N. of Colmar.

RIBNIK, a ſmall town of Upper Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, 15 miles E. of Ratibor.

RIBNITZ, a ſmall town on a gulf of the Baltic Sea, in the lordſhip of Roſtock, in Mecklenburg, with a convent for nuns of noble extraction: 11 miles N.E. of Roſtock.

RICHENWEIR, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colmar.

RIEDLINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Danube, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria, 7 miles N.W. of Buchau.

RIESENBURG, a town and caſtle of Eaſt Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Marienwerder, ſituated on the river Liebe; it has a conſiderable trade and breweries: 12 miles W. of Marienwerder.

RIESENGEBIRGE, or Giant Mountains, are ſome of the loftieſt mountains of Europe. They commence at Friedburg, on the frontiers of Upper Luſatia, near the Queiſs, and form 3 ridges. The firſt, in Lower Sileſia, runs through the principalities of Jauer and Schweidnitz, into the principality of Münſterberg and county of Glatz, ſeparates Sileſia from Bohemia, and is in general called the Bohemian Mountains. That part ſituated in the principality of Jauer is properly called the Giant Mountains: the ſecond commences in the principality of Münſterberg, runs through the principalities of Neiſs, Jägerndorf, Troppau, Teſchen, as far as the Jablunka, and is called the Moravian Mountains. Theſe mountains are remarkable for the ſo called Kettle, the Devil's Ground, the Devil's Paſture, and St. John's Well; the latter is frequented by vaſt numbers of people on St. John's day, who drink of the water, for the recovery of their health.

RIESSA, a village on the Elbe, near Strehla, in Miſnia. Here was formerly a rich Benedictine convent, but it now belongs to the Elector of Saxony: 9 miles N.W. of Meiſſen.

RIETBERG, a county of Weſtphalia, between the biſhopric of Paderborn and the county of Lippe, on the Ems. It is 20 miles in length, 7 in breadth, is a fief of Heſſe-Caſſel, and very populous. Its revenues are eſtimated at nearly 5000*l.* ſterling. To a Roman month it contributes 72 florins, and to a chamber tax 70 dollars 49 kr. The preſent poſſeſſor is Wenceſlaus Antony, Prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg, colonel, and chancellor of ſtate at Vienna. Its capital, Rietberg, is a ſmall place, containing a Franciſcan convent. About 1½ mile from thence is the fortified caſtle of Rietberg: 7 miles N.E. of Lipſtadt.

RIETI, a town in the State of the Church and dutchy of Spoleto, ſituated on the river Velino. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the Pope, and is an ancient populous place, notwithſtanding its unwholeſome air. Near it is the Lake of Rieti, or St. Suſanna.

RIEZ, a ſmall town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Digne, 18 miles S. of Digne. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Aix.

RINTELN, a pretty ſtrong town on the Weſer, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel, between Hameln and Minden. It is of the Lutheran and Calviniſt religion, and celebrated for the univerſity founded at Stadthagen in 1619 by Prince Erneſt III. Count of Holſtein and Schauenburg, and removed to Rinteln in 1621. Its profeſſors of divinity are Lutherans, but in the other departments there are likewiſe Calviniſts. The public library belonging to the univerſity is compoſed of preſents from ſtateſmen and profeſſors ſince the year 1664, and was opened in 1730. The town contains a regency, a conſiſtory, and has a garriſon. From March till the beginning of December there is a bridge of boats over the Weſer, for the accommodation of travellers. The inhabitants derive a comfortable ſubſiſtence from various branches of trade carried on by means of that river. Near the town, on the other ſide of the river, are a glaſs-houſe and ſtone-quarry. It lies 10 miles S.S.E. of Minden, in lat. 52° 12′ N. long. 6° 44′ E.

RIPATRANZONE, a ſmall town in the State of the Church and marquiſate of Ancona. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo.

RÖBEL, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, on the Lake of Müritz: 10 miles N. of Witſtock.

ROCHEFORT, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in Luxemburg, ſituated on the Somme, on the frontiers of Liege: 13 miles S.E. of Dinant.

ROCHLITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the electorate of Saxony, with a ſuperintendency, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, on the Schneeberg or Zwickau Mulda. It contains 3 churches: the principal one, of St. Peter, is in the ſuburb; that of St. Cunigunda is almoſt at the extremity of the town, and is a magnificent ſtructure. The church of the Holy Ghoſt is by the lower gate. Near it are the hoſpital and burial-ground. To the weſt of the town is a caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, which is a kind of gray marble. The inhabitants make good cloths, ſtuffs, and linens, and great numbers are employed in the neighbouring ſtone-quarries, the red ſtone from which is ſent in great quantities to Leipzig and elſewhere. The bridge over the Mulda is of freeſtone, and round the town are found jaſper, chalcedonies, and other precious ſtones. It lies 5 miles S. of Colditz.

Rockenhausen, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the Lower Palatinate, having about 1000 inhabitants, a Calviniſt and a Catholic church, and a Lutheran meeting-houſe: 22 miles W. of Worms.

Rocroy, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Ardennes. It was built by Francis I. of France, for the defence of the frontiers. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for the victory gained there by the French over the Spaniards in 1643. Lat. 49° 55′ N. long. 2° 11′ E.

Rodach, a ſmall town on a river of the ſame name, belonging to Coburg; it has a caſtle and ſuperintendency: 9 miles N.W. of Coburg.

Rödbye, a ſmall town on a channel of the Baltic Sea, in the Daniſh iſland of Laland. The paſſage from hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holſtein, and to the iſland of Femern, is very much frequented.

Rodemackern, a town of France, in the diſtrict of Thionville and department of the Moſelle, 9 miles N. of Thionville, and 10 S. of Luxemburg.

Rodenberg, a ſmall town and caſtle with an extenſive diſtrict, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Near this place a ſpring of mineral water was diſcovered in 1738. It lies 11 miles W. of Hannover.

Roeulx, a ſmall town of Hainault, which was raiſed to the rank of a county by the Emperor Charles V. Before it fell into the hands of the French it belonged to a branch of the princely houſe of Croy: 11 miles S.W. of Nivelles.

Rogoszno, a ſmall town and caſtellany in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland. It has a ſpring of mineral water, great quantities of which are ſent to Vienna and other places.

Rokytschany, a royal borough in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of the circle of Beraun, with good cloth manufactures and trade in iron. The celebrated John Rokizana, otherwiſe called Ziſka, leader of the Huſſites, was born at this place: 7 miles W. of Pilſen.

Rolduc, or Herzogenrade, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Limburg, formerly belonging to Auſtria: 6 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Röm, an iſland on the weſtern coaſt of the dutchy of Sleſwick, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, containing about 1500 inhabitants, who ſubſiſt by breeding cattle. The ſouthern part of the iſland belongs to the dioceſe of Rypen, in Jütland, and the northern to that of Haderſleben.

Rome, one of the fineſt and moſt famous cities in the univerſe, ſituated in the Campagna di Roma, the ancient Latium, on the river Tiber: it is the capital of the State of the Church, and the reſidence of the Pope. Its whole circumference, including that part beyond the Tiber, and all belonging to the Vatican, is computed to be 15 Italian miles. The number of its inhabitants in 1784 amounted to 161,552. Its walls are nothing but brick, and it has 15 gates. This city contains 367 churches, convents, and other eccleſiaſtical buildings, and innumerable palaces. Rome has almoſt a ſuperfluity of magnificent aqueducts and fountains. It has at preſent 4 bridges over the Tiber, the principal of which is that of St. Angelo. Pope Sixtus V. divided the whole city into 14 *Rioni*, quarters, called Rione di Monti, di Trevi, di Colonna, di Campo Marzo, di Ponte, di Parione, della Regola, di St. Euſtachio, della Pigna, di Campitelli, di St. Angelo, di Ripa, di Traſtevere, di Borgo. The caſtle of St. Angelo on the Tiber, the ancient *Moles Adriani*, the burial-place of the Emperor Adrian (and likewiſe of Lucius Ælius Verus, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, and Commodus), is ſaid to have received its preſent name from an angel, who at the end of the ſixth century, when a peſtilence was committing the moſt dreadful ravages, was ſeen by Pope Gregory the Great hovering over this building, in the act of ſheathing a bloody ſword; in commemoration of which circumſtance a marble ſtatue of the archangel Michael was placed on the top of it. During the wars with the Goths this edifice ſuſtained great injuries and devaſtations. Pope Boniface IX. ſurrounded it with new walls; Alexander VI. made it a place of greater ſtrength, and encloſed it with ditches and other works; Paul III. repaired the damages it received in the attack of the Imperial army in 1527, and built a new wall round it, defended by baſtions; Clement VIII. erected the braſs gates; Urban VIII. made the ditches wider and deeper, and rebuilt the baſtions in the modern ſtyle, naming them after the four Evangeliſts; and Alexander VIII. formed a communication between this caſtle and the Vatican, by means of a covered way *(corridor)*. The office of governor is always held by a prelate of high rank, under whom is a deputy governor, together with a garriſon, compoſed of 200 regular troops, and ſeveral hundred citizens. Herein are preſerved the Papal treaſure, the archives, the valuable articles belonging to the church, with the tiara. Here ſtate priſoners are likewiſe confined, and the caſtle contains an old and new arſenal. The buildings at Rome belonging to the church contain an almoſt incomprehenſible treaſure in the moſt exquiſite productions of painting, ſculpture, and architecture. The univerſally celebrated church of St. Peter, on account of its magnitude and beauty, may, with propriety, be termed the nobleſt temple in the world. It is entirely covered both within and without with marble. The inſide of this church contains the moſt invaluable embelliſhments of marble columns, inlaid work, &c. Its length within is 575 feet, and the height to the bottom of the cupola is 142 feet. The high altar in the midſt of the church is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence. The tombs of the popes and other eminent perſons interred in St. Peter's church are in general very ſplendid. In 1783 the ſacriſty annexed to it was completed by Pius VI. St. Peter's precedes in rank the cathedral of St. John of Lateran, which is ſaid to have been built by the Emperor Conſtantine the Great after his baptiſm, and given by him, together with other things,

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References.

A St. Peter
B St. Peter Place
D St. Angelo Castle
E St. Angelo Bridge
1 St. M. of the Holy Mount
2 St. M. of the Wonders
3 St. John of the Incurables
4 Jesus and Mary
5 St. Atanasio of Grece
6 St. Trinity of the Mount
7 St. Charls to the Court
8 Augustus
9 St. Rock
10 St. Girolamo of Schiavoni
11 Borghese Palace
12 Clementino College
13 Ruspoli Palace
14 Spagna Palace
15 Mignanelli Palace
16 St. Isidore
17 Capuchins of the most Holy Con-
18 St. Nicholas of Tolentino
19 St. M. of the Victoria
20 Barberini Palace
21 St. Joseph at St. Top of the House
22 Propagando fide
23 St. Andrew of the fratte
24 Nazzareno College
25 St. Silvestro in Capite
26 Ottobani Palace
27 St. Lawrence in Lucia
28 Florence Palace
29 Portuguese St. Anthony
30 St. Agostino
31 St. Apollinare
32 Altemps Palace
33 St. Saviour in Lauro
34 Gabrielli Palace
35 St. John of the Fiorentini
36 Sacchetti Palace
37 Sforza Cesarini Palace
38 St. M. in Vallicella
39 St. M. of the Peace
40 St. M. of the Soul
41 St. Agnese
42 St. James of the Spaniard
43 University of the Wisdom
44 Medeci Palace
45 St. Lewis of the French
46 St. M. Magdalen
47 St. M. in Marsfield
48 St. Trinity of the Missionaries
49 Curia Innocenziana
50 Ghigi Palace
51 M. Aurelius column
52 St. Claudio of Burgandy
53 Conti Palace
54 Trevi Fountain
55 Pontificio nel Quirinale Palace
56 Quattro Fountain
57 Albani Palace
58 St. M. of the Angels
59 Jesuits St. Andrews
60 Consulta Palace
61 Rospigliosi Pal.
62 Collonna Pal.
63 The Twelve holy Apostles
64 Muti Papazzurri Palace
65 Academy of France
66 Odescalco Palace
67 St. Marcello
68 Collonna Carbognan Palace
69 Land Custom house
70 St. M. in Aquiro
71 The Roman Seminary
72 Giustiniani Palace
73 St. Eustachio
74 St. M. to the Martyrs
75 Ecclesiastical Academy
76 St. M. upper the Minerva
77 St. Ignazio
78 St. M. in Via lata
79 Panfili Palace
80 D'Aste Palace
81 Altieri Palace
82 Mariscotti Palace
83 Stimate of St. Francis
84 Valle St. Andrews
85 St. Pantaleon
86 Caraccioli Palace
87 St. Lawrence in Domaso
88 St. Mary of Monserrato
89 St. Thomas English College
90 St. Gerome of the Charity
91 Farnese Palace
92 Flower Field Place
93 Pio Palace
93 The Sacred Mount of the Piety
95 Pellegrin St. Trinity
96 Spada Palace
97 The Holy Cross Palace
98 St. Charles in Catenari
99 Mattei Palace
100 St. Nicholas in Cesarini
101 Jesus
102 Venice Palace
103 St. Mark
104 Bolognetti Palace
105 Bonelli Palace
106 Trajani Column
107 St. Catherine
108 St. Dominic & Siana
109 St. Lawrence in Pane and Perna
110 St. Prudenziana
111 St. Anthony Abbey
112 St. Prassede
113 Gallieno Arch.
114 St. Martin in Monti
115 St. Peter in Vincoli
116 St. Frances of Paola
117 St. Cosmo & Damiano
118 St. Lawrence in Miranda
119 St. Adrian
120 St. Martin & Luke
121 Settimio Severo Arch.
122 S. M. D'Ara Celi
123 Musco Capitolino Palace
124 Residenza Senatore
125 Conservatori Palace
126 Caffarelli Palace
127 St. Francis Romana
128 St. M. in Portico
129 Cenci Palace
130 Jews Synagogue
131 Orsini Palace
132 St. Mary of y. Consolation
133 Tito's Arch.
134 St. Galla
135 St. Clement
136 St. Peter & Marcellino
137 Castrense Amphi Theatre
138 S. S. Quottro Crowned
139 St. Mary in Domnica
140 St. M. Cosmedin
141 Giano Arch.
142 St. M. Egiziaca
143 St. Galla
144 St. Bartholomew
145 St. John Calibita
146 St. Cecilia in Trastevere
147 St. M. the Orto
148 Ospizio Aplico of St. Michael
149 St. Francis in Ripa
150 Cosmo & Damian
151 St. Grisogono
152 St. Gallicano
153 St. Calisto
154 St. M. in Trastevere
155 St. Peter in Montorio
156 Parrasio Wood
157 St. M. of the Scale
158 Corsini Palace
159 St. M. Queen of Heaven
160 Salviati Palace
161 St. Onofrio
162 St. Spirito
163 St. M. Transpontina
164 Giraud Palace
165 Cesi Palace
166 St. Lawrence in Piscibus
167 St. Offizio Palace
168 St. Peters Seminary
169 Pontif in Valic.o Palace
170 St. M. of Grace
171 Great St. Mary
172 Coloseo
173 St. John in Later
174 Mount Testaccio
175 St. Pauls Gate
176 Sebastian Gate
177 Latina Gate
178 St. John Gate
179 The Great Gate
180 St. Lawrence Gate
181 Pia Gate
182 Salara Gate
183 Pinciana Gate
184 People Gate
185 Castle Gate
186 Angelica Gate
187 Cavalliggeri Gate
188 St. Pancrazio Gate
189 Portese Gate.

Terme Diocleziane
Terme Ditito
Terme Antoniane
Ponte Bridge
Sisto Bridge
Tever River

A PLAN of the CITY of ROME.

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things, to the Papal chair; for which reaſon it was ſtyled, *Omnium urbis et orbis eccleſiarum mater et caput*: the mother and head of all churches in Rome and in the world. The great obeliſk erected by Pope Sixtus V. ſtands before the Lateran church, which is the cathedral belonging to the Pope as biſhop of Rome, and therein the ceremony of the coronation is always performed. It contains the *Scala Santa*, of 28 white marble ſteps, by which Chriſt is ſaid to have aſcended to the palace of Caiaphas, wherefore penitents are permitted to touch it only upon their knees. Next to St. Peter's church the *Baſilica di S. Paolo fuori delle Mura* is the largeſt in Rome. This Benedictine church is one of the four which pilgrims are obliged to viſit in the holy year, and on that account it has a *Porta Santa*. The church of the Virgin Mary, called *La Rotonda*, is a remnant of the ſplendour of ancient Rome, and was formerly called the Pantheon, becauſe it was dedicated to all the heathen gods. It conſiſts of a ſingle, lofty dome, which is not ſupported by pillars, neither has it any windows, but admits the light only by a large opening in the middle, conſtructed in the manner of a cupola. Herein are interred the celebrated painters, Raphael of Urbino, Hannibal Caracci, and Antony Raphael Mengs. Rome contains about 30 hoſpitals, the principal of which are, thoſe of the Holy Ghoſt *(Archioſpedale di S. Spirito)*, of the moſt Holy Trinity, and of St. James. As Rome is the reſidence of the head of the Catholic Chriſtian world, we muſt take ſome notice of his three palaces, namely, the Vatican, the Quirinal, or the palace on Monte Cavallo, and the palace of St. John Lateran. In the extenſive palace of the Vatican there is an innumerable multitude of remarkable things. It contains upwards of 11,000 apartments and rooms. The celebrated library here, originally begun by Pope Sixtus V. has, by the addition of thoſe of Heidelberg, Queen Chriſtina of Sweden, the Duke of Urbino, Cardinal Quirini, and Marquis Capponi, been augmented to 30,000 printed and 40,000 manuſcript volumes. They ſtand in 8 large halls, and a cardinal is always librarian. The palace of Monte Cavallo, or the Quirinal, has been choſen by the popes as their conſtant reſidence, on account of the lightneſs of its apartments, the ſalubrity of its ſituation, and its delightful proſpects. The Lateran palace was rebuilt by the celebrated Fontana under Sixtus V.; but in 1693 Innocent XII. converted it into an aſylum for poor women, and endowed it very liberally. There are many other ſplendid palaces in the city, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of which are thoſe of Farneſe and Borgheſe. The palace of Barberini is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt next to the Vatican, comprehending a copious library, cabinets of antiquities and curioſities, and nearly 4000 apartments. The Campidoglio, or Capitol, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful palace, ſtanding on the ſite of the ancient Capitol, ſo long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the reſidence of the ſenator of Rome (who muſt always be a foreigner), and the wings are inhabited by the *conſervatores* of the city. In the *Muſeum Capitolinum*, inſtituted by Pope Clement XII. is to be ſeen a large collection of antiquities. The principal college of the univerſity of Rome, built by the popes Innocent IV. Boniface VIII. and Clement IV. is called *della Sapienza*, from its inſcription *Initium Sapientiæ Timor Domini*. It is a magnificent ſtructure, in which 8 profeſſors teach divinity, 6 the civil law, 8 medicine, 5 philoſophy, 1 the belles lettres, and 4 the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages. Urban VIII. and Alexander VII. annexed thereto a church and a public library. The moſt remarkable of the other colleges are—the *Collegium de Propaganda Fide*, with its admirable library and capital printing-houſe, provided with alphabets of nearly 30 ancient and modern languages, and to which additions are continually making; the *Collegium Clementinum*, the *Collegium Romanum*, and the *Collegium Nazarenum*, all three of which are chiefly for the young nobility, beſides the Hungarian and German colleges. In the Roman college is ſhown the *Muſeum Kircherianum*, which in 1774 was augmented by the library, cabinet of curioſities, and medical apparatus belonging to the former academy of the Jeſuits. To the academies and literary ſocieties of Rome belong thoſe of Roman hiſtory, geography, church hiſtory, the Roman antiquarian ſociety, &c. Rome may be conſidered as the firſt city in the world for painting, ſculpture, architecture, and engraving. The academy of painting *di San Luca* is in great repute. Painters, ſculptors, architects, and engravers are received into it without diſtinction of country or religion, and the greateſt impartiality is obſerved in the diſtribution of the prizes. Herein foreigners and Proteſtants are upon the ſame footing as Italians and Catholics. Connoiſſeurs in the fine arts and in antiquities find an infinite variety of curioſities in the numerous galleries and cabinets, one of the moſt remarkable of which is the Muſeum Clementinum, eſtabliſhed by Clement XIV. in 1769. Thoſe travellers who have plenty of time and money would find it the beſt method to ſeek for an experienced Cicerone, or antiquary, to accompany them through the city, to ſee the ancient amphitheatres, triumphal arches, obeliſks, pyramids, ſtatues, aqueducts, &c. and to give them the neceſſary explanation. Rome contains 8 opera and playhouſes. The chief place of reſort for the laſt eight days of the carnival, when every body appears maſked, is the fine ſtreet Il Corſo, and the horſe-races in the evening are a favourite diverſion. The *Ghetto degl' Ebrei*, or Jews town, is inhabited by about 7000 Jews. According to a decree of Pope Gregory XIII. they are obliged every Saturday to ſend 100 men and 50 women to hear a ſermon in the church of the Holy Trinity, and to wear in their hats and on their heads ſmall pieces of red or yellow cloth, to diſtinguiſh them from the Chriſtians. At night they are ſhut up in their own quarter of the city. The police is in general good, but

aſſaſſinations are frequently committed with impunity. There are 300 ſbirri to maintain order and tranquillity, whoſe commander is called *Barigello*. The pavement of the city is very bad in many parts, and the ſtreets filthy, being never ſwept nor cleanſed except by the rain. The beſt bread at Rome is baked by Germans, who form a diſtinct ſociety (compoſed at preſent of 32 or 33 bakers), to whom belongs the fine church of St. Elizabeth, near *St. Andrea della Valle;* and they maintain their own miniſter. The trade of Rome is in a declining ſituation. The wealth of the various families is principally compoſed of the paper of the *Banco di St. Spirito* and of the various banking-houſes, or *Monti*. The articles which ſtill bring conſiderable ſums of money to Rome, are eſſences, pomatum, curious flowers, chocolate, the trade in books, the ſale of paintings and antiques, and the celebrated Roman hair-powder. In the beginning of April 1769 this city had the honour of a viſit from the Emperor Joſeph II. and the people conceived the intention of taking him to the Capitol, and of proclaiming him King of Italy.—In 1798 this city was taken by the French, who rifled its churches, galleries, and cabinets, of the moſt valuable paintings, ſtatues, antiques, &c. which they ſent to Paris. It was however retaken the year following, and the garriſon was obliged to ſurrender upon capitulation. Lat. 41° 53′ N. long. 10° 5′ E.

RÖMERSTADT, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, in the neighbourhood of which are ſome iron-mines: 20 miles N. N. E. of Olmütz.

RÖMHILD, a town and diſtrict, with 2 caſtles, on the frontiers of Henneberg, in Franconia, formerly the reſidence of Henry Duke of Saxe-Römhild. It forms a diſtinct lordſhip, having the title of Henneberg-Römhild, at the diets of the circle of Franconia. The caſtle in the town is called Glückſburg, that on the adjoining mountain is called Hartenberg, or Hartburg, and is gone to decay. The above-mentioned duke died in 1710, without iſſue. This cauſed a contention amongſt the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghauſen, Saalfeld, Meinungen, and Gotha, on account of his territory, when it was ſettled that Saxe-Meinungen ſhould have two thirds, and Saxe-Saalfeld the remaining third. It lies 13 miles S. of Meinungen.

ROMROD, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, ſituated near Alsfeld, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt: 7 miles E. of Homburg.

RONCIGLIONE, a county and populous village, with ſeveral good houſes, and a caſtle fortified in the ancient manner, in St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church, which Pope Paul III. gave as a fief, together with the dutchy of Caſtro, to his natural ſon Peter Aloyſius Farneſe. Both were in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendants, till Odoard Duke of Parma mortgaged them to the Papal chamber; and being unable to redeem them, they were in 1661 annexed thereto by Pope Innocent XI. See CASTRO.

ROMETTA, a ſmall town of Sicily, on a hill in Val di Demone.

RÖNNE, a ſmall town with a fortified, but no very deep harbour, in the Daniſh iſland of Bornholm, the reſidence of the governor or commandant of the iſland.

RONNEBERG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, with a ſuperintendency, in the principality of Altenburg, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Altenburg. Upon the death of Chriſtian Duke of Eiſenberg, in 1707, it devolved to the houſe of Gotha. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by manufacturing and dying ſtuffs. In 1666 a ſpring of mineral water was opened here, which again came into repute ſince 1765.

ROSENBERG, a town with a ſmall caſtle in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, in the circle of the ſame name on the frontiers of Poland. It belongs to Count Gaſchin, and has a good trade in horſes with Poland. In 1709 the plague made great ravages here; and in the war of 1745 the Pruſſians blew up their magazines at this place, whereby the caſtle was conſumed to aſhes. It lies 25 miles N. E. of Oppeln.

ROSENBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, ſituated on the river Muldau, on the frontiers of Auſtria, belonging to Count Buquoy: 11 miles S. S. E. of Crumau.

ROSENBERG, a ſmall town of Eaſt Pruſſia, ſituated in the diſtrict of Schönberg, 17 miles W. of Marienwerder.

ROSENFELD, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in the Schwarzwald, 10 miles N. E. of Rothweil.

ROSENTHAL, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel, 11 miles N. N. E. of Marburg.

ROSHEIM, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine and diſtrict of Benfelden: 13 miles S. W. of Straſburg.

ROSIERES AUX SALINES, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, in the diſtrict of Nancy, ſituated on the Meurte: 6 miles W. of Luneville.

ROSLAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict belonging to Anhalt-Zerbſt, near the Elbe. It has a caſtle, and its diſtrict comprehends 19 villages: 4 miles N. of Deſſau.

ROSPRZA, a town in the waywodſhip of Siradia, in Great Poland.

ROSSANO, a town on a rock on the ſea-ſide, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has the title of a dutchy, and belongs to the houſe of Borgheſe. The adjacent vallies yield oil, capers, ſaffron, and particularly very good pepper.

ROSSBACH, UPPER, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Wetteravia, 3 miles S. W. of Friedberg, belonging to Heſſe-Darmſtadt. Lower Roſsbach is a village in the ſame diſtrict.

ROSTOCK, the largeſt and moſt conſiderable town in Mecklenburg, ſituated on the river Warnow, which 8 miles from thence falls into the Baltic Sea, at Warnemünde. It was formerly a Hanſe town.

The

The number of inhabitants in 1784 was 8500. The town is fortified, and is compoſed of 3 parts, the old, middle, and new town, which all together contain 9 churches. The magnificent one of the Virgin Mary, in the midſt of the town, contains the remains of Hugo Grotius, who died here in 1645. Belonging to the church of the Holy Croſs in the new town is a convent for nuns, daughters of noblemen and of citizens, natives of the place. In the new town are likewiſe the colleges of the univerſity founded here in 1419, by dukes John and Albert, and by the ſenate, with which the univerſity of Bützow was united in 1760; the profeſſors are partly nominated and maintained by the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and partly by the magiſtrates of the town. Roſtock likewiſe contains a fine town-houſe, a conſiſtory, a Latin town ſchool, ſeveral ducal academies, the libraries in the churches of St. James and St. John, and many private libraries; beſides which it has excellent inſtitutions for the poor and for orphans, a houſe of correction, and a ſtocking manufactory. This being the only ſea-port town in Mecklenburg, it enjoys conſiderable privileges and immunities, has the right of coining, and the garriſon is obliged to take an oath of fidelity to the town as well as to the duke. It carries on a great trade with Holland, England, France, and the north of Europe, which was formerly much more extenſive. In 1712 this town was taken by Sweden, but ſoon after reſtored; in 1715 it was taken poſſeſſion of by the Danes; and in 1716 by the Ruſſians, on account of the miſunderſtandings between the duke, the town, and the nobility, but they ſoon evacuated it; and in 1719 it was reinſtated in its ancient privileges by an Imperial commiſſion. In 1760 and in 1761 it was taken by the Pruſſians, who levied conſiderable contributions therein. Roſtock lies in lat. 54° 10′ N. long. 9° 55′ E.

ROSSWEIN, a ſmall town between Freyberg and Döbeln, on the Mulda, in the electorate of Saxony and diſtrict of Noſen, in the circle of Erzgebirge. In July 1746 it was greatly damaged by fire. The inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth. It lies 23 miles W. of Dreſden.

ROTENBERG, a lordſhip and fortreſs ſituated on a mountain, 15 miles N. E. of Nürnberg. It was one of the moſt celebrated co-hereditary caſtles in Germany, and belonged to 6 noble families, who in 1663 ſold the lordſhip to the Elector of Bavaria for 200,000 florins. In the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war the fortreſs of Rotenberg was taken and demoliſhed by the Imperial troops, and thoſe of the circle of Franconia, and in 1706 the Emperor Joſeph gave it to the Imperial city of Nürnberg. At the peace of Baden it was reſtored to the Elector of Bavaria, who rebuilt it in a better manner than before. In 1744 it was again beſieged by the Auſtrians, but they were not able to take it.

ROTENBERG, a ſmall town of Swabia in the county of Hohenberg, 5 miles W. of Tübingen, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. The Neckar divides it into 2 parts, one of which, containing the caſtle, retains the name of Rotenberg; but the other is called Ehingen. Near this place, in the village of Niedernau, and in the valley of Rotenberg, is a famous ſpring of mineral water.

ROTENBURG, on the Oder, a ſmall town in the circle of Croſſen, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, which was entirely rebuilt by the counts and lords of Rotenburg, and called after their name: 14 miles E. of Croſſen.

ROTENBURG, a free Imperial town in Franconia, ſurrounded with moats and ramparts: it is of the Proteſtant religion, and contains 5 churches, an academy, a town-houſe, a fine ſpring of mineral water called St. George's Well, and likewiſe commanderies belonging to the Teutonic knights and thoſe of Malta. The town is ſupplied with water from the river Tauber by means of water-works. It has a yearly fair, which laſts 8 days. The territory of Rotenburg is fertile in corn, extends about 10 miles, and is encloſed with paliſades and towers. This town gives to a Roman month 148 florins, and to a chamber tax 162 dollars 32½ kr. It lies 14 miles W. N. W. of Anſpach, in lat. 49° 22′ N. long. 7° 53′ E.

ROTENBURG, a ſmall town in the circle of Upper Rhine and biſhopric of Spire, 14 miles E. S. E. of Spire.

ROTENFELS, a town and diſtrict of Würzburg on the Mayn, 13 miles N. W. of Würzburg.

ROTH, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the principality of Anſpach, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Roth and Rednitz. It has manufactures of ſtockings, ſtuffs, and Lyons lace. It is the birthplace of the celebrated John Matthias Geſſner, and lies 18 miles S. of Nürnberg.

RÖTHA, a ſmall town and caſtle in the circle of Leipzig, 8 miles S. of Leipzig, belonging to Baron Frieſe.

ROTHE SUND, a ſtrait of the Baltic between the Daniſh iſlands of Falſter and Laland.

ROTHWEIL, a free Imperial town ſituated on an eminence on the Neckar, in the Schwarzwald, whoſe territory is ſurrounded by Würtemberg, Hohenberg, and Bar. Its inhabitants are Catholics. It contains a houſe belonging to the knights of Malta, 3 convents, and the Imperial court of juſtice. This town was formerly in the Swiſs League, but was excluded in 1632 for receiving an Auſtrian garriſon. Its Imperial and circular contribution is 14 florins, and to a chamber tax it pays 157 dollars 20½ kr. Lat. 48° 8′ N. long. 6° 12′ E.

ROTTENBURG, a diſtrict and town on the Fulda, in Lower Heſſe, which is divided into the old and new town. The former contains a palace belonging to the prince, and the latter the church. The diſtrict and town belong to the houſe of Heſſe-Rheinfels. The convent founded in 1352 by the Landgrave Henry II. was appropriated by the Landgrave Philip to the maintenance of 20 ſuperannuated prieſts. It lies 21 miles S. S. E. of Caſſel.



ROTTEN-

ROTTENMANN, a ſmall town with a college of regular canons, in the circle of Judenburg, in Upper Stiria.

ROTTERDAM, an opulent trading town on the Maas, or Merwe, where it is joined by the Rotte, in South Holland, 15 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 10 S. E. of Delft. It is the ſeventh in rank of thoſe towns which ſend deputies to the aſſemblies of the province of Holland. It contains upwards of 7000 houſes (a great number of which are very fine ſtructures), between 90 and 100,000 inhabitants, 4 Dutch and 1 French Calviniſt churches, an Engliſh, an epiſcopal, and a Preſbyterian church, a fine new Lutheran, and a Catholic church; beſides an academy, a board of admiralty, with the dock-yards and ſtorehouſes belonging thereto, warehouſes of the Eaſt India company, ſugar-houſes, a Jews ſynagogue, an academy of ſciences inſtituted in 1771, a metal ſtatue of the famous Deſiderius Eraſmus of Rotterdam, erected in 1622, upon the great bridge over the Maas. The harbour is very commodious, and ſhips of the greateſt burden can go into the midſt of the town by means of deep canals: for this reaſon Rotterdam is the greateſt commercial town in Holland next to Amſterdam. Rotterdam lies in lat. 51° 54′ N. long. 2° 6′ E.

RÖTTINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Tauber, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, 5 miles N. E. of Mergentheim.

ROTTUM, a ſmall iſland in the German Ocean, belonging to Gröningen.

RÖTZ, a ſmall handſome town of Lower Auſtria, on the frontiers of Moravia, in the circle below the Manhardſberg. The adjacent country yields good wine. The caſtle and lordſhip belonging to it is in the poſſeſſion of the counts of Gatterburg: 6 miles S. S. W. of Znaim.

ROVEREDO, a town and caſtle on the river Leno, in the diſtrict of the ſame name on the confines of the Valais, in Tirol. This diſtrict comprehends the communities of Lizzano, Sacco, Volano, Marco, Noriglia, Trenbeleno, Terragnolo, and Vallarſa. This town and territory ſubmitted voluntarily to the Emperor Maximilian I. in 1509, being then at war with the republic of Venice, to which they before belonged. For this reaſon they enjoy a number of privileges, ſuch as an exemption from all duties upon goods for the uſe of the inhabitants themſelves, and the right of propoſing 3 perſons, from whom the ſovereign is to nominate the prætor, who is the higheſt officer in the town; but it is ſingular that no native of Roveredo can be a candidate. A prætor's authority laſts 3 years; but at the expiration of that term he is generally continued in his office 3 years longer with the concurrence of the town and of the communities. The magiſtrates of the town are 4 proveditores, and the principal perſons in the communities are called *ſworn men*. The town has a very conſiderable trade in ſilk eſtabliſhed about the year 1520. It was very much extended in the ſeventeenth century by the many foreign merchants who eſtabliſhed houſes and connexions at Roveredo; and the population of the place increaſed to ſuch a degree that it was doubled in the courſe of the eighteenth century: for at the commencement it contained 7270 ſouls, and in 1766 there were 15,002. In 1722, 117,334 pounds weight of wrought ſilk were exported; in 1740, 150,160; and in 1763, 201,621. In the laſt-mentioned year the number of perſons employed in the manufacture of ſilk, in the whole diſtrict of Roveredo, amounted to 4992. Very few of them live in the town itſelf; but the tradeſpeople and artiſans are Germans and Italians; even the very ſervants are foreigners. Notwithſtanding the prohibition, great quantities of raw ſilk are ſent from Venice to Roveredo to be manufactured. For ſilk-dying, this town has the preference before Verona and the other Venetian towns. The annual revenues accruing to the ſovereign from the exportation of ſilk, upon an average exceed 14,000 florins. Beſides this principal article, Roveredo has a great trade in tobacco, of which near 10 ton is raiſed annually; beſides in hams and ſalt meat, for which fat pigs are brought from Mantua and the State of the Church; and finally in hides, which are ſent from Venice and Turkey to be tanned. Roveredo is likewiſe celebrated for its Imperial academy degli Agiati, eſtabliſhed in 1750. This town was for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of the French in 1796. It lies 10 miles S. of Trent, in lat. 45° 51′ N. long. 8° 40′ E.

ROVIGNO, a town on a peninſula, on the coaſt of Iſtria, which has 2 harbours, and belongs to Venice. The inhabitants, whoſe number is computed at 15,000, are very induſtrious. Many of them are employed in ſhip-building and the pilchard fiſhery, which is very conſiderable at this place. It lies 30 miles S. of Cabo d'Iſtria, in lat. 45° 11′ N. long. 11° 33′ E.

ROUSSELAER, a town of Flanders between Ypres and Cortrycht, ſituated on the little river Mandel, 10 miles N. N. W. of Courtray.

RUDELSTADT, a town and diſtrict with a fine caſtle on the Saale, in Thuringia, 5 miles N. of Saalfeld, and 15 S. of Jena, on the frontiers of Vogtland. It is the reſidence of the princes of Schwarzburg-Rudelſtadt. The town contains 511 houſes and 4100 inhabitants. The caſtle ſtands upon a mountain, and was conſumed by fire in 1573 and in 1735, but has been elegantly rebuilt. In the town-church is the burial-place of the princes. This place contains a regency, a conſiſtory, and rent-chamber belonging to the prince, a good ſchool, beſides a theological ſeminary, founded by the late Prince John Frederic, manufactures of flannel and other ſtuffs eſtabliſhed in 1754; and the celebrated Kaltſchmidt's cabinet of natural curioſities removed hither from Jena in 1772. Lat. 50° 44′ N. long. 9° 5′ E.

RUDELSTADT, a new mine-town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, ſituated on the river Bober, on the frontiers of the principality of

Jauer. It was formerly a village called Rudelſdorf; but in 1747, 4 new copper-works were erected, a mine-office was eſtabliſhed, and it was raiſed to the rank with all the privileges of a mine-town; whereupon its old name was laid aſide, and the preſent one ſubſtituted in its ſtead. It lies 16 miles W. of Schweidnitz.

RUDKIÖBING, a ſmall place, the only town in the Daniſh iſland of Langeland. It is fortified, has a good harbour and a free-ſchool.

RUDOLSPHSWERTH, or NEUSTADTEL, a town ſtanding on a hill, on the river Gurk, in Lower Carniola. It has a large collegiate church, under the Archbiſhop of Görz, and 2 convents. Five miles from it is a warm bath called Neuſtädtl-Toplitz: 12 miles S.W. of Gurckfeld.

RUDONISKO, RUDNIK, an open town on the river San, in the circle of Pilſen, in Gallicia.

RUE, a bailiwick and ſmall town of Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Freyburg, 13 miles N. E. of Lauſanne.

RUE, a town of France, in the department of the Somme and diſtrict of Abbeville, 10 miles N.W. of Abbeville.

RUFFACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Colmar, 6 miles S. of Colmar.

RUGEN, an iſland in the Baltic Sea, near the coaſt of Hither Pomerania, oppoſite Stralſund, the channel between which town and the iſland is not above a mile in breadth. It has the title of a principality, is 35 miles in length, the ſame in breadth, having a fertile ſoil. The principal places in it are, the ſmall towns of Bergen, Garz, Gingſt, with the caſtle and eſtate of Putbus. It was formerly much larger, and probably not an iſland, but united with Pomerania, from which it was afterwards ſeparated by inundations, and made an iſland; for which reaſon it has ſo many peninſulas, as Wittow, Jaſmund, Mönchguth, Ummanz, and Zudar. To this principality belong likewiſe ſeveral ſmall adjacent iſlands, as Hiddenſöe, Rüden, and Vilm, the laſt of which belongs to Count Putbus. By the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648 this iſland was ceded to the crown of Sweden; in 1715 it was taken by the northern allied powers, afterwards given to the King of Denmark, and at length reſtored to Sweden by the peace of 1720. Lat. 54° 30′ N. long. 11° 10′ E.

RUGENWALDE, a pretty large town, which ſince the conflagration of 1722 has been handſomely rebuilt, in the dutchy of Wenden, in Farther Pomerania, ſituated on the Wipper. Its harbour, on the Baltic, is good, and it has a caſtle, with a church of its own. The ſalmon fiſhery and linen trade are very profitable. This town gives name to all the adjacent country. King Eric XIV. upon leaving Sweden, in 1439, kept his court here 20 years. It lies 20 miles W. of Stolpe.

RUHLAND, a thriving town on the Black Elſter, in Upper Luſatia, on the frontiers of Miſnia. It gives name to the circle of Ruhland. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in fiſh and beer. It belongs to Count Hoym, and was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1768: 14 miles E. of Elſterwerda.

RUMIGNY, a town of France in the department of the Ardennes, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Rocroy: 18 miles W. N. W. of Mezieres, and 12 S. W. of Rocroy.

RUMILLY, a town of Savoy, with a great trade, particularly in wheat. One ſide of it is watered by the river Seran, and the other by the Nepte: 16 miles N. of Chambery.

RUMMELSBURG, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, in the dutchy of Wenden, ſituated on the Wipper, gives name to a circle, and has manufactures of cloth. In 1719 it was conſumed by fire. It belongs to the family of Maſſow, and lies 14 miles N. of New Stettin.

RUPPIN, NEW, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It is a pretty large town ſituated on a lake, formed by the river Rhin; its trade, cloth manufactures, breweries, and agriculture, have of late years made it a flouriſhing place. The two principal churches belong to the Lutherans; it has likewiſe a Calviniſt church and ſchool. The circle of Ruppin was formerly a ſeparate county; the laſt count was Wichman, who died in 1524. The burial-place of the counts was in New Ruppin. This town was entirely conſumed by fire in 1787, but was rebuilt in a much more regular and handſome manner, and augmented one third. It lies 4 miles N. of Fehrbellin, in lat. 52° 57′ N. long. 10° 34′ E.

RUPPIN, OLD, a ſmall open town on a lake of the ſame name, oppoſite New Ruppin, with an ancient caſtle, the reſidence of its former counts: 9 miles S. of Rheinſburg.

RUREMONDE, ROERMONDE, a pretty large, handſome, fortified town on the Maas, at its conflux with the Roer. Since the peace of Baden in 1714, it has belonged to the Houſe of Auſtria. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Mechlin. In 1758 it was taken poſſeſſion of by the allies under the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, but ſoon after evacuated. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Pruſſians the year following. It lies 11 miles S. of Venlo, in lat. 51° 11′ N. long. 3° 39′ E.

RUROORT, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, where the Roer diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine; it formerly had a fortified caſtle upon a mountain, which, being of more detriment than advantage to the country, was demoliſhed by the Elector of Brandenburg in 1640. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Kaiſerſwerth.

RUTZEN, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Wolau, 20 miles N. of Wolau.

RUVO, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, in the province of Bari and kingdom of Naples.

RYDZYNA, a caſtle of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, 5 miles from Liſſa, which ſince its deſtruction by fire in 1705, has been rebuilt in a much

a much handſomer manner than before. It is the reſidence of Prince Sulkowſky.

RYPEN, the capital of the dioceſe of Rypen, on the weſtern coaſt of the peninſula of Jütland, ſituated on the Nibſgae, which diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean about 4 miles from the town. It has a good trade in corn, oxen, and horſes. The river is ſhallow, for which reaſon it will admit only ſmall veſſels. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has 2 large churches, a ſchool, and good inſtitutions for the poor.

RYPIN, a ſmall town, capital of a diſtrict in the province of Dobrzin, in Great Poland.

RYSSEN, a town of Overyſſel, ſituated on the river Regge: 20 miles N. E. of Zutphen.

# S.

SAALBURG, a diſtrict and town of Vogtland, on the Franconian Saale, which is ſometimes improperly called Salzburg. It belongs to one of the counts Reuſs, who reſides in the caſtle of Oberſtein at Gera.

SAALFELD, a town and diſtrict, on the Saale, in Thuringia, formerly containing a princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It is a handſome town, has a ſuperintendency and a Latin ſchool, and belongs to the ducal houſe of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. The caſtle, with its garden, and ſeveral churches, are worthy of notice. The rich Benedictine abbey was formerly ſituated on the mountain where the caſtle now ſtands. It lies 16 miles S. of Jena, in lat. 50° 41′ N. long. 9° 7′ E.

SAAR, a ſmall town and Ciſtercian convent, in the circle of Brünn, in Moravia, 12 miles N. E. of Iglau. There is likewiſe a convent and village of the ſame name in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia.

SAATZ, a circle of Bohemia, which is fertile in corn, and yields hops of the beſt quality. Since 1714 the territory of Elnbogen has been united with it, and is divided into the circle of Saatz Proper, and the circle of Saatz in the diviſion of Elnbogen, to which is alſo annexed the diſtrict of Eger.

SAATZ, the capital of the circle of Saatz, in Bohemia; ſuſtained great injuries by fire in 1767 and 1788: 12 miles S. S. E. of Commotau. Lat. 50° 19′ N. long. 11° 17′ E.

SABINA, a ſmall province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, bounded on the eaſt by Abruzzo, on the north by the dutchy of Spoleto, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Tiber, by which it is ſeparated from St. Peter's Patrimony, and by the river Teverone from the Campagna di Roma.

SABIONETTA, a principality and ſmall town with a ſtrong citadel, between Mantua, Parma, and Cremona, in Italy. When the ancient family of its princes became extinct in 1689, it was held as an Imperial fief by the governor of Milan, and was afterwards ſold to Franceſco Maria Spinola, duke of St. Pietro, who however did not take poſſeſſion of it; but in 1708 it was given as a fief to Antony Ferdinand Duke of Guaſtalla, as the neareſt relation of the deceaſed Duke of Bozzolo, John Francis Gonzaga. He was ſucceeded by his brother Joſeph Maria, who dying in 1746 without male heirs, the Empreſs Queen took poſſeſſion of it, and annexed it to Guaſtalla, with which it was ceded to the Spaniſh Infant Don Philip, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Guaſtalla, in lat. 45° N. long. 8° 13′ E.

SABOR, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, to which belongs the village of the ſame name on the Oder, where is a toll collected from that river: 25 miles N. N. W. of Great Glogau.

SACHSA, a ſmall town of Thuringia, in the county of Höhenſtein, between Nordhauſen and Oſterode, belonging to the King of Pruſſia. There is a glaſs-houſe 1½ mile from this place.

SACHSENBERG, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck, 10 miles S. W. of Waldeck.

SACHSENHAGEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel: 13 miles W. of Hannover.

SACHSENHAUSEN. See FRANKFURT on the Mayn.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck, 5 miles S. E. of Corbach.

SACHSENHEIM, a diſtrict in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in which is the town of Great Sachſenheim, and the village of Little Sachſenheim. The former lies 12 miles N. N. W. of Stutgard.

SAGAN, a principality of Lower Sileſia, between Glogau and Luſatia, belonging, ſince 1646, to the princes of Lobkowitz, to whom it was ſold by the Emperor Ferdinand III. and they now hold it as a fief of Pruſſia. The capital and reſidence of the prince is

SAGAN, ſituated on the right bank of the river Bober. It contains an Auguſtine abbey, a college and academy formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, a Proteſtant church and ſchool, a handſome palace of the prince, and good cloth manufactures. In 1768 it was made a regular poſt ſtation to Frankfurt on the Oder and Berlin. The town contains 600 houſes, and upwards of 3500 inhabitants. It lies

lies 7 miles E. of Sorau, in lat. 51° 36′ N. long. 13° 2′ E.

ST. AGATA DI GOTI, a ſmall town of Naples, in Principato Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

ST. AMAND, a town of France, in the department of the North and diſtrict of Valenciennes, ſituated on the Scarpe. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Baden: 7 miles N. of Valenciennes.

ST. AMARIN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 15 miles N. of Befort.

ST. ANDRE'E, a town of Lower Carinthia, in the juriſdiction of Salzburg, ſituated on the river Lavant, in a valley of the ſame name. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who has the title of a prince of the Empire, is appointed, ordained, and confirmed by the Archbiſhop of Salzburg, and reſides in the caſtle of Lavant. It lies 18 miles N.E. of Clagenfurt.

ST. ANGELO DI LOMBARDI, a ſmall town of Naples, in Principato Oltra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1664.

ST. ANGELO IN VADO, a ſmall town on the river Metra, in the dutchy of Urbino, in the State of the Church: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Urbino.

ST. BERNARD, GREAT, is a mountain ſituated in the Valais, on the frontiers of Piedmont: the ſmall one lies on the frontiers between the dutchy of Aoſta in Piedmont and the county of Tarentaiſe in Savoy. Another Little Mount St. Bernard, out of which riſes the Farther Rhine, is ſituated in the Upper League, in the Griſons.

ST. CLAUDE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of Mount Jura. It is ſituated on the river Liſon, between three rugged rocks of Mount Jura, and before the revolution was the ſee of a biſhop under the Archbiſhop of Lyons.

STE. CROIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 4 miles E.S.E. of Colmar, and 6 W. of Briſach.

ST. DIZIER, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne.

ST. FILIPPO D'ARGIRONE, a ſmall town on the river Jaretta, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

ST. GALL, a populous, well-built trading town, in league with the Swiſs cantons, ſituated on the river Steinach, of the Calviniſt religion. The church, academy, town-houſe, and library are worth ſeeing. The linen manufactures of this place are very flouriſhing, and its foreign trade is briſk. The town has fine bleaching-grounds belonging to it at the diſtance of 4 miles, near the river Sitter. The celebrated Roman Catholic Benedictine abbey of St. Gall is ſurrounded with the ſame wall as the town. The abbot has no power in the town, but his territory is ſeparated from it by a high wall, and contains the minſter with the remains of St. Gallus and other ſaints, the church of St. Othmar, the reſidence of the abbot, the habitations of the canons, and the library, in which are many curious manuſcripts. The abbot is a prince of the German Empire, but does not contribute to any of its expences. St. Gall lies 8 miles N.N.W. of Appenzel.

ST. GOAR, the capital of the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, on the weſt bank of the Rhine. It contains only 200 houſes, but is very populous on account of its commerce and trade, particularly in wine. Catholics and Proteſtants are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion. The town is fortified, and, by the peace of Utrecht, was to be ceded to Heſſe-Caſſel, who was to give an equivalent for it to Heſſe-Rheinfels; but in 1718 it was reſtored to the latter houſe, although Caſſel retained the right of keeping a garriſon therein. In 1759 this place ſuſtained great injury by fire through the exploſion of a quantity of gunpowder. In the Rhine, near St. Goar, is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhery. At the gates of the town commences the diſtrict called the Hundſrück. It lies 6 miles N. of Bacharach.

ST. GOARSHAUSEN, a ſmall town in the county of Katzenelnbogen, ſituated on the Rhine oppoſite St. Goar. Near it on a mountain is the ſtrong caſtle called Katze.

ST. GOTHARD, a celebrated mountain of Switzerland in the canton of Uri.

ST. GUILAIN, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault, on the river Haine, 8 miles W. of Mons.

ST. HIPPOLITE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Doubs: 12 miles S.W. of Porentrui.

ST. HUBERT, a celebrated abbey in the foreſt of the Ardennes, in the biſhopric of Liege, 14 miles W. of Baſtogne.

ST. JEAN DE MAURIENNE, a ſmall, open, fine town, the capital of the county of Maurienne, in Savoy, ſituated on the river Are, the ſee of a biſhop, who holds ſeveral conſiderable diſtinct fiefs of the Duke of Savoy, and has the title of count. In the arms of the town are two fingers of St. John, which are ſaid to be preſerved in the cathedral, dedicated to that ſaint. It lies 25 miles S.E. of Chambery.

ST. JOHANN, a ſmall town on the Saar, in the county of Saarbrück, oppoſite the town of that name, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Saar. Both Lutherans and Catholics have churches here.

ST. LEONHARD, a town with a caſtle, near the river Lavant in Carinthia. The adjacent country contains 5 other places of the ſame name, which are diſtinguiſhed by the ſurnames of St. Veit, St. Andrée, on the Zwickerberg, on the river Moll, and in Gailthal.

ST. LOUP, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone and diſtrict of Luxeuil: 6 miles N.W. of Luxeuil.

ST. LUCIA, a ſmall town, with the title of a dutchy, in Val di Demone, in Sicily.

ST. MARCO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſuffragan of Coſenza.

St. Mard sur le Mont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne and diſtrict of St. Menehould: 12 miles s. of St. Menehould.

Ste. Marguerite, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of France, belonging to the Hieres: 7 miles s.w. of Antibes.

St. Maria, a ſmall fortified place on the Gulf of Spezzia, in the territory of Genoa, in Italy: 6 miles n. of Porto Venere.

St. Marino, a ſmall independent republic of Italy, ſituated in the dutchy of Urbino, under the protection of the Pope. In 1739, by occaſion of civil diſſenſions and commotions, Cardinal Alberoni, as legate of Ferrara, deprived this ſtate of its independence, in which it was however reinſtated by Pope Clement XII. in 1740, and confirmed therein by Pope Benedict XIV. in 1748. The government is in the hands of 40 perſons, half of whom are from the nobility, and half from amongſt the citizens. In matters of importance the great council is convened, to which each family ſends a deputy. The principal officers of this ſmall ſtate are the 2 capitani, who retain their employment 6 months, and the commiſſary, or civil and criminal judge, who is appointed as an aſſiſtant to the capitani, and muſt be a foreigner, and verſed in the law. He is changed every three years. The phyſician of the ſtate holds his ſituation for the ſame term, and muſt likewiſe be a foreigner. The territory of this republic contains the ſmall places of Faetano and Serravalle, beſides its capital,

St. Marino, which ſtands on a high mountain, and has only one acceſs. It contains nothing of conſequence except a few churches. The mountain yields very good wine. St. Marino contains about 5000 inhabitants.

St. Maurice, a ſmall town in the Valais, on the weſt bank of the Rhone. It is a very lively place, being the thoroughfare for every thing going from the Lake of Geneva, through the Valais, over the Great St. Bernard. It contains an abbey of regular canons of St. Auguſtine, wherein are preſerved the relics of St. Maurice, who at the end of the third century is ſaid to have been cut to pieces in the neighbourhood of this place, together with his legion, compoſed entirely of Chriſtians. This place formerly belonged to Savoy, but was taken by the inhabitants of the Valais in 1476.

St. Maximin, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, 21 miles n. of Toulon.

St. Menehould, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Marne, 22 miles e.n.e. of Chalons.

St. Mihiel, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe, ſituated on the Meuſe.

St. Omer, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is a ſtrong place, ſituated partly on an eminence, partly in a moraſs, on the Aa, and before the revolution was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Cambray.

St. Paul, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Var, 7 miles w. of Nice.

St. Pietro, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near Sardinia.

St. Pol, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Straits of Calais.

St. Pölten, a ſmall handſome town, 30 miles w. of Vienna, ſituated on the river Draſam or Traſen. It is the reſidence of a great number of the nobility; and the adjacent country yields excellent ſaffron. The convent of Auguſtine canons was in 1784 removed from this place to Neuſtadt, near Vienna, and St. Pölten was appointed the reſidence of the Biſhop of Neuſtadt.

St. Severina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, on the river Noto. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

St. Severino, a town on the river Potenza, in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the State of the Church, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Fermo: 13 miles s.s.w. of Macerata.

St. Tropez, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Frejus, on a bay of the Mediterranean: 11 miles s. of Frejus.

St. Trou, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Haſban and biſhopric of Liege.

St. Valery, a ſea-port town of France, in the department of the Somme and diſtrict of Abbeville, on the Somme: 9 miles n.w. of Abbeville.

St. Veit, a town of Middle Carinthia, ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Wilicz and Glan, 7 miles n. of Clagenfurt, between 4 mountains, on each of which is a church, frequented by pilgrims. The town has 6 churches, and in the market-place is a large marble fountain, made entirely of one piece, which is ſuppoſed to be a work of the Romans.

St. Venant, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of Bethune, ſituated on the Lis, 6 miles n.n.w. of Bethune, and 6 e. of Aire.

St. Ursite, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, belonging to the Biſhop of Baſel: 27 miles s.w. of Baſel, and 5 s. of Porentrui.

Salemi, a town of Val di Mazzara, near Palermo in Sicily.

Salfeld, a ſmall town of Eaſt Pruſſia, in the province of Hocker-Land, ſituated on a ſmall lake called Mebing: 23 miles s.e. of Marienburg.

Salins, a town of France in the department of Mount Jura, ſituated in a valley, with famous ſalt-ſprings. In the adjacent country are quarries of jaſper, alabaſter, and black marble.

Salm, a princely county, bordering on the Voſges mountains, belonging to the circle of Upper Rhine, and ſubject to the reigning prince of Salm-Salm. It is likewiſe called the upper county of Salm;

Salm; its principal town is Salm, which has a caſtle ſtanding upon a mountain. The princes of Salm are deſcended from the Wild and Rhinegrave John VI. and in 1623 were raiſed to the rank of princes of the Empire. Prince Lewis Otto died in 1738, and left only 3 daughters; upon which the dominions of Salm devolved to Nicholas Leopold, Wild and Rhinegrave of Neufville, and his 2 couſins John Dominicus Albert and Philip Joſeph. From Nicholas Leopold and Philip Joſeph are deſcended the 2 lines of which this houſe is at preſent compoſed, namely, Salm-Salm and Kyrburg, who vote at the diet alternately for a year each.

SALMUNSTER, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the biſhopric of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 miles S. S. W. of Fulda.

SALTZKOTEN, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Paderborn, with a good ſalt-mine: 7 miles S.W. of Paderborn.

SALTZUFLEN, a town in the county of Lippe, with a ſalt-mine, belonging to the reigning Count of Lippe: 19 miles S.W. of Minden.

SALUZZO, a marquiſate of Italy, on the frontiers of France, between Piemont Proper, the county of Nice, the county of Lucerne, and France. It belongs to the Duke of Savoy. The chief town is Saluzzo, which is ſituated on the Po, has a caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop: 14 miles N. N. E. of Coni.

SALZBURG, an archbiſhopric in the circle of Bavaria, between the dutchy of Bavaria, Auſtria, Carinthia, and Tirol. It is a mountainous country, but contains excellent paſturage, ſalt-pits, and mines. It is divided into 40 diſtricts. The archbiſhop is an independent ſtate of the Empire, is always a Papal legate, primate of Germany, and has the right of wearing a cardinal's habit. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of Freiſing, Ratiſbon, Brixen, Gurk, Chiemſee, Seckau, and Lavant; the 4 laſt are appointed by him alone, without requiring any confirmation from the Pope. In 1783 and 1786 the Archbiſhop of Salzburg was obliged to relinquiſh his metropolitan rights over Lower Auſtria, Carinthia, Stiria, Tirol, and the Auſtrian quarter of the Inn; but he retained his juriſdiction over Gurk, Lavant, Grätz or Seckau, and Brixen. The archbiſhop is co-director of the circle of Bavaria with the Elector of Bavaria, and has the firſt place on the eccleſiaſtical bench in the college of princes. The chapter is compoſed of 24 canons, who muſt all be of the rank of counts or lords: and upon a vacancy in the archbiſhopric, it has the directorſhip in the college of princes. The archbiſhop's revenues are eſtimated at upwards of 200,000*l.* ſterling. To a Roman month he gives 1828 florins, and to a chamber tax 608 dollars 69 kr. The inhabitants amount to 250,000. The numerous Salzburgers in Pruſſia, and various parts of Germany, are deſcended from thoſe Proteſtants who emigrated from thence in 1732, on account of religion, whoſe number amounted to 30,000. Some of them went to Holland, England, and Sweden, and great numbers to the Britiſh colonies in America.

SALZBURG, the capital of the above archbiſhopric, and archiepiſcopal reſidence, is ſituated on the Salza; it is fortified, and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. The fortreſs ſtanding to the right of the Salza on a mountain, is only opened once a year for inſpection. The other remarkable things in Salzburg are, the arſenals, the magnificent archiepiſcopal palace, the fine large fountains before it, and the palace oppoſite, called the New Building, where the provincial aſſemblies and thoſe of the upper colleges are held; it contains alſo a library: the delightful ſummer palace of Mirabella, with its chapel and gardens; the palaces of Lodron and Khünburg, and of ſeveral of the canons. The amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the archbiſhop's ſtables, deſerve notice.

The oldeſt of the churches is that of St. Peter. The cathedral of St. Rupert is a magnificent ſtructure of freeſtone and marble; the roof is of copper. To the right of it is the archbiſhop's reſidence. The Benedictine convent near St. Peter's church contains a conſiderable library, and in the convent of St. Stephen is the tomb of Theophraſtus Paracelſus. In 1617 an academy was eſtabliſhed, and ſoon after, in 1620, an univerſity was founded here by Paris, at that time archbiſhop, and Count of Lodron. Four miles from hence are the palaces of Kleſsheim and Belvidere, and the capital ſalt-mine of Hallein. Near the town is likewiſe the mountain called Mönchſberg, through which the Archbiſhop Sigiſmund Chriſtopher, Count of Schrottenbach, began to make a road, which was completed in 1767, and is 422 feet in length, 24 in height, and 22 in breadth. Salzburg lies in lat. 47° 46′ N. long. 10° 39′ E.

SALZE, a ſmall town near the Elbe, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with ſalt-mines. It is otherwiſe called Great Salza: 6 miles W. N. W. of Barby.

SALZUNGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Werra, on the frontiers of Henneberg, in Thuringia, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Meinungen. It has ſeveral ſalt-works, and a caſtle called Schnepfenburg, ſtanding on an eminence: 10 miles S. of Eiſenach.

SALZWEDEL, a town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Jeetze. It is divided into 2 parts, the old and new town, which have one common magiſtracy. It has manufactures of ſerge and ſtockings, and a great trade in linen: 10 miles S.W. of Arendſee.

SANDAU, a town and diſtrict in the circle of Jerichow, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe: 5 miles S.W. of Havelberg.

SANENTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the frontiers of the Valais, in which ſtands the caſtle of Sanen.

SANGERHAUSEN, a diſtrict and town, near the Harz, in the circle of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It has a caſtle, 2 pariſh and ſeveral other churches, a good Latin ſchool, and a

ſuperintendency. The number of inhabitants exceeds 3500: 14 miles S.E. of Stollberg.

SANTHIA, a fortified town, with a good trade, in the lordſhip of Vercelli, which belongs to Piemont, in Italy: 28 miles N. N. E. of Turin.

SANTO SEVERO, a ſmall town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manfredonia.

SANTVLIET, a ſmall fortified town of Brabant, between Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom. Four miles from hence is the fort of Lillo.

SARBRUCK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, bounded on the weſt and ſouth by France, on the eaſt by Zweybrücken, on the ſouth by France and the lordſhip of Ottweiler. It abounds in foreſts, is fertile, and has a good trade. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Proteſtant, but Catholics are tolerated here and there. Sarbrück had formerly its own counts, whoſe family becoming extinct in 1380, it devolved to the houſe of Naſſau. The counts, and, ſince 1688, the princes of Naſſau-Saarbrück, are divided into 3 lines, Ottweiler, Saarbrück, and Uſingen. The firſt became extinct in 1723, and the ſecond in 1728, when the whole county became the property of Charles Prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, by whom it was given, in the partition of 1736, to his brother William Henry, but with the exception of the portion of Weilburg. This prince in 1767, with the concurrence of the Emperor and Empire, concluded a treaty with France concerning the frontiers, when ſeveral diſtricts belonging to Saarbrück, lying beyond the Saar, including the convent of Wadgaſſen, were given up to France, but thoſe on the other ſide of the Saar lying in this county and belonging to France, were wholly ceded to Naſſau-Saarbrücken. The capital and reſidence of the prince is

SARBRUCK, ſituated on the Saar: it is not large, but contains a handſome newly-erected palace belonging to the prince, a Lutheran and a Calviniſt church, the former of which was magnificently rebuilt in 1762, and a well-regulated academy. The ancient abbey of St. Arnudel or St. Arnul, was ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia. It lies 14 miles W. of Zweybrücken, in lat. 49° 16′ N. long. 4° 43′ E.

SARBURG, a diſtrict, town, and fortified caſtle in the upper archbiſhopric of Triers, ſituated on the Saar, 10 miles S. of Triers.

SARDINIA, one of the largeſt iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Italy, with the title of a kingdom. On the north it is ſeparated from Corſica by the Strait of Bonifacio. The climate is not ſo unhealthy as its inhabitants repreſent, and the ſoil is very fertile in oil, corn, and wine. Great quantities of ſalt and cheeſe are made here, and with the latter article a conſiderable foreign trade is carried on. The ſame might be done with corn, were there not ſuch heavy duties upon exportation. This iſland has a capital breed of horſes. It is divided into 2 parts, *Capo ai Sotto* (the lower), *Capo di Sopra* (the upper). There are 44 ſmall iſlands belonging to Sardinia, only 8 of which are inhabited. This iſland, after being ſubject to the Romans, Vandals, Saracens, Piſans, and Genoeſe, was in 1154 raiſed to a kingdom by the Emperor Frederic I. The Popes endeavoured to make themſelves maſters of it, but failing in the attempt, Pope Boniface VIII. gave it to the King of Arragon, who with ſome difficulty obtained peaceable poſſeſſion of it in 1324. Thus it belonged to Spain till 1708, when it was conquered by the Engliſh for the Houſe of Auſtria, to whom it was guaranteed by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. But it was retaken by King Philip V. in 1717. At length, in 1720, it was ceded to the Duke of Savoy as an equivalent for Sicily, who derives little advantage from it, except the title of king, and governs it by a viceroy. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 376,000, and, including the ſmall iſlands, to 423,514. Their diſpoſitions are none of the beſt; and revenge, in particular, is ſuch a prevalent paſſion, that 400 perſons are annually aſſaſſinated, and juſtice never interpoſes to remedy the evil. The government of Sardinia is very mild, and almoſt every thing is left in the ſame ſtate as formerly. It is very poor in arts and manufactures, and has not a ſingle veſſel for the exportation of its productions. Even the tunny and coral fiſheries are carried on by French, Catalans, Sicilians, Neapolitans, and Genoeſe, a duty being paid for the former to ſeveral Sardinian families, and for the coral to the court of Turin. Beſides the Sardinian language, which is a corrupt mixture of Spaniſh and Italian, the inhabitants likewiſe ſpeak the Algareſe (a dialect of the Catalonian, Alghero being a Catalonian colony), the Saſſareſe, a dialect of the Tuſcan (uſed by the Piſans remaining in Saſſari, Tempio, and Caſtel Sardo), and Spaniſh. But the latter is by degrees giving way to the Italian, which is in moſt general uſe.

SARDINIA, the dominions of the King of Sardinia comprehend the iſland and kingdom of Sardinia, the dutchy of Savoy, the principality of Piemont, the dutchy of Montferrat, and part of Milan. His continental dominions in 1772 contained 2,733,394 inhabitants, the iſland of Sardinia, including the ſmall ones belonging to it, 423,514, forming a total of 3,156,908. His revenues are eſtimated at above 1,000,000*l.* ſterling.

The King of Sardinia, as Duke of Savoy, is Imperial vicar in Italy, and the former dukes frequently ſent deputies to the diets, the laſt inſtance of which was in the ſeventeenth century. The king has unlimited power in all his dominions. In eccleſiaſtical matters the power of the Pope is circumſcribed within very narrow limits, although the Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion in theſe countries. The Pope cannot publiſh any bull without the conſent of the king's council, nor can the tribunal of Inquiſition at Turin apprehend any one without its concurrence. The king nominates to all vacant benefices, and may even take off a third part of their incomes. For all eſtates annexed to the convents ſince 1600, they are obliged to pay taxes,

taxes, the ſame as the other inhabitants; and ſuits between clergy and laymen, let the former be plaintiff or defendant, are decided by lay judges. The king has the right of appointing whomſoever he pleaſes as one of the cardinals.

Affairs of ſtate are tranſacted by the king's council; and foreign, domeſtic, and military concerns belong to the firſt ſecretary of ſtate, in the different departments. Great improvements were made in the adminiſtration of juſtice, by a new code drawn up in 1770 by King Charles Emanuel III.

Savoy contains abundance of wood and oxen. Piemont yields great quantities of the beſt ſilk and hemp, Italian fruits, oil, oxen, ſheep, pigs, fowls, pigeons (moſt of the latter are ſent to Genoa), and has manufactures of ſilk, hats, and ſnuff-boxes. Sardinia produces oil, corn, oranges, &c. A conſiderable quantity of all theſe articles is exported to foreign countries, and before the preſent war, 6 million pounds of raw ſilk were annually ſent from Turin to France. Nevertheleſs, upon the whole, the balance of trade is againſt the dominions of Sardinia; for the value of their exports is exceeded by that of their imports, conſiſting of cloths and linen from England, Holland, and France; ſpices, ſugar, Venetian looking-glaſſes, leather, tin, iron, and copper, from Switzerland and Saxony.

The Piedmonteſe are warm admirers of the French, whom they in a great meaſure endeavour to imitate (ſee PIEDMONT). They hate the Genoeſe, and deſpiſe the other Italians, for which reaſon they are diſliked by the latter. The ſpirit and military turn of the nobility occaſion more duels in Piedmont alone, than in all the reſt of Italy together.

The army of the King of Sardinia is compoſed of about 30,000 men: in time of war it is frequently augmented to 50,000. Amongſt the infantry there are at preſent 1 German regiment, and 3 of Swiſs from the Valais, the Griſons, and Bern. His naval force conſiſts only in a few ſmall veſſels.

The preſent royal family is deſcended from the ancient counts of Savoy; of whom Amadeus VIII. was made a duke by the Emperor Sigiſmund, in 1416. In 1418 he obtained poſſeſſion of Piedmont, which had for ſome time belonged to a collateral line of the houſe of Savoy, and upon its extinction it was again united with Savoy. In conſequence of a marriage with the daughter of the King of Cyprus, of the family of Luſignan, the houſe of Savoy laid claim to Cyprus, and likewiſe to the kingdom of Jeruſalem. The firſt part of the ſixteenth century was an unfortunate era for Savoy, as, by occaſion of the war between France and Spain, Duke Charles III. loſt almoſt all his dominions. It was not till the treaty of Chateau Cambreſis in 1559, that Duke Emanuel Philibert was able to exert himſelf for the reſtoration of his exhauſted provinces. He encouraged induſtry amongſt his ſubjects, who were before idle and indolent, promoted manufactures, particularly thoſe of wool and ſilk, planted vaſt numbers of mulberry-trees, thereby laying the foundation to the culture of ſilk, at preſent ſo extenſive in Piedmont. He likewiſe provided for the ſecurity of his dominions, by fortifying different places, and building a citadel at Turin. The welfare of the country was not ſo much promoted by his ſon Charles Emanuel I. nor by Victor Amadeus I. who were engaged in wars and quarrels with their neighbours; but during their reigns many excellent inſtitutions were effected for the promotion of trade and induſtry. In this reſpect they were excelled by Charles Emanuel II. upon aſſuming the government, after a turbulent minority. But the power of this houſe received the greateſt acceſſion under the politic adminiſtration of Victor Amadeus II. In the war of the Spaniſh ſucceſſion he ſided with Auſtria, and upon the Duke of Mantua being put to the ban, he obtained poſſeſſion of the whole of Montferrat, on which his houſe had claims from the ſixteenth century, but of which only a part had belonged to it from the year 1631. Beſides this, he likewiſe acquired the diſtricts of Aleſſandria and Valenza, Lomellina and Val di Seſia, in the Milaneſe. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, Sicily was ceded to him, and therewith he obtained the full rank and title of king, inſtead of his former title of royal highneſs. In 1720 he was obliged to exchange Sicily for Sardinia. His ſon Charles Emanuel III. as an ally of France and Spain, by the peace of 1736 added to his dominions the diſtricts of Novara and Tortona, in the Milaneſe, and by the treaty of Worms in 1743, as an ally of Auſtria, he obtained the province of Vigevano, in the Milaneſe, the greateſt part of the county of Anghiera, part of the diſtrict of Pavia, and the territory of Bobbio, with part of Piacenza, the latter of which he again loſt by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 (ſee PIACENZA). This king was the mediator of peace between Great Britain and France in 1763, and his ſon, the preſent King Victor Amadeus III. jointly with France and the canton of Bern, reſtored tranquillity to Geneva in 1782.

In 1792 the French having declared war againſt the King of Sardinia, over-ran the whole dutchy of Savoy, which, by a decree of the Convention, was made a department of France. In 1796 he was obliged to ſurrender ſeveral of his ſtrongeſt towns as the price of peace with that republic. This was only the prelude to the loſs of all his continental dominions, which remained in the hands of the French, till in 1799 they were completely diſpoſſeſſed of them by the victories of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies.

SARGANS, a bailiwick, and formerly a county of Switzerland, near the Rhine, between the canton of Glaris, Toggenburg, and the Griſons. It belongs to the 8 old cantons, and ſince 1712 the Calviniſts and Catholics have enjoyed equal privileges. The capital is likewiſe called Sargans. The bailiff reſides in the caſtle of this place: he is changed every two years, and is appointed by the 8 old cantons. It lies 14 miles N. of Chur.

SARGUEMINES.

SARGUEMINES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, near the river Saar.

SAR LOUIS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, fortified by Vauban : 26 miles N. E. of Metz.

SARMUND, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Saar, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 7 miles S. of Potſdam.

SARNEN, a village, the capital of the canton of Unterwalden in Switzerland : 8 miles S. of Lucern.

SARNO, a ſmall town of Naples in Principato Citra, on the frontiers of Terra di Lavoro. It has an ancient caſtle, and confers the title of duke on the family of Barberini : it is likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno.

SARNOWA, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Frauenſtadt and waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

SARREBOURG, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte : 35 miles E. of Nancy, and 25 N. E. of Luneville.

SARSTEDT, a ſmall town on the Innerſte, in the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, 7 miles N.W. of Hildeſheim.

SARTENE, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the ſouth-weſtern part of the iſland of Corſica.

SAS DE GAND, a town and fortreſs of Flanders, which has its name from a ſluice (in Flemiſh, Sas) conſtructed by the inhabitants in the ſixteenth century. In 1644 this place and the adjacent fort were taken by the Dutch troops, who retained it after the peace of Münſter.

SASSARI, the capital of the province of Capo di Saſſari, in Sardinia. It is a pretty large fortified place, with a caſtle, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. An univerſity was founded here in 1765.

SAVE, a river which riſes in Upper Carniola, ſeparates Croatia, Sclavonia, and Boſnia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube near Belgrade.

SAVERNE, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, 18 miles W. N.W. of Straſburg.

SAVIGLIANO, a town, the fortifications of which have been démoliſhed, ſituated on the river Maira in Piedmont: 12 miles N. of Coni.

SAULGAU, one of the five ſo called Danube towns, on the Schwarzach, in the Auſtrian part of Swabia : 5 miles S.W. of Buchau.

SAVONA, a ſea-port town in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, with a ſtrong citadel ſtanding on a rock. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan; contains handſome houſes, large churches, extenſive hoſpitals, and upwards of 30,000 inhabitants. The republic of Genoa has ſuffered the harbour to be choked up by degrees, to draw the commerce of this town to the metropolis. It is the beſt town in the territory of the republic next to Genoa, and the birth-place of Pope Julius II. and of the poet Chiabrera. It lies 19 miles W. S.W. of Genoa.

SAVOY, a dutchy in the north-weſt part of Italy, bounded by France and the Lake of Geneva; it is part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and is ſeparated by the Alps from Piedmont. It is compoſed of 6 ſmall provinces ; Savoy Proper, to which is annexed part of the diſtrict of Bugey, the remainder of which belongs to France,—the dutchy of Chablais, the dutchy of Genevois, the county of Maurienne, the county of Tarentaiſe, and the barony of Faucigny, or Foſſigny. The high mountains make the climate cold, but the country is nevertheleſs populous and tolerably fertile in corn, the vallies yielding wine, and the mountains paſturage. The capital of it is Chambery. Great numbers of the inhabitants go abroad, principally to France, and ſome to other countries, to ſeek their livelihood. The language in general uſe here is French. In the war of the Auſtrian ſucceſſion this country was occupied by Spaniſh troops; and during the preſent war it was ſome time in the hands of the French, who were driven out of it in 1799.

SAX, a village and bailiwick of Zurich, between Rheinthal, Werdenberg, and Appenzell. The ancient caſtle of Sax, or Hohen-Sax, was deſtroyed in 1405. The reſidence of the bailiff is the caſtle of Forſteck, from whence the bailiwick is frequently called by the ſame name : 14 miles S. of Rheineck.

SAXKIÖBING, a ſmall town in the Daniſh iſland of Laland.

SAXONY comprehends a great part of Germany, extends from Poland and Bohemia to the German Ocean and Denmark, and is divided into 2 circles, viz. Upper and Lower Saxony. The former is bounded on the weſt by Lower Saxony, on the ſouth by Franconia, on the eaſt by Bohemia and Poland, and on the north by the Baltic Sea; and comprehends the electorate of Saxony, the margravate of Miſnia, the biſhopries of Merſeburg and Naumburg, the landgravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the abbey of Quedlinburg, the counties of Barby, Manſfeld, Schwartzburg, Stollberg, Gleichen, and Hohenſtein, the margravate of Brandenburg, and the dutchy of Pomerania. The director of the circle is the Elector of Saxony.

The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the eaſt by Upper Saxony, on the ſouth by the ſame and Heſſe, on the weſt by Weſtphalia and the German Ocean, on the north by Jütland and the Baltic Sea. This circle comprehends the dutchies of Brunſwick, Lüneburg, Magdeburg, Bremen, Mecklenburg, Holſtein, and Lauenburg, the principalities of Halberſtadt and Ratzeburg, the biſhopries of Hildeſheim and Lübeck, and the Imperial cities of Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Mühlhauſen, Nordhauſen, and Goſlar. The directors of this circle are the Elector of Hannover, as Duke of Bremen, and the Elector of Brandenburg, as Duke of Magdeburg.

SAXONY, a dutchy and electorate of the German Empire, derives its name from the Saxons, a famous nation, who occupied a conſiderable part of Germany. Their firſt reſidence was in Nordalbingia, or the country on the north ſide of the Elbe, from whence they ſpread farther into modern Holſtein, Ditmarſh, and Stormar, as far as the Ems; and at length

length to the Scheld and Rhine. At the time of Charlemagne they bordered to the north on the Normans, to the eaſt on the Obotrites, to the ſouth on the Franks, and to the weſt on the Frieſlanders. They were then divided into Weſtphalians, Eaſtphalians, and Angrivarians. Charlemagne, after a war of above 30 years, reduced this powerful nation under the ſubjection of the Frankiſh empire, and by force compelled them to become Chriſtians.

From the time of Charlemagne, Saxony was for a long time immediately under the Frankiſh monarchy. But during the reign of Arnulph it was again governed by dukes; and Otto I. upon his departure for Italy, appointed Herman Billungen at firſt as governor of Saxony, and afterwards gave him part of it as a dutchy, probably what is now called Lüneburg, with a diſtrict on the other ſide of the Elbe. The male line of Herman becoming extinct by the death of Duke Magnus in 1106, the Emperor Henry V. gave the dutchy of Saxony to Lothair Count of Supplinburg and Querfurt; and the latter, upon becoming Emperor, ceded it to his ſon-in-law, Henry Duke of Bavaria. After Lothair's death, Conrade III. promiſed Saxony to Albert Count of Aſcania, and put Duke Henry to the ban, for preventing Albert from taking poſſeſſion of it. Henry again ſubdued Saxony by force of arms, but died immediately after. His ſon, Henry the Lion, at firſt obtained Saxony, and afterwards Bavaria, but being in diſgrace with the Emperor Frederic I. he again loſt both of them, which cauſed conſiderable alterations in both countries. Engern and Weſtphalia were given to Philip Archbiſhop of Cologne, and the dutchy of Saxony (comprehending Lauenburg, and what was afterwards called the Electoral Circle), with the archoffices annexed to it, to Bernard of Aſcania.

The Aſcanian line of electors of Saxony became extinct with Albert III. in 1422. Hereupon, the Emperor Sigiſmund gave the dutchy of Upper Saxony, with the dignity of elector and office of archmarſhal, the burgravate of Magdeburg, the palatinate and town of Alſtädt belonging to it, and the county of Brene, to Frederic the Warlike, margrave of Miſnia.

The margraves of Miſnia are deſcended from the ancient counts of Wettin. Dedo Count of Wettin in 1048 obtained the margravate of Miſnia, during the reign of Henry I. Henry the Enlightened united the landgravate of Thuringia with Miſnia. His ſon Albert the Wicked was, through his own fault, engaged in a deſtructive war with his ſons by his firſt marriage, Frederic and Diezeman, which terminated to the advantage of the latter. Frederic's great-grandſon was the above-mentioned Frederic the Warlike, who brought the electoral dignity and dutchy of Saxony into his family. This Frederic's ſon, Frederic the Meek, left 2 ſons, Erneſt and Albert, who were the founders of the 2 ſtill flouriſhing lines of Saxony, the Erneſtine and Albertine. In the diviſion of the dominions, Erneſt had the electoral dignity and Thuringia, and Albert, Miſnia. Erneſt was ſucceeded by Frederic the Wiſe, and the latter by his brother John the Firm, who had 2 ſons, John Frederic and John Erneſt. The latter received the diſtrict of Coburg for his ſhare, and had beſides an annual penſion of 14,000 gulden, but died without iſſue. The elder was taken priſoner in the war of Smalkald, and loſt the electoral dignity, together with the greateſt part of his dominions. Maurice Duke of Saxony, grandſon of the above-mentioned Albert, got poſſeſſion of both, and the ſons of the captive John Frederic had nothing left but a yearly penſion of 50,000 gulden, and certain caſtles, towns, villages, and eſtates, which, with what has ſince been added thereto, compoſe the dominions of the houſe of Saxony of the Erneſtine line. John Frederic indeed regained his liberty, and likewiſe ſurvived Maurice, but could not recover the electoral dignity. Maurice was ſucceeded by his brother Auguſtus. He added to his dominions part of the county of Henneberg, ſeveral places in Vogtland, the preſent circle of Neuſtädt, eſtabliſhed the chamber and arſenal at Dreſden, and received into his territories great numbers of woollen manufacturers, who had left the Netherlands on account of the cruelties exerciſed by the Spaniſh governor, the Duke of Alva, againſt the Proteſtants. Chriſtian II. grandſon of the above Auguſtus, laid claim to the dominions of Jüliers upon the death of the laſt duke. He died without iſſue. His brother and ſucceſſor, John George I. conducted himſelf with the greateſt circumſpection at the commencement of the thirty years war, and performed very important ſervices to the Houſe of Auſtria, by quelling the inſurrection of the Bohemians. But he was compelled by the Emperor Ferdinand II. himſelf to become his enemy, as he ordered the ſevere edict of reſtitution to be put in force likewiſe in Saxony. The elector hereupon entered into an alliance with Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden. But after his death Ferdinand had the good fortune to bring over the elector again to his ſide. This happened at the peace of Prague in 1635: whereupon the Saxons and Swedes from allies became enemies, and Saxony was again the theatre of war, till it was terminated by the peace of Weſtphalia.

This elector, John George I. when in alliance with Ferdinand II. united Luſatia as a fief of Bohemia to his family poſſeſſions. Theſe he divided amongſt his 4 ſons: John George II. obtained the electoral dignity and the electoral circle, beſides the circles of Miſnia, Leipzig and Erzgebirge, and Upper Luſatia. Auguſtus had the adminiſtration of the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg for life, the county of Barby, and the territories of Weiſſenfels. His male line became extinct in 1746, with Duke John Adolphus II. The ſhare of Chriſtian I. comprehended the ſee of Merſeburg and Lower Luſatia, and he was the founder of the line of Merſeburg, which ended in 1738, with Duke Henry. Maurice had the ſee of Naumburg and Zeiz, that part of Henneberg belonging to the electorate of Saxony, ſeveral diſtricts in Vogtland, and was the founder of the

the line of Zeiz. His ſon, Maurice William, in 1717 embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and thereby loſt Naumburg. He again turned Proteſtant, and died ſoon after, in 1718: whereupon his dominions were reannexed to the electoral houſe. Thus the dominions of the houſe of Saxony, which had before been divided, were completely reunited in the Albertine line between the years 1718 and 1746.

John George II. was followed by his ſon, John George III. The latter was ſucceeded by his ſon, John George IV. who dying without iſſue in 1694, was followed by his brother, Frederic Auguſtus. He embraced the Catholic religion, and in 1697 became King of Poland. He was unfortunate in the war he commenced againſt Charles XII. of Sweden. The Swedes invaded Saxony, and in 1706 Frederic Auguſtus was obliged to abdicate the crown of Poland. But he again got poſſeſſion of it after the battle of Pultawa, in 1709, ſo fatal to the intereſts of the King of Sweden, and retained it till his death in 1733, leaving his hereditary dominions in a very flouriſhing ſituation. During his reign Miſnian porcelain was invented.

His ſon and ſucceſſor, Frederic Auguſtus II. likewiſe aſcended the throne of Poland, and his rival, Staniſlaus, was obliged to give up his pretenſions. Upon the death of the Emperor Charles VI. he laid claim to the Auſtrian hereditary dominions. His troops invaded Bohemia in 1741, aſſiſted in taking Prague, and penetrated into Moravia. This was followed by a peace, and a cloſer connexion than ever with the Houſe of Auſtria. Frederic Auguſtus hereupon ſent a conſiderable part of his army to the aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary to repreſs the incurſions of the King of Pruſſia into Bohemia in 1744, which ſtep occaſioned an invaſion of the electoral dominions in two places by the Pruſſians. Tranquillity was again reſtored by the peace of Dreſden in 1745. By its alliance with the Houſe of Auſtria Saxony was again, in 1756, involved in a war with Pruſſia, whereby the country was laid waſte and exhauſted, till the peace of Hubertſburg in 1763. The King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, who during this war had reſided at Warſaw, returned to Dreſden, and died in the above year.

His ſon, Frederic Chriſtian, reigned only 2 months, and his loſs was the more ſenſibly felt by Saxony, as his whole attention during his ſhort adminiſtration was turned to the reſtoration of his dominions to their former flouriſhing ſituation, and to the improvement of arts, ſciences, trade, and agriculture.

He was followed by his eldeſt ſon, Frederic Auguſtus; and during his minority his uncle, Prince Xavier, was regent of the electorate, who during his adminiſtration made many ſalutary regulations, particularly in the military eſtabliſhment. In 1769 the elector entered upon the government, and Saxony enjoyed a fortunate repoſe till the death of Maximilian Joſeph Elector of Bavaria. The heireſs to his dominions was his ſiſter, the Dowager Electreſs of Saxony, who relinquiſhed her right in favour of her ſon the Elector. The latter united his forces with thoſe of Pruſſia, and by the peace of Teſchen in 1779, as a compenſation for his claims, he was to have 6 million gulden, to be paid in 12 years, by inſtalments of 500,000 florins annually: and as the crown of Bohemia poſſeſſed the ſovereignty over ſeveral lordſhips lying in Saxony, the exerciſe of which had ſome time before cauſed a miſunderſtanding between Auſtria and Saxony, it was ceded to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, and by him to the Elector of Saxony, as part of the above compenſation.

The electoral dominions are divided into 7 circles: the Electoral circle, Thuringia, Miſnia, Leipzig, and the biſhopric of Wurzen, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, and Neuſtädt. Beſides theſe, the biſhoprics of Merſeburg and Naumburg-Zeiz belong to them, together with the whole of Upper, the greateſt part of Lower Luſatia, the principality of Querfurt, the greateſt part of the county of Mansfeld, the diſtricts of Schleuſingen, Suhl, Kühndorf, and Bennſhauſen in Henneberg, and the ſovereignty over almoſt all the lordſhips and diſtricts in Stolberg, Schönburg, and Schwarzburg. The ſtates of the electorate are compoſed of 3 claſſes. In the firſt are the prelates: to theſe belong the biſhoprics of Meiſſen, Naumburg, and Merſeburg, the counts and lords, namely, the princes, formerly the counts of Schwarzburg, the counts of Solms, Stollberg, Barby, and Schönburg, and the two univerſities of Leipſick and Wittenberg. To the ſecond claſs belong the nobility: and to the third the towns, the number of which, in all the circles, having a vote at the provincial diets, is 102. In moſt of the colleges of government the members muſt be Lutherans, which is the eſtabliſhed religion in theſe provinces; but Calviniſts and Catholics are tolerated at Dreſden and Leipzig, and the latter likewiſe at Hubertſburg and Annaberg. Of late years the Catholics have enjoyed great indulgences in Saxony. Amongſt the many inſtitutions for education in Saxony, the ſchools for princes in Meiſſen, Pforta, and Grimma, and the univerſities of Leipzig and Wittenberg, whoſe fame has long been eſtabliſhed, maintain the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank.

The number of inhabitants in all the dominions of the Elector of Saxony, including the two Luſatias, exceeds 2 million; of whom, in 1787, about 24,000 belonged to the military eſtabliſhment. The revenues are eſtimated at between 1 million and 1,200,000*l.* ſterling.

The elector is arch-marſhal of the Empire and director of the circle of Upper Saxony, and enjoys the *jus de non appellando* (or the right of deciding ultimately without any appeal to the Imperial courts) throughout the whole of his dominions.

SAXONY, the ducal houſe, or Erneſtine line, is deſcended from the Elector John Frederic, grandſon of Erneſt Elector of Saxony, who in the war of Smalkald loſt the electoral dignity, and the greateſt part of his dominions. He had 3 ſons, John Frederic II. John William, and John Frederic III.



the

the laſt of whom died unmarried. The eldeſt, John Frederic II. was unfortunate in taking under his protection William Grumbach, a turbulent Franconian nobleman, for which he was put to the ban of the Empire. One of his ſons, John Caſimir, poſſeſſed Coburg, and the other, John Erneſt, had Eiſenach; but both died without iſſue. This John William, the ſecond ſon of the Elector John Frederic I. is the anceſtor of the preſent flouriſhing houſes of Saxony of the Erneſtine line. He divided his dominions between his ſons, Frederic William I. who had Altenburg, and John, Weimar. The line of Altenburg expired in 1672, with Duke Frederic William III.

Out of the 7 ſons of Duke John, only William eſtabliſhed the line of Weimar, and Erneſt the Pious that of Gotha. Weimar, which had obtained part of the inheritance of Altenburg, was divided into the branches of Weimar, Eiſenach, and Jena.

John Erneſt, eldeſt ſon of Duke William, left 2 ſons, Duke William Erneſt and John Erneſt, during whoſe government the line of Jena, founded by Bernard, Duke William's third ſon, expired in 1690, with Duke John William, and his dominions reverted to Weimar and Eiſenach. John Erneſt died before his brother in 1707, leaving a ſon, Erneſt Auguſtus, who reigned jointly till his uncle's death in 1728, when he became ſole ſovereign. Upon the death of William Henry, the laſt duke of Eiſenach, in 1741, he inherited Eiſenach, and left only one ſon, Erneſt Auguſtus Conſtantine. He ſucceeded his father in 1748, but being then a minor he was under the guardianſhip of the dukes of Gotha and Coburg, till in 1756 he took the government into his own hands, and died in 1758; leaving his ſon Charles Auguſtus, the preſent Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Eiſenach, during his minority, under the guardianſhip of his mother, Anna Amelia, by birth Princeſs of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel, till in 1775 he aſſumed the government himſelf.

Eiſenach at firſt fell into the poſſeſſion of Adolphus William, ſecond ſon of Duke William. His ſon, born after his deceaſe, likewiſe dying whilſt a child, it devolved to John George I. of Markſuhl, third ſon of Duke William. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, John George II. who inherited the portion of Jena jointly with Weimar. His ſucceſſor was his brother, John William, with whoſe ſon, William Henry, the line of Eiſenach expired in 1741. Its poſſeſſions in Saxony devolved to Weimar, but Sayn to Anſpach.

Erneſt the Pious inherited the greateſt part of the dominions of Altenburg, and divided it amongſt his 7 ſons. The eldeſt, Frederic I. had Gotha and Altenburg for his ſhare, which he left to his ſon, Frederic II. who in 1732 was followed by his ſon, Frederic III. and the latter, in 1772, was ſucceeded by the preſent Duke Erneſt Lewis.

Duke Albert had for his ſhare Coburg, Henry had Römhild, and Chriſtian Eiſenberg. All three died without iſſue; whereupon their portions, after long diſputes, were divided amongſt their more powerful relations. In particular, upon the death of Duke Albert, in 1699, a tedious proceſs commenced on account of the territories of Coburg, which in 1735 was terminated by the houſe of Saalfeld obtaining poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the principality of Coburg, comprehending its capital.

Bernard, third ſon of Erneſt the Pious, was the founder of the line of Meinungen. Upon his death he was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Erneſt Lewis, and after him his two younger brothers, Frederic William and Anthony Ulric, governed jointly, till in 1746 the eldeſt died, and left the whole to the latter. He was followed in 1763 by his 2 ſons Charles and George Frederic Charles, who being minors were under the guardianſhip of their mother, by birth Princeſs of Heſſe-Philipſthal, and after the elder came of age in 1775 ſhe remained co-regent on account of the younger. The eldeſt, Duke Charles, died in 1782; whereupon the ſole ſovereignty devolved to the preſent Duke George Frederic Charles.

Hildburghauſen fell to the ſhare of Erneſt, ſixth ſon of Erneſt the Pious, who left it to his ſon Erneſt Frederic the elder, whoſe ſon and ſucceſſor of the ſame name died in 1745, leaving the government to his ſon Erneſt Frederic Charles. In 1780 he was ſucceeded by his ſon Frederic, under the guardianſhip of Prince Joſeph Frederic of Hildburghauſen, who is a brother of Frederic the elder, the preſent duke's great grandfather, and ſenior of the Erneſtine line of the houſe of Saxony.

John Erneſt, the younger ſon of Erneſt the Pious, founded the line of Saalfeld, and left 2 ſons, Chriſtian Erneſt and Francis Joſias, who governed jointly till the death of Chriſtian Erneſt in 1745, when the whole devolved to Francis Joſias, who had before fixed his reſidence at Coburg. His ſon, Erneſt Frederic, the preſent duke, ſucceeded him in 1764.

The right of primogeniture is eſtabliſhed amongſt theſe ducal families; ſo that the oldeſt prince is the director of the whole houſe, to which office is annexed the diſtrict of Oldiſleben. The dominions of the Erneſtine line of the houſe of Saxony are principally ſituated in Thuringia, and partly in Franconia; namely, the county of Henneberg, which, upon the extinction of the princes of Henneberg, by the death of George Erneſt in 1583, by virtue of a contract to that effect made in 1554, devolved to the ducal and electoral houſes of Saxony, which they poſſeſſed jointly, till, in 1660, it was divided amongſt them. The vote for Henneberg, at the Imperial and circular diets, belongs alternately to the Elector of Saxony, Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Weimar, and Saxe-Altenburg.

SAYDA, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Freyberg and electorate of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge: 14 miles s. of Freyberg.

SAYN, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, in

the Weſterwald, belonging to the electorate of Triers, Brandenburg-Anſpach, the Burgrave of Kirchberg, and the Count of Witgenſtein. The portion of Anſpach is called Sayn-Altenkirchen. The revenues from the ſame amounted, between the years 1756 and 1779, to 60,000*l.* ſterling, and were appropriated by the preſent margrave to diſcharge the debts contracted by his predeceſſors upon the principalities in Franconia. The part belonging to Kirchberg is called Sayn-Hachenberg. In that of Triers is the caſtle of Sayn, ſituated at the conflux of the Sayn and Brexbach. On the former an electoral forge and foundery were erected in 1770. This county pays 112 florins to a Roman month; to which Altenkirchen contributes 42 florins 58 kr. 2 pf.; Hachenberg 45 florins 41 kr. 2 pf.; the counts of Witgenſtein, for their ſhare, 14 florins 56 kr.; and the Elector of Triers 8 florins 24 kr. To a chamber tax the whole county gives 46 rix-dollars 60 kr.

SCHAFHAUSEN, one of the 13 Swiſs cantons, bordering on Swabia and the canton of Zurich. It is not large, but the ſoil is very fertile. This canton, which in 1501 joined the Swiſs league, is of the Calviniſt religion. It contains 2 towns and about 23,000 inhabitants. The capital is

SCHAFHAUSEN, one of the largeſt towns in Switzerland, ſituated on the Rhine, on the frontiers of Swabia. It contains about 5000 inhabitants. The citizens are divided into 12 companies, one of which is compoſed of the nobility, who have an equal ſhare in the government of the town with the others. The great pariſh-church of St. John, the minſter, the academy, the library belonging to the town, with a variety of curious manuſcripts, the town-houſe, arſenal, and magazine, are the principal buildings that deſerve notice. The fort on the adjacent mountain of Emerſberg is called Unoth. Trade and manufactures flouriſh here, particularly thoſe of ſilk and cotton. All goods going up the Rhine muſt be unloaded at this place, on account of the fall in that river, near the town. To the latter belong 1400 acres of land, laid out in vineyards, the produce of which is ſent to the adjacent provinces. Over the Rhine was a wooden bridge, 360 feet in length, ſtanding upon two arches, which was deſtroyed by the French in the campaign of 1799. The former ſtone bridge was deſtroyed by an inundation in 1754. At the ſouth end of the bridge commences the territory of Zürich. During the preſent war Schafhauſen has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the French and Auſtrians. It lies 21 miles N. of Zürich, in lat. 47° 45′ N. long. 6° 14′ E.

SCHAFSTADT, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Lauchſtädt, in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, 8 miles W. of Merſeburg.

SCHALKAU, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Itz, belonging to Saxe-Meinungen, 9 miles N. of Coburg.

SCHANDAU, a ſmall town on the Elbe, on the frontiers of Bohemia, in the circle of Miſnia, 5 miles W. of Königſtein, belonging to the diſtrict of Hohenſtein.

SCHAUENBURG, a decayed caſtle, diſtrict, and county of Weſtphalia, between the principality of Minden, the counties of Spiegelberg and Lemgow, and Brunſwick. It had formerly its own counts, whoſe line expired in 1640, with Count Otto. Upon his death ſome diſputes aroſe; for ſeveral diſtricts were from ancient times fiefs of Heſſe-Caſſel, and ſome of the biſhopric of Minden; whereupon a tedious ſuit was commenced at Vienna; but Elizabeth, mother of the laſt count, by birth Counteſs of Lippe, laid claim to the whole county, and ceded it to her brother Philip Count of Lippe, who at length, in 1647, concluded a contract with Amelia Elizabeth Landgravine of Heſſe, as guardian of her ſon William VI. whereby he gave up half of the county to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel, and accepted of the other half as a fief of the ſame houſe; which contract was afterwards ratified at the peace of Oſnabrück in 1648.

SCHEER, a ſmall town of Swabia, near the Danube, with a caſtle and lordſhip, formerly belonging to the counts of Waldburg, which they ſold in 1786 to the princes of Tour and Taxis; whereupon it was raiſed by the Emperor to a principality. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The town lies 5 miles W. of Sigmaringen.

SCHEIBENBERG, a ſmall mine-town at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 5 miles S.W. of Annaberg.

SCHELKLINGEN, a ſmall town and caſtle of Swabia, 3 miles from Blaubeuren, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria.

SCHELLENBERG, a ſmall mine-town of the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, ſituated on the Zſchopa, and belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It is frequently called Auguſtuſburg, from a caſtle of that name ſtanding on the mountain of Schellenberg, cloſe by the town: 8 miles E. of Chemnitz.

SCHELLING, TER SCHELLING, an iſland belonging to the United Provinces, not far from the coaſt of Weſt Frieſland, between the iſlands of Ameland and Vlieland.

SCHENINGEN, a diſtrict and town, near which is a ſalt-mine, having a general ſuperintendency, and a Latin ſchool, ſituated in the principality of Wolfenbüttel. Near it is the Lutheran convent of St. Laurence: 16 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel.

SCHEPPENSTADT, a ſmall town of Brunſwick, between Wolfenbüttel and Helmſtadt, which has been regularly rebuilt ſince the fire of 1743: 10 miles E. of Wolfenbüttel.

SCHERMBECK, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the dutchy of Cleve: 12 miles N. E. of Cleve.

SCHESLITZ, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 6 miles N. E. of Bamberg.

SCHIDLO, a village in the circle of Guben, in Lower Luſatia, which, by the peace of Hubertſburg in 1763, was to be ceded to the Elector of Brandenburg for an equivalent in land and inhabitants: 14 miles S. of Frankfurt on the Oder.



SCHIEDAM,

SCHIEDAM, a town and harbour in the diſtrict of Schieland, ſituated on the river Merwe, in South Holland: 6 miles W. S. W. of Rotterdam.

SCHIERLING, a market town in the diſtrict of Straubing, in Bavaria, 7 miles S. of Paſſau.

SCHIERMONICK OOGE, a ſmall iſland belonging to the province of Frieſland. It was formerly joined to the continent at the eaſt end, but, together with ſeveral other ſmall iſlands, was ſeparated from it by the ſea.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a town, caſtle, and bailiwick of the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the river Rega, on the frontiers of Pomerania, with a commandery of the knights of Malta, belonging to Sonnenburg. The commander is likewiſe governor of the circles of Schievelbein and Dramburg, to whom lie appeals from the lower courts. It lies 14 miles E. S. E. of Regenwalde.

SCHILDA, a ſmall town in a fertile country in the electoral circle of Saxony, between Torgau and Oſchatz, belonging to the diſtrict of Torgau.

SCHILDBERG, a ſmall town in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia, 10 miles E. N. E. of Landſkron.

SCHILTACH, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia, on the river Schiltach, in the valley of Kinzing: 21 miles N. W. of Freyburg.

SCHKEUDITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Merſeburg, 7 miles N. N. W. of Leipzig.

SCHKÖHLEN, a town of Thuringia, in the electorate of Saxony, 9 miles S. S. W. of Naumburg.

SCHLACKENWALDE, a royal borough in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, celebrated for an excellent tin-mine: 5 miles S. of Carlſbad.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town with a fine caſtle and an academy in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, ſituated on the Weiſſeritz, 5 miles N. of Carlſbad. It belongs to the heirs of Lewis Margrave of Baden-Baden.

SCHLAITZ, a well-built town and caſtle in Vogtland, the property and reſidence of one of the counts Reuſs of Plauen, having a ſuperintendency and Latin ſchool. In 1773 it was greatly damaged by fire: 12 miles W. S. W. of Greitz.

SCHLAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, ſurrounded with walls and vineyards. It belongs to Count Martinitz, and contains a caſtle, a town-houſe, an academy, a Franciſcan convent, and a church, dedicated to our Lady of Loretto: 16 miles N. E. of Rakonitz.

SCHLAWA, a ſmall town in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, belonging to Count Fernemont: 17 miles N. of Glogau.

SCHLAWE, a ſmall town in the circle of the ſame name, in Farther Pomerania, on the river Wipper: 10 miles W. S. W. of Stolpe.

SCHLETTAU, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, with an electoral hunting-ſeat and palace, in which an upper ranger reſides: 2 miles diſtant from Annaberg.

SCHLETTSTATT, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Ill, ſurrounded with bogs and moraſſes. It was formerly an Imperial town, and was fortified by Lewis XIV. in 1675. It contains ſeveral churches and convents worthy of notice. Six high roads meet here, upon which account it is a very great thoroughfare, and the principal trade of the inhabitants is in wines. It lies 12 miles N. of Colmar.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town with a caſtle, in Henneberg, on the little river Schleuſſa, 13 miles S. W. of Ilmenau. Here are a ſuperintendency, an academy, and a commandery of the knights of Malta. The principal ſupport of the inhabitants ariſes from their woollen manufactures, copper and iron works, and trade in wood. The town and diſtrict have belonged to the Elector of Saxony ſince the death of Maurice William, the laſt duke of Saxe-Zeiz, in 1718.

SCHLICHTERN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in and belonging to the county of Hanau. In the convent at this place, which was formerly of the Benedictine order, there is a celebrated academy. The river Kinzig runs through the midſt of the town, and about 3 miles from it is the mountain called Draſenberg.

SCHLIEBEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the electoral circle of Saxony, with a provoſtſhip incorporated with the univerſity of Wittenberg, and a ſuperintendency: 12 miles S. W. of Luckau.

SCHLITZ, a lordſhip and town on the Fulda, between Heſſe-Darmſtadt and the biſhopric of Fulda; the greateſt part of it is a fief of the latter, and belongs to the family of Görz, of that line, which in 1726 was raiſed to the rank of counts. They have the office of hereditary marſhals to the Biſhop of Fulda.

SCHLUSSELFELD, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Würzburg, in Franconia, 14 miles W. S. W. of Bamberg.

SCHMALKALD, a conſiderable town and diſtrict, on a river of the ſame name, in the princely county of Henneberg, with a fine caſtle ſtanding on a mountain called Wilhelmſburg. It belongs to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and its territory contains iron-mines. This town has manufactures of ſteel, knives, arms, &c. and here likewiſe great quantities of ſalt are made. It is celebrated for the league of Schmalkald, concluded by the Proteſtant German princes and ſtates, in defence of the Lutheran religion in 1531, againſt the Emperor Charles V. It lies 13 miles S. of Gotha.

SCHMALLENBERG, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lenne, in the diſtrict of Medebach: 14 miles E. of Altendorn.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a pretty large town in the electoral circle of Saxony, where excellent beer is brewed: 13 miles S. of Wittenberg.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a pretty large town in the electorate of Saxony and circle of Meiſſen: 14 miles S. of Dreſden.

SCHMOLLEN, a ſmall town on the Sprotta, in

the principality of Altenburg, 7 miles s.w. of Altenburg. In 1772, 300 houſes were deſtroyed by fire.

SCHNEEBERG, a mine-town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, containing above 500 houſes. Its gold-mines were formerly very productive; at preſent the inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of Pruſſian blue and ſilverſmith's work. Thoſe of the neighbouring mine-towns make gold and ſilver lace, ribbands, and other articles. Schneeberg lies 9 miles s.s.e. of Zwickau.

SCHÖNBECK, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a royal ſalt-mine. The town contains above 4000 inhabitants, and lies 9 miles s. of Magdeburg.

SCHÖNBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Eaſt Pruſſia, in the circle of Marienwerder, belonging to the counts of Finkenſtein: 23 miles e.s.e. of Marienwerder.

SCHÖNBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper archbiſhopric of Triers: 15 miles s.e. of Stablo.

SCHÖNBERG, a ſmall town, containing 120 houſes, in the circle of Lauban, in Upper Luſatia, belonging to a Baron Rechenberg. His ſeat and ſeveral other houſes lie out of the town, and form a village of the ſame name: 7 miles s.s.e. of Görlitz.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, under the protection of the princely houſe of Lichtenſtein, for which the town pays 1000 florins per annum.

SCHÖNBURG, a county compoſed of the lordſhips of Hither and Farther Glaucha, Waldenburg, Lichtenſtein, Hartenſtein, and Stein. In Glaucha is the regency over all of them appointed by the Elector of Saxony. The county has its own conſiſtory. The Count of Hither Glaucha poſſeſſes likewiſe the lordſhips of Penig and Wechſelburg. To one of the lines of Farther Glaucha belongs Remiſſau, and to the other Rochſburg, as lordſhips dependent on Saxony. The counts are entitled thereby to a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies at Dreſden. As vaſſals of the Elector, they pay him about 1000*l.* ſterling annually for the county, and they ſometimes advance a ſubſidy towards recruiting the Saxon army. They have likewiſe a ſeat and vote at the diet, in the college of Wetteravian counts. All theſe lordſhips lie in the circle of Upper Saxony, and border on Erzgebirge, Miſnia, and the principality of Altenburg. They contain 14 towns. The inhabitants as well as the ſovereigns are Proteſtants. Their aſſeſſment, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 40 florins per month, and to a chamber tax they pay 27 dollars 6 kr.

SCHÖNECK, a ſmall town of Vogtland, towards Bohemia, in the diſtrict of Oelſnitz, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 6 miles e. of Oelſnitz.

SCHÖNECKEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town, in the upper archbiſhopric of Triers, 8 miles s.w. of Geroldſtein.

SCHÖNEWALDE, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, belonging to the diſtrict of Schweinitz: 17 miles s.e. of Wittenberg.

SCHÖNFELD, a ſmall mine-town in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, 7 miles s. of Carlſbad.

SCHÖNFLIES, a ſmall town in the circle of Königſberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 8 miles s.e. of Schwedt.

SCHONGAU, a ſmall town on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Lech, with an ancient caſtle, in the diſtrict of Münich, in Upper Bavaria: 14 miles s. of Landſberg.

SCHONHOVEN, a ſmall town on the Leck, in South Holland, with a capacious harbour. It is very populous, and the tenth of the 18 towns which ſend deputies to the aſſemblies of the States of Holland. It is a celebrated place for its trade, ſalmon fiſhery, gardens, paper manufactures, and for its expert ſilverſmiths. It lies 14 miles e. of Rotterdam.

SCHÖNSEE, a town in the circular diſtrict of Gollup, in the province of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles n.e. of Thorn.

SCHOPPHEIM, a ſmall town of Baden, in the landgravate of Sauſenberg, with manufactures of iron, wire, &c.

SCHORNDORF, a diſtrict, fortified town, and caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the river Rems, which gives the whole country the name of the Remſthal: 9 miles w.n.w. of the Imperial city of Gemünd.

SCHOTTEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, 10 miles n. of Büdingen.

SCHRATTENTHAL, a ſmall town and caſtle of Auſtria, in the diſtrict below the Ens, on the frontiers of Moravia: 9 miles s.s.w. of Znaym.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Münich, on the river Par, between Ingolſtadt and Augſburg.

SCHROPLAU, a caſtle, ſmall town, and diſtrict, in the county of Mansfeld, ſubject to the Elector of Brandenburg: 7 miles n.e. of Querfurt.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to Count Stahremberg: 13 miles s.s.e. of Klattau.

SCHUTTORF, a town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Bentheim on the Vecht, 3 miles n.e. of Bentheim.

SCHWABACH, a populous town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and principality of Anſpach, on the river Schwabach, in Franconia. The Lutheran pariſh-church, the French Calviniſt church, the Jews ſchool, the mint, the fine fountains in the market-place, the new ſuburb, the houſes of correction and induſtry, the manufactories of gold, ſilver, and iron, wire, braſs, needles, pencils, ſtockings, tobacco, and tapeſtry, deſerve notice. The proſperity of this place is principally owing to the French refugees, who have ſettled there ſince 1686. It lies 10 miles s. of Nurnberg.

SCHWAN,

SCHWAN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Güſtrow, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 12 miles s. of Roſtock, ſituated on the river Nebel. It is the family place of the barons of Schwanen.

SCHWANDORF, a village and diſtrict on the Nabe, in the principality of Neuburg, with a frontier toll. General Jean de Werth, celebrated in the thirty years war, was married here in 1634 to the Counteſs of Sparr, and treated the inhabitants with a roaſted ox. In the town-houſe the goblets are ſtill preſerved, out of which the wine was drunk. It lies 21 miles N. of Ratiſbon.

SCHWANEBECK, a ſmall town in the principality of Halberſtadt; in a field near which is a chapel, frequented by great numbers of Roman Catholic pilgrims: 5 miles N.E. of Halberſtadt.

SCHWANENSTATT, a town in the circle of Hauſrück, in Upper Auſtria: 6 miles N.E. of Vöcklabrück.

SCHWARZACH, a ſmall town on the Mayn, in the diſtrict of Dettelbach in Würzburg, with a Benedictine abbey, which has a very fine library: 10 miles E. of Würzburg.

SCHWARZBURG, a county of Thuringia, which is divided into 2 parts, the upper county, being the ſouthernmoſt part, lying between Weimar and Coburg, and the lower county or the northernmoſt between the counties of Stolberg and Hohenſtein. The family caſtle of Schwarzburg, on the river Schwarza, 7 miles s.w. of Rudelſtadt, is a fief of the Empire. In ſeveral parts and diſtricts the electors and dukes of Saxony are the ſovereigns, and poſſeſs certain ſtipulated rights. Part of the county is a fief of Bohemia. The counts were in 1697 raiſed to the rank of princes, and are divided into 2 lines, Sonderſhauſen and Rudelſtadt. To a Roman month theſe princes give 200 gulden, and to a chamber tax Sonderſhauſen contributes 68 dollars 89 kr. and Rudelſtadt 69 dollars 9½ kr. The contingent of the houſe of Schwarzburg to the army of the Empire is 4 companies of foot, to which the houſe of Reuſs adds 2 companies, the whole forming one regiment.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a mine-town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, with wire and lace manufactures. Great quantities of beer are likewiſe brewed here. The bailiff over the diſtrict of which it is the capital reſides in a caſtle connected with the town by a ſtone bridge: 4 miles s. of Grünhayn.

SCHWARTZENBORN, an old town in the county of Ziegenhayn, in the diſtrict of Neukirchen, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel: 9 miles s.E. of Homburg.

SCHWEDT, a well-built town in the circle of Stolpitz, in the Ucker Mark, near the Oder, 55 miles N.E. of Berlin. Its magnificent caſtle was the reſidence of a branch of the royal family of Pruſſia and Brandenburg, deſcended from Philip William, half-brother of King Frederic I. which became extinct in 1789; whereupon Frederic William II. took poſſeſſion of Schwedt. The number of inhabitants in the town exceeds 2000. It contains a Lutheran, a German, and a French Calviniſt church, with a great town ſchool. The ſtreets, which are pretty ſpacious, are planted with wild cheſnut trees.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a principality of Lower Sileſia, bounded on the ſouth by the kingdom of Bohemia, on the north by the principalities of Breſlau and Leignitz, on the eaſt by the principality of Brieg, and on the weſt by the principality of Jauer. Its capital,

SCHWEIDNITZ, lies on the river Weiſtritz, 35 miles s.w. of Breſlau. Since it became ſubject to Pruſſia it has been made a very ſtrong place, which has cauſed it to be frequently beſieged and bombarded, as in 1757, 1758, and 1762, whereby its fineſt buildings were deſtroyed. It is at preſent handſomely rebuilt, and in 1788, excluſive of the garriſon, contained 6118 inhabitants, 5059 of whom were Lutherans, and the remainder Catholics. Notwithſtanding ſo much inferior in number, the principal churches belong to the latter, and half of the magiſtrates are likewiſe of that religion. Lat. 50° 44′ N. long. 14° 7′ E.

SCHWEINFURT, a free Imperial city in the circle of Franconia on the Mayn, whoſe territory is entirely ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Würzburg. This place is mentioned as early as the eighth century. It was then ſituated farther eaſtward on the Mayn, on the ſpot now called the Old Town, which is occupied by gardens and vineyards. After this was deſtroyed, the preſent town was built in the thirteenth century. The magiſtracy is compoſed of 24 perſons. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and are principally employed in the cultivation of wine. The town has an academy founded by Guſtavus Adolphus King of Sweden. At the diet of the Empire Schweinfurt has the nineteenth place amongſt the Imperial cities on the Swabian bench, and the fourth among thoſe of the circle of Franconia. To a Roman month it gives 34 florins, and to a chamber tax 67 dollars 60 kr. It lies 21 miles N.N.E. of Wurzburg, in lat. 50° 6′ N. long. 8° E.

SCHWEINITZ, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Black Elſter, in the electoral circle of Saxony, between Wittenberg and Torgau.

SCHWEINSBERG, a caſtle and ſmall town of Upper Heſſe, on the river Ohrn, belonging to the barons Schenk of Schweinſberg: 7 miles s.E. of Marburg.

SCHWEITZ, a canton of Switzerland, one of the firſt that aſſerted their independence. Although the inhabitants are under the neceſſity of importing their corn, ſalt, and wine, from other countries, ſtill it produces ſufficient to make them comfortable. It lies between the cantons of Uri, Glaris, and Zürich, and the lake of Lucern. It is not large, but very mountainous, of the Catholic religion, and is compoſed of 6 quarters. The chief town is

SCHWEITZ, or SCHWITZ, which is a fine village. The colours are preſerved there which Pope Julius

lius II. gave to the Swiſs in 1512, together with the title of Defenders of the Faith. It lies 16 miles E.S.E. of Lucern.

SCHWELM, a town on a rivulet of the ſame name, in the county of Mark, with a Lutheran, Calviniſt, and Catholic church. About 2 miles from this place is a ſpring of mineral water. It lies 8 miles S.W. of Hagen.

SCHWERIN, a principality in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, ſituated between the county of Schwerin and the lordſhip of Roſtock. It belongs to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and was formerly a biſhopric, which was given to the houſe of Mecklenburg, with the title of a principality, in lieu of the town of Wiſmar, ceded to Sweden by the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648.

SCHWERIN, formerly the reſidence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ſituated on a large lake of the ſame name, abounding in fiſh. The ducal palace ſtands upon an iſland in the lake called Caninichenwerder, is connected with the town by means of a drawbridge, and commands delightful proſpects. Its exquiſite gallery of paintings and fine gardens deſerve particular notice. The town of Schwerin is divided into the old and new town, and the ſuburbs; all of which contain 950 houſes, and about 10,000 inhabitants. The town has 2 gates. The town and pariſh church was formerly the cathedral of the ſecularized biſhopric of Schwerin, to which belongs a ſchool. Beſides the cathedral, the Lutherans have likewiſe a church in the new town, and the church of the caſtle. The Calviniſts who live at Schwerin attend divine ſervice in private houſes, and every quarter of a year a miniſter comes from Bützow to adminiſter the ſacrament to them. The Catholics have 2 prieſts, who generally reſide here. There are likewiſe at Schwerin a ſynagogue for the Jews, whoſe number amounts to between 60 and 70 families; and an orphan-houſe. Fifteen miles S. of this place is the fine palace of Ludwigſluſt, which the late duke made his reſidence. Schwerin lies 15 miles S. of Wiſmar, in lat. 53° 56′ N. long. 9° 8′ E.

SCHWERTE, a ſmall town in the county of Mark, on the river Rur, 7 miles S. of Dortmund.

SCHWETZ, a circular diſtrict and ſmall town on the Viſtula, in the circle of Konitz, in Weſt Pruſſia, 5 miles N. of Culm.

SCHWIEBUSEN, a town in the circle of the ſame name, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia. It has a caſtle, a Catholic pariſh-church, a Proteſtant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards: 13 miles N. of Zülichau.

SEBNITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Miſnia, in the diſtrict of Hohenſtein, on the river Sebnitz, which diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe: 11 miles S. of Budiſſin.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy which riſes in Mount Carfagnana, on the frontiers of Modena, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po oppoſite the river Menzo.

SECKINGEN, one of the four Foreſt towns of Swabia, the ſmalleſt among them, ſituated upon an iſland in the Rhine, with a bridge over that river. It belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria. Here is a convent of nuns of noble extraction, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the Empire: from this abbey the body of St. Fridolinus, with its valuable treaſure, was ſtolen in 1768. It lies 11 miles W. of Baſel.

SEDAN, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuſe. It is ſtrongly fortified, and has manufactures of cloth and ſerge.

SEEHAUSEN, an ancient town in the circle of the ſame name, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, entirely ſurrounded by the little river Aland: 12 miles W. of Havelberg.

SEELO, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle and diſtrict of Lebus: 10 miles S.W. of Cüſtrin.

SEESEN, a diſtrict and town of the dutchy of Brunſwick, on a ſmall lake on the frontiers of Hildeſheim, between Goſlar and Ganderſheim. It has a general ſuperintendency and a poſt-houſe.

SEGEBERG, a ſmall town containing 120 houſes and 563 inhabitants, with an extenſive diſtrict in the county of Wagria in Holſtein, on the river Trawe, belonging to the King of Denmark. In this town is a high chalk mountain, from the top of which may be ſeen the city of Lübeck. The annual profit of the chalk from this mountain is upwards of 600*l.* ſterling. Near this place is a ſtone pyramid, erected in 1588, and an obeliſk in 1590, by Henry Ranzau, governor under the King of Denmark. Below the pyramid is a chapel, where a ſermon is preached annually at Whitſuntide, and money diſtributed amongſt a number of poor people. The ſuburb is called Gitſchenhagen. It lies 15 miles W.N.W. of Lübeck.

SEGNI, a mountain of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, by which that province is divided into 2 parts: the northern is called Campagna, and the ſouthern Marina.

SEGNI, a town on a mountain of the ſame name, in the Campagna di Roma and State of the Church: it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has the title of a dutchy.

SEIDENBURG, a village, caſtle, and ſtate lordſhip of Upper Luſatia, between Görlitz and Zittau: it ſuſtained great injury by fire in 1769.

SEINE, a town of France, in the department of the Var, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Toulon, ſituated on the Mediterranean Sea: 3 miles S. of Toulon.

SELIGENSTADT, a town on the Mayn, belonging to the Elector of Mentz, with a wealthy and handſome Benedictine abbey. Three miles from this place is the village of Dettingen, celebrated for a defeat of the French under Marſhal de Noailles, through the temerity of the Duke of Grammont, by the united Auſtrian and Engliſh army commanded by King George II. in perſon, in the year 1743.

SELTZ, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Germerſheim, in the Lower Palatinate, ſituated on the Rhine.

Rhine. In 1769 it became the property of Zweybrücken by exchange.

SEMPACH, a ſmall free town under the protection of the canton of Lucern, on the lake of Sempach, in Switzerland. At this place was fought the ever-memorable battle in 1386, wherein the Auſtrians were defeated by the Swiſs: 7 miles N.W. of Lucern.

SENDENHORST, a town of Weſtphalia in the biſhopric of Münſter, 10 miles S.S.E. of Munſter.

SENEZ, a town of France in the department of the Lower Alps and diſtrict of Caſtellane; formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 6 miles N.W. of Caſtellane, and 14 S.S.E. of Digne.

SENFTENBERG, a diſtrict and town of Miſnia on the Elſter, with a caſtle; it is a fief of Bohemia: 15 miles S. of Kalau.

SENG, a royal free town on the Adriatic Sea, in Auſtrian Croatia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Spalatro: 25 miles S.E. of Fiume.

SENONES, a ſmall town in the county of Salm and circle of Upper Rhine, 13 miles S.S.W. of Salm.

SERRA, LA, a ſmall town of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, 10 miles S.W. of Yverdun.

SESSA, a ſmall town of Naples with the title of a dutchy, in Terra di Lavoro. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Capua.

SESSLACH, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Bamberg, 7 miles S.W. of Coburg.

SEVENAER, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, 10 miles N.E. of Nimeguen.

SEVENBERGEN, a ſmall town of Holland, to which was formerly annexed a lordſhip belonging to the Prince of Orange, on the frontiers of Brabant: 8 miles N.W. of Breda.

SEYSSEL, a town of France in the department of the Aiſne, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Belley, ſituated on the Rhone: 15 miles E. of St. Rambert, and 14 N. of Belley.

SEZZE, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, on a hill, in the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

SICHEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in Brabant, between Arſchott and Dieſt, formerly belonging to the Prince of Orange.

SICILY, the largeſt and moſt important iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, lying to the ſouth of Italy; it is ſeparated from Calabria by a narrow ſtrait called Faro di Meſſina. The climate is warm and healthy, and the country full of mountains, the principal of which is Mount Etna. It is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, rice, ſalt, ſaffron, and fruits. It contains likewiſe agates, emeralds, jaſper, porphyry, gold, ſilver, and iron; and on the weſtern coaſt is found very fine coral. Marble, cotton, ſilk, and even ſugar, belong to the productions of this iſland. It is liable to frequent earthquakes, the fatal effects of which it particularly experienced in 1793, when great numbers of towns were either reduced to a heap of ruins, or entirely ſwallowed up. It has the title of a kingdom, and is divided into 3 provinces; Val di Mazzara to the weſt, Val di Noto to the ſouth-eaſt, and Val di Demona to the north-eaſt. This laſt appellation (ſignifying the Valley of Devils) originates from the opinion, that Mount Etna, which is ſituated in it, is inhabited by devils. This diſtrict is infeſted by banditti, who live in the ſubterranean paſſages and caves about Mount Etna, where they are out of reach. The exportation of corn, which might bring great ſums of money into the country, is diſcouraged and prevented, partly by the tedious method of carriage on mules over theſe mountainous provinces, and partly by the taxes and duties. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belongs the criminal juriſdiction over their ſubjects, with other rights equally oppreſſive, are cauſes of the poverty and miſery of the natives of this country. There are 368 noble families, moſt of which ſtyle themſelves counts, marquiſſes, dukes, or princes. The inquiſition was aboliſhed in Sicily in 1782. This kingdom has the ſame ſovereign as Naples. See NAPLES.

SIEBENLEHN, a ſmall mine-town of Miſnia in the circle of Erzgebirge, between Döbeln and Freyberg. It belongs to the abbey of Altenzell. Near the town is a foreſt houſe belonging to the Elector of Saxony, the reſidence of the ranger of the adjoining foreſt of Zell: 17 miles W. of Dreſden.

SIEGBERG, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia on the river Sieg, in the dutchy of Berg: 7 miles N.E. of Bonn.

SIEGEN, part of the dominions of the princes of Naſſau, in the Weſterwald, which has its name from the river Sieg, and belongs to the houſe of Naſſau-Orange. The inhabitants derive their principal ſupport from the mines, forges, and foundries. The principal place in it is

SIEGEN, on the Sieg, 12 miles N.W. of Dillenburg. In the old and new caſtle reſided formerly the Catholic and Calviniſt lines of princes of Naſſau-Siegen, which are now extinct. To the Catholics belongs the church of St. John, and the Calviniſts have thoſe of St. Martin and St. Nicholas. By a conceſſion in 1785 the Lutherans in the dominions of Siegen are allowed to attend divine ſervice, and receive the ſacrament every quarter of a year in the church of St. Martin.

SIENNA, a large ancient town in the Grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, ſtanding upon 3 hills, in a delightful, healthy country. The ſtreets are paved with bricks, and are rather crooked and uneven. The town is a ſolitary place, containing only 15,000 inhabitants, including 452 belonging to the clergy, and 380 Jews. The citizens of Sienna are divided into riſeduti and non-riſeduti. The latter properly compoſe the claſs of citizens, and the former the nobility, who hold all places of diſtinction. The principal building is the archiepiſcopal church, which is embelliſhed, both within and without, with white,

white, grey, and black marble. The floor is curiouſly ornamented with pieces of ſcripture hiſtory, of which travellers can only procure a partial ſight, as they are covered with boards. This church contains the ſtatues of many of the popes, and other valuable articles. In the convent near the newly-erected Auguſtine church is a public library, and in the Dominican church is preſerved the head of St. Catharine of Sienna. The other churches and convents contain many paintings worthy of notice. The Germans enjoy particular privileges in the univerſity founded here by the Emperor Charles V.: it is at preſent of little importance, although it has 60 profeſſors; and its library was conſiderably increaſed in 1769 by the books and manuſcripts of Bentivoglio. The *Collegio Tolomei* is ſet apart for the inſtruction of young noblemen. The town has likewiſe ſeveral academies. The citadel is a place of no ſtrength. The market-place, in which is a hollow of an oval form, is worth ſeeing: here at the time of the carnival are the horſe-races, and the nobility have boxing-matches *(giuoco di pugni)*. The newly-built opera-houſe, the gate called Camollia, and the fountain in the great market-place, are likewiſe very handſome. The family of Piccolomini, from which ſprung many famous popes, generals, and ſtateſmen, was of this town, as was likewiſe that of Socinus, ſo celebrated in church hiſtory. The pureſt Italian is ſaid to be ſpoken at Sienna. It lies 25 miles S. of Florence, in lat. 43° 22′ N. long. 8° 49′ E.

SIERADZ, a waywodſhip of Great Poland, between thoſe of Kaliſh and Lenczicz, Little Poland, and Sileſia. It comprehends 4 diſtricts, Siradia, Schradkow, Radom, and Petrikow. The capital, Siradia, ſituated on the river Warta, is a pretty large town, ſurrounded with a wall, and has a ſtrong caſtle.

SIERAKOW, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Poland, ſituated on the Warta, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

SIERCK, a town of France in the department of the Moſelle, capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Thionville, near the Moſelle: 11 miles N.N.E. of Thionville.

SIGMARINGEN, a town and caſtle on the Danube, in Swabia, in the county of Zollern, the reſidence of the princes of Zollern, of the line of Sigmaringen: 18 miles S.S.E. of Hohenzollern.

SILBERBERG, a ſmall mine-town of Sileſia, encloſed by the principality of Münſterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg, containing about 800 inhabitants, with a Catholic and a Lutheran church. It has its name from a mine which yields lead ore mixed with ſilver. After the ſeven years war it was made a very ſtrong place, its fortifications being hewn out of the ſolid rock. It lies 11 miles N.N.E. of Glatz.

SILESIA, an extenſive dutchy, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia, bounded on the weſt by Bohemia and Luſatia, on the north by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the eaſt by Poland, and on the ſouth by Upper Hungary and Moravia. It is very fertile in corn and paſturage, has numerous mines, and a great trade in yarn and linen. It is generally divided into Upper and Lower Sileſia. In Upper Sileſia, which is the ſouthern part, are the principalities of Teſchen, Oppeln, Ratibor, Troppau, Jägerndorf, with the free lordſhips of Pleſſe and Beuthen. In many parts of it the inhabitants ſpeak a language which is a mixture of Bohemian and Hungarian; their manners and cuſtoms are likewiſe very different from thoſe of Lower Sileſia. In the latter, which lies to the north, are the principalities of Breſlau, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Leignitz, Brieg, Wolau, Glogau, Oels, Münſterberg, Sagan, Trachenberg, Carolath, Grotkau, and Croſſen, with the free lordſhips of Wartenberg, Militſch, and Goſchütz, where the German language and cuſtoms are in general uſe. The capital of it is Breſlau. The inhabitants are partly of the Lutheran, partly of the Calviniſt, and partly of the Catholic religion. To the former belong almoſt all the inhabitants of Lower Sileſia, who by the convention of Altranſtadt in 1707 between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, not only recovered the churches taken from them by the Catholics, but by the interpoſition of the ſame monarch likewiſe obtained permiſſion to build 6 new churches in places which formerly had none: it was alſo ſtipulated that Lutherans ſhould not, on account of religion, be excluded from holding civil or military offices. The death of the Emperor Charles VI. was followed by great alterations in this country. The Archdutcheſs and Queen of Hungary, Maria Thereſa, took poſſeſſion of it; but in 1740 the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenburg, laid claim to the four principalities of Jägerndorf, Leignitz, Brieg, and Wolau, made himſelf maſter of almoſt the whole dutchy, and at the peace of 1742 concluded by the mediation of Great Britain, Upper and Lower Sileſia (excepting a part of the latter), and the county of Glatz, were ceded to him, and exempted from all dependance on the crown of Bohemia. The number of inhabitants in Lower and the Pruſſian part of Upper Sileſia, excluſive of the garriſons, amounts to 1,500,000, of whom 813,000 are Proteſtants, 676,000 Catholics, and 11,000 Jews.

What Auſtria retained was part of Upper Sileſia, namely, the principality of Teſchen, with ſeveral incorporated lordſhips, and the principality of Bilitz, part of Troppau and Jägerndorf, the lordſhips of Olberſdorf and Hennerſdorf. After the war of 1744 the poſſeſſion of Sileſia was confirmed and guaranteed to Pruſſia, partly by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and partly by the Empire in 1751. In 1756 the King of Pruſſia ſuſpected that Auſtria was meditating the reconqueſt of Sileſia, which gave occaſion to the bloody war, in which that monarch, in alliance with Great Britain, had to contend with Auſtria and her allies the Saxons, French, Ruſſians, and Swedes, and in which Sileſia

lesia suffered very severely. At the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, the King of Prussia retained that part of Silesia ceded to him in 1742, and his wise regulations contributed to restore the country to its former prosperity. The Prussian government consists of 3 royal supreme regencies, the upper consistories of Breslaw, Great Glogau, and Brieg, and 2 upper war and domain chambers, one of which is at Breslaw, and the other at Great Glogau.

SIMMENTHAL, an extensive valley of Switzerland in the canton of Bern, through which runs the river Simmen, dividing it into the upper and lower valley. The inhabitants do not cultivate any kind of corn, but the valley yields excellent pasturage, and has a fine breed of cattle, from which they make butter and cheese. Great quantities of the latter are sent to foreign countries.

SIMMERN, a district of the Palatinate, formerly a principality, in that part of the Hundsrück belonging to the Elector Palatine. The air of this district is raw and cold, and the soil sandy, consisting almost entirely of forests or barren heaths; the arable land is better adapted to oats and flax than other kinds of grain. On the other hand, the breed of cattle, particularly of sheep, is excellent. Its capital,

SIMMERN, which is situated on a rivulet of the same name, 23 miles s. of Coblentz, was formerly the residence of a branch of the family of the Elector of the Palatinate, and was almost totally destroyed by the French in 1689. After the peace of Ryswick it was by degrees rebuilt. Catholics, Calvinists, and Lutherans, are allowed the public exercise of their religion here.

SINDELFINGEN, a town in the district of Beblingen and dutchy of Würtemberg, 10 miles s. s. w. of Stutgard.

SINDRINGEN, a small town and district on the Kocher, in the valley of Kocher, in Franconia, belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe of the line of Bartenstein: 8 miles s. s. w. of Crautheim.

SINIGAGLIA, a large town, to which great additions have been made since 1758, in the dutchy of Urbino and State of the Church, with a harbour on the Adriatic Sea. It is surrounded with walls, has several bastions with a castle, and is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Urbino. It contains several fine churches and convents, a mint, and a good theatre. But this town is most remarkable for a yearly fair, which lasts from the middle to the end of the month of July, and is frequented by merchants from the islands and towns of the Adriatic Sea, Sicily, and part of the Archipelago, several provinces of Italy, from England, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the countries round the Baltic Sea. During this fair the Venetian captain of the Gulf of Venice appears with several vessels, and is received on the side of the Pope with some mark of honour before agreed upon, which the Venetians esteem an acknowledgment of their dominion over the Adriatic Sea. In 1765 a sudden inundation of the river Misa, which runs through the town, did great injury to it. The air here, like most other places on the coast of the Adriatic, is not very healthy, particularly in summer. It lies 14 miles w. n. w. of Ancona, in lat. 43° 43′ n. long. 10° 52′ e.

SINZHEIM, a small town of the Lower Palatinate, in the district of Mosbach, containing 1500 inhabitants, a church belonging to the Catholics and Calvinists, and one to the Lutherans. Above the town is a Franciscan convent, with a fine church: 12 miles s.s.e. of Heidelberg.

SIRACUSA, a town on the eastern coast of Sicily, in Val di Noto. In ancient times it was a famous and powerful place. At present only that part is left called Ortygia, which is an island. The number of its inhabitants is estimated at 14,000. It has a double harbour, composed of an inner and an outer one, but it is only frequented by fishing-vessels. Between them is a strong citadel. Near the town an ancient stone-quarry is observable, the greatest part of which is 100 feet lower than the ground around it, and is of great extent. It is now covered with earth and converted into gardens. The so called Ear of Dionysius is a cavity hewn out of a rock, about 50 feet in height and 250 in length, in the form of an ear, in which is a very loud echo. It is the general opinion, that Dionysius, the tyrant of Siracuse, listened to the conversation of those whom he confined in this place, from a room opposite to it, where he could hear the smallest sound; but this is doubted. Siracuse is the see of an archbishop.

SISTERON, a town of France, capital of a district in the department of the Lower Alps. It was formerly the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix: 15 miles n. w. of Digne.

SITTARD, a town in the dutchy of Jüliers, on the frontiers of Limburg, which was entirely burnt down by the French in 1677: 11 miles n. n. e. of Mastricht.

SITTEN, SION, the capital of the Valais in alliance with the Swiss cantons, situated on the river Sitten, near the Rhone. It is the see of a bishop; has 6 churches, several convents, and an academy. The bishop styles himself Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Count and Prefect of the Valais; but his power is the greatest in the Lower Valais, and he is in a particular league with the Catholic cantons. The coin of the country is stamped with his profile and arms. The deputies of the province meet twice a year at the castle of Majoria, where he resides, upon which occasions he is the president; but they are summoned by the governor of the district, who is the temporal head of the republic. Upon a vacancy in the see, the chapter proposes 4 candidates, from whose number the general assembly of the deputies choose the new bishop by majority of votes, and on the other hand the concurrence of the bishop is necessary in the election of a governor, and in them jointly is vested the jurisdiction of the Upper Valais. Sitten lies in lat. 46° 9′ n. long. 4° 59′ e.

SKALITZ, GREAT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, belonging to Prince Piccolomini: 12 miles N. N. E. of Königingrätz.

SKOMPE, a ſmall town in the province of Dobrzyn, in Poland.

SLAWYSZYN, a town of Poland in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh.

SLESWICK, a ſovereign dutchy, otherwiſe called South Jütland, bounded on the north by North Jütland, on the ſouth by the dutchy of Holſtein, on the weſt by the German Ocean, and on the eaſt by the Little Belt. Its length from the Eyder and Rendſborg to Coldingen is 90 miles, and its breadth from 30 to 40. It is divided into 15 counties, moſt of which have their reſpective governors. It has no connexion with Germany, but has been entirely ſubject to Denmark ſince 1720.

SLESWICK, the capital of the above dutchy, ſtands in a delightful ſituation on the Schley. It has handſome houſes, broad ſtreets, and is populous in proportion to its ſize. The cathedral or church of St. Peter contains a very curious altar, the burial-place of the princes, and other monuments. In the Holm, to which you paſs by a bridge of boats, is the convent of St. John, for a prioreſs and 9 nuns of noble extraction. Near the town is the famous caſtle of Gottorp. The inhabitants of Sleſwick are very agreeable and ſociable, and make all kinds of woollen ſtuffs, ſtone veſſels, thread for lace, and very fine cambric. It lies 15 miles N. N. W. of Rendſborg, in lat. 54° 35′ N. long. 7° 27′ E.

SLOTEN, a ſmall town on a lake of the ſame name, in Weſtergoe, in Frieſland, near the Zuyder Zee, into which the little river Ee, which runs through the town, diſcharges itſelf: 10 miles E. of Staveren.

SLUPCE, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Pieſern, in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, in Poland.

SMIRSITZ, a caſtle and ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, 5 miles N. of Königingrätz.

SOBERNHEIM, a ſmall town with about 1500 inhabitants, ſituated on the river Nähe, in the Lower Palatinate and diſtrict of Böckelnheim. It contains a church belonging jointly to the Catholics and Calviniſts, 1 for the Lutherans, and a commandery of the knights of St. John, with a chapel: 14 miles S. W. of Bingen.

SOBIESLAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufactures; it belongs to the Prince of Schwarzenberg, and lies 10 miles S. S. E. of Tabor.

SOBOTKA, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 8 miles E. N. E. of Jung Buntzlau.

SOIGNIES, a town of Hainault, on the Senne, near a foreſt to which it gives name, 9 miles N. N. E. of Mons.

SOLDIN, a town in the New Mark of Brandenburg, near the river Mitzel, with cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops; it is the capital of the circle of Soldin: 24 miles N. of Cüſtrin.

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SOLEC, a diſtrict and town on the Viſtula in Pruſſia, in the diſtrict of Netze, 12 miles W. of Thorn.

SOLINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the river Wipper, in the dutchy of Berg, 15 miles E. of Düſſeldorf, inhabited by Catholics, Calviniſts, Lutherans, and Jews. This town has a great trade in ſcythe, ſword, and knife blades, of its own manufactory, and in all kinds of iron-work, but particularly gun-barrels.

SOLLIES, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Hyeres, 6 miles N. E. of Toulon.

SOLMS, a county of Wetteravia, between Heſſe and the dominions of Naſſau. The family place of the counts is the decayed caſtle of Solms, near Braunfels, on the river Solms. That of Hohen-Solms is about 6 miles diſtant from Gieſſen. The houſe of Solms is divided into 2 principal branches, Braunfels and Lich. The former was raiſed to the princely rank in 1742, and is of the Calviniſt religion. From the line of Lich are deſcended thoſe of Hohen-Solms and Laubach. The former are Calviniſts. Laubach is ſubdivided into Sonnenwalde and Baruth. The former is of the Catholic religion, and has 3 branches, Sonnenwalde, Werrendorf, and Sköna. Baruth is Lutheran, and has likewiſe 3 branches, Rödelheim with Aſſenheim, Wildenfels, and Baruth; and that of Wildenfels is again ſubdivided into Laubach, Utph, and Wildenfels. The princes and counts of Solms belong to the college of Wetteravian counts, at the diets of the Empire, and have 4 votes therein, as well as at the diets of the circle of Upper Rhine. The quota of this houſe, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 251 florins, and it pays to a chamber tax 133 rix-dollars 82 kr. to which each of the lines contributes in proportion.

SOLOTHURN, one of the 13 Swiſs cantons, bounded on the weſt by the biſhopric of Baſel, on the north by the canton of Baſel, and on the eaſt and ſouth by Bern. It is inhabited entirely by Catholics. In 1481 it joined the Swiſs league, together with Freyburg, and is divided into 12 bailiwicks. This canton is probably the moſt populous ſpot in Europe, containing 45,000 inhabitants in ſcarcely 130 ſquare miles. Its capital,

SOLOTHURN, is a handſome, ſtrong town, ſituated in a delightful plain, with good ramparts, and a fine bridge over the Aar. The inhabitants are very hoſpitable to foreigners; the form of government is ariſtocratical. The church and college, formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, are fine buildings. The arſenal, and the town-houſe, which has 2 towers, make a good appearance. This was the uſual reſidence of the French envoy to the Swiſs cantons. It lies 28 miles W. N. W. of Lucern, in lat. 47° 9′ N. long. 5° 10′ E.

SOLTAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Lüneburg, on the Böhme, on the frontiers of the principality of Verden. On the heath of Soldau, near this place, a bloody battle was fought in 1519 between

the

the dukes of Brunſwick and Lüneburg: 26 miles S. W. of Lüneburg.

SOLTCAMP, a large fort in the United Provinces, in Gröningen, at the mouth of the river Hunſe, which is likewiſe called the Gröningen Deep: 11 miles E. of Dockum.

SOMMARIVA, two villages of Piedmont in the diſtrict of Carmagnola, one of which is ſurnamed del Boſco, and the other di Perao.

SÖMMERDA, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Thuringia near the Unſtrut, ſubject to the magiſtrates of Erfurt, from which it is 10 miles diſtant.

SOMMERFELD, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip in Lower Luſatia, under the regency of the New Mark, and of courſe belonging to the King of Pruſſia; it is ſituated on the river Lupa, on the frontiers of Sileſia: 12 miles S. S. E. of Guben. Fine cloths are manufactured here.

SONDERBORG, a ſmall town and caſtle in the Daniſh iſland of Alſen, on the ſtrait of Sonderborg. Moſt of the inhabitants of the town are ſeamen. From this place the dukes of Holſtein-Sonderborg, of the royal family of Denmark, have their name.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Wipper, the reſidence of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderſhauſen. The caſtle ſtanding on a mountain before the town contains fine apartments and a great hall. The Pheaſant walk, the admirable pleaſure-gardens, and the ancient Vandal idol, Püſtrich, in the arſenal, are worth ſeeing. It lies 9 miles S. of Nordhauſen.

SONNEBERG, a ſmall town of Auſtria in the diſtrict below the Ens, 24 miles N. N. W. of Vienna.

SONNEBERG, a town and diſtrict of Saxe-Meinungen, with a great trade in looking-glaſſes, nails, whetſtones, &c. which articles bring into the country annually nearly 30,000*l.* in hard caſh: 11 miles N. N. E. of Coburg.

SONNEBERG, a ſmall mine-town of Bohemia in the circle of Saaz, 9 miles W. of Commotau.

SONNENBURG, a ſmall handſome town on the Lenze, with a caſtle, in the circle of Sternberg, in the New Mark of Brandenburg: 7 miles E. of Cüſtrin. It is the ſeat of the grand maſterſhip of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, belonging to the grand priory of Germany, under the protection of the Elector of Brandenburg.

SONNEWALD, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, 20 miles S. of Lübben, ſituated on the river Dober, the reſidence of Count Solm. It belongs to the electoral circle of Saxony.

SONSBECK, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Cleve, 14 miles W. of Weſel.

SONTRA, a town and diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to the line of Heſſe-Rheinfels, 6 miles W. N. W. of Eiſenach.

SORA, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro, on the river Garigliano, with a magnificent caſtle, and the title of a dutchy. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Capua. It belongs to the family of Buon Compagno, who ſtyle themſelves dukes of Sora and princes of Piombino.

SORA, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Ratibor, 21 miles E. of Ratibor.

SORAU, a town of Lower Luſatia, near the Bober, with a caſtle and gardens, the reſidence of Count Promnitz, an orphan-houſe, and ſeveral churches. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by making cloth, and by their trade in yarn and linen.

SORRENTO, a ſmall town of Terra di Lavoro in the kingdom of Naples, near the Gulf of Naples, on Mount Sorrento; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the birth-place of the celebrated poet Torquato Taſſo.

SORTINO, a ſmall town of Val di Noto in Sicily.

SOSPELLO, a pretty large town on the river Bevera, which divides it into 2 parts, in the county of Nice, in Italy: 14 miles N. N. E. of Nice.

SOSSNOWITZ, a town of Poland in the diſtrict of Chelm.

SÖST, a pretty large town in the county of Mark, in Weſtphalia, 10 miles S. W. of Lippſtadt, of the Catholic and Proteſtant religion. In the year 1783 it contained 5019 inhabitants and 1206 dwelling-houſes. Part of the cathedral belongs to the Catholics, and part to the Lutherans. The latter have 6 other churches, one of which likewiſe ſerves for the Calviniſts. It contains, beſides, 2 convents of Dominicans and Franciſcans, a Lutheran academy, has a great trade in corn, and the territory of the town comprehends 30 villages and a ſalt-mine. It was formerly a Hanſe town, with the privileges of an Imperial city, and had the right of coining money. In the middle ages it was poſſeſſed of conſiderable immunities, which laid the foundation to thoſe of Lübeck.

SPAA, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, 15 miles E. of that city, and 19 S. W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the marquiſate of Franchimont, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. Here are 5 ſprings of mineral water. From that in the town 130,000 bottles of water are taken annually. The biſhop has merely the duty upon theſe, amounting to about 7000 livres annually; and what they produce beſides, being about as much more, belongs to the magiſtrates of the town. The public buildings, ſuch as Vauxhall, the maſquerade-room, &c. were erected by a company of wealthy merchants. The houſes ſtand partly in a valley, partly on a hill. The inhabitants make all kinds of ſticks, and great Liege ſhoes; and the place is full of dealers in toys and other articles, for the accommodation of the company at the watering ſeaſon.

SPALT, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict of the biſhopric of Eichſtat in Franconia, between Anſpach and Weiſſenburg, yielding excellent hops.

SPANDAU, a town at the conflux of the rivers Havel and Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 7 miles W. N. W. of Berlin, having 2 Lutheran, 1 Calviniſt, and 1 Catholic churches, and a town ſchool. Here are houſes of correction and induſtry, and an excellent manufactory of fire-arms,

where the muſket-barrels for the whole Pruſſian army are made, bored, and afterwards ſent to Potzdam to be finiſhed, and provided with locks. Bayonets, ramrods, ſword-blades, and ſabres, are likewiſe made here. The fort, built by the Elector Joachim II. is a regular ſquare, with 4 large baſtions defended by brick walls 40 feet high, and good caſemates. It is uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners.

SPANGENBERG, a town, diſtrict, and caſtle upon a mountain, in Lower Heſſe, 12 miles E. N. E. of Homburg, belonging to the Houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel.

SPETIA, a ſmall town on an eminence in the eaſtern part of the territory of Genoa, ſituated on the Gulf of Spetia, or Spezzia.

SPIETZ, a free lordſhip, caſtle, and ſmall town on the Lake of Thun, in the diſtrict of Thun and canton of Bern, belonging to the family of Erlach: 17 miles S. of Bern.

SPIRE, a biſhopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, between the Palatinate, Baden-Durlach, the county of Leiningen, and France. The chapter is compoſed of 15 canons and 12 domiciliaries. Since 1546 the princely provoſtſhip of Weiſſenburg has been united with this ſee. Both together contribute to a Roman month 456 florins, or 18 horſe and 60 foot, and to a chamber tax 169 dollars 8 kr. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Mentz.

SPIRE, an Imperial city in the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the rivulet of Speyer, or Speyerbach. It was totally deſtroyed by the French in 1689, but rebuilt after the peace of Ryſwick in 1697. The magiſtrates and moſt of the citizens are Lutherans, ſcarcely 30 are Catholics. The number of Calviniſts is likewiſe ſmall. The burghers in 1789 amounted to 650. Only the choir of the cathedral has been rebuilt; it once contained marble tombs, ſilver coffins, and the remains of many ancient emperors and empreſſes, which were all in a great meaſure deſtroyed and diſperſed by the devaſtations of the French. There are 15 other Catholic churches and convents at Spire, amongſt which the college formerly belonging to the Jews claims the firſt place. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the ſeat of the Imperial Aulic council till 1689. The territory of the town contains great numbers of almond-trees. It has the fifth place on the Rheniſh bench at the diets of the Empire, and a ſeat and vote at thoſe of the circle of Upper Rhine. Its quota to a Roman month is 24 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 118 dollars 34 kr. In 1793 it was taken by the French. It lies 10 miles S. of Manheim, in lat. 49° 19′ N. long. 6° 9′ E.

SPOLETO, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the eaſt by Abruzzo, on the ſouth by Sabina and St. Peter's Patrimony, on the weſt by Orvietano and Perugiano, on the north by Urbino and the marquiſate of Ancona. It belongs to the Pope, and ts capital is

SPOLETO, ſituated on a hill in a wild country. It is very meanly built. The caſtle, ſtanding on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge. The cathedral, whoſe biſhop is immediately under the Pope, is a fine ſtructure. The other principal churches are St. Philippo Neri, St. Pietro, St. Gregorio, Madonna di Loretto, and St. Salvadore. The earthquake of 1767 did great injury to the town. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 7000. The celebrated bridge over the impetuous Marreggia is an admirable piece of architecture. It has 10 arches, which ſtand on 9 piles, 335 Roman feet in height, and 970 in length. This bridge not only unites 2 neighbouring hills, but is the conveyance for the water with which the town is ſupplied.

SPREE, a navigable river in the margravate of Brandenburg, which riſes amongſt the Bohemian mountains near the village of Gerſdorf, in Upper Luſatia, from thence runs by Budiſſin, and afterwards by Spremberg and Cotbus, ſeparates Berlin and Cöln, and diſcharges itſelf into the Havel near the fortreſs of Spandau.

SPREMBERG, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Lower Luſatia, on an iſland formed by the river Spree, 14 miles S. of Cotbus.

SPROTTAU, a pretty large town in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, ſituated on the river Bober, with a decayed caſtle: 9 miles E. S. E. of Sagan.

SQUILLACE, a town on the Gulf of Squillace in Calabria Oltra, in Naples. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Reggio. The earthquake of 1783 affected this town equally with a great many others in Calabria.

STABLO, an abbey of the Benedictine order, whoſe abbot is a prince of the Empire, in the biſhopric of Liege, built in 657 by Sigibert King of Auſtraſia. The abbot is an independent ſtate of the Empire, belonging to the circle of Weſtphalia: the town of Stablo lies on the river Amblere. With this abbey is united that of Malmedy, and the revenues of both are computed at upwards of 4000*l.* per annum. Stablo is under the chapter of Liege, and Malmedy under that of Cologne. It formerly belonged to the biſhopric of Straſburg, but afterwards the Biſhop of Oſnabrück took poſſeſſion of it. In 1753 Alexander Delmotte Count of Logne was choſen abbot. Stablo lies 7 miles S. of Spaa.

STADE, a town in the dutchy of Bremen on the Schwinge, four miles from the Elbe, and 12 W. of Buxtehude, belonging to the Elector of Brunſwick. Its fortifications were demoliſhed in 1780. It contains the colleges of government for Bremen and Verden, a ſtrong garriſon, and many handſome buildings, amongſt which are the town-houſe, a good academy, and ſeveral remarkable monuments in the churches. The Schwinger fort at the mouth of the Schwinger, which diſcharges itſelf into the Elbe, is likewiſe garriſoned. The magiſtrates receive the Brunſhaus toll, which is very conſiderable; but

Hamburg

Hamburg and Engliſh veſſels are exempted from it, as are likewiſe all veſſels coming to this town.

STADT AM HOF, a ſmall thriving town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube. It is connected by a bridge with the Imperial city of Ratiſbon; and has 2 convents and a rich hoſpital for poor Lutherans and Catholics. In 1742 the French intrenched themſelves at this place.

STADTBERG, a town belonging to the Elector of Cologne, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the river Dümel, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marſberg, ſtands on a mountain. This was formerly the ſite of the famous Saxon fort of Elmeſburg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church there in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, and founded a Benedictine convent near it, which the Emperor Lewis the Pious gave to the abbot of Corvey. In the twelfth century this place was annexed to the archbiſhopric of Cologne. The abbot of Corvey, as provoſt of St. Peter and St. Paul at Marſberg, lays claim to half of Marſberg. It lies 14 miles s. of Paderborn.

STADTHAGEN, the capital of the county of Schauenburg, in Weſtphalia, ſituated in a delightful plain. It is fortified in the ancient manner with moats and ramparts, and belongs to the counts of Lippe. The caſtle is the reſidence of the dowager counteſſes. The garden belonging to it, with its ſpring of mineral water; the mauſoleum of Prince Erneſt in the Lutheran town-church; the burial-place of the counts; and the orphan-houſe erected in 1738, upon the plan of that at Halle, are worthy of notice. It lies 16 miles w. s. w. of Hannover.

STADTKYLL, a ſmall town on the river Kyll, in the lordſhip of Kyll, in the Eiffel, in Weſtphalia. Both the town and lordſhip formerly belonged to a line of the counts of Manderſcheid, which becoming extinct in 1742, they devolved to Manderſcheid-Blankenheim. It lies 9 miles s. of Reifferſcheid.

STADTLOO, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Münſter, ſituated on the river Berkel, on the frontiers of the county of Zütphen.

STADTHOLDENDORF, a ſmall town near the Weſer, in the ſouthern part of the principality of Wolfenbüttel. In its neighbourhood are the Proteſtant convent of Amelunxborn, and the decayed family-caſtles of the former counts of Eberſtein, and lords of Homburg: 16 miles w. s. w. of Ganderſheim.

STADT-WORBIS, a ſmall town in the Upper Eisfeld, 10 miles N. E. of Heiligenſtadt, ſituated at the ſource of the Wipper. It is called Stadt (or town) Worbis, to diſtinguiſh it from the adjacent villages of Breiten-Worbis, and Kirch-Worbis.

STAFFELSTEIN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Düringſtadt, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on the eaſt ſide of the Mayn: 9 miles s. of Coburg.

STANZ, a handſome village in the canton of Unterwalden, the capital of the Valley of Unterwalden: 8 miles S. S. E. of Lucern.

STARGARD, a lordſhip in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Its capital is called Old Stargard, and contains a caſtle belonging to the prince. In 1757 it ſuſtained great injury by fire: 10 miles N. of Strelitz.

STARGARD, NEW, a large town, the capital of Farther Pomerania, in the circle of Satzig, on the Ihna, which river having a free communication with the Baltic, is very beneficial to the corn trade. The town has fine manufactures of wool, and a great trade in that article. It has an academy and 2 ſchools. In 1723 it ſuſtained great injury by fire, and in 1758 was taken by the Ruſſians. It lies 15 miles E. of Stettin, in lat. 53° 26′ N. long. 12° 48′ E.

STAROGARD, a caſtle and village of the circle of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia, belonging to the dioceſe of Culm: 21 miles w. s. w. of Marienburg.

STASFURT, a town in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the frontiers of Anhalt, all the magiſtrates of which are noblemen. It has ſome good ſalt-works. Near it is the village of Alten-Staſfurt: 8 miles N. N. E. of Aſcherſleben.

STAVENHAGEN, a town and diſtrict on the frontiers of Pomerania, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: 17 miles s. s. w. of Demmin.

STAVEREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, ſituated on the Zuydee Zee, oppoſite Enchuyſen. It had a harbour which lay incomparably better for trade than that of Amſterdam, but it is now choked up. This town was the reſidence of the ancient kings of Frieſland: 16 miles s. of Harlingen.

STAUFENBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Upper Heſſe, on the Löhn, belonging to Darmſtadt: 5 miles N. of Gieſſen.

STECKBORN, a ſmall town of Swabia, on the Zellerſee, 6 miles from Conſtance, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria.

STEENBERGEN, a well-fortified town, formerly a lordſhip belonging to the Prince of Orange: 7 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom, in Dutch Brabant.

STENWYCK, a ſmall town on the river Aa, in the province of Overyſſel. Its fortifications are gone to decay: 17 miles N. of Zwol.

STEGE, a ſmall town on the Daniſh iſland of Mona, oppoſite Zealand, with a harbour.

STEIN, a town with a caſtle, on the Rhine, where it runs out of the Zellerſee. It is ſubject to Zürich, has a bridge over the Rhine, and near it is the caſtle of Hohenklingen: 15 miles W. N. W. of Conſtance.

STEIN, a ſmall town on the Danube, in Lower Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg, 2 miles W. of Krems, and under the ſame juriſdiction in civil matters as that town. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufactory, wherein metal articles, ſabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. The town of Stein is connected with

Mautern

Mautern by a wooden bridge over the Danube, 800 paces in length.

STEIN, a lordſhip, caſtle, and decayed town of Upper Carniola, 11 miles N. of Laybach.

STEINACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the biſhopric of Bamberg, in Franconia: 6 miles N. E. of Culmbach.

STEINAU, a ſmall town and caſtle in the county of Hanau, 14 miles S. S. W. of Fulda.

STEINAU, a ſmall town on the Steina, in the principality of Oppeln, in Upper Sileſia: 10 miles E. S. E. of Neiſſe.

STEINAU, an independent town in the circle of the ſame name, and principality of Wolau, in Lower Sileſia, near the Oder. The Lutherans have the pariſh-church, and the Catholics a chapel here. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of cloth, and the trade with Poland. It lies 16 miles N. N. E. of Leignitz.

STEINBACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the margravate of Upper Baden, 4 miles S. W. of Baden.

STEINFURT, a county of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt. The capital, Steinfurt, is ſituated on the Aa, and has a celebrated Calviniſt academy. Moſt of the inhabitants are Calviniſts.

STEINHEIM, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Franconia, on the Mayn, between Frankfurt and Aſchaffenburg, 2 miles from Hanau. It is divided into Great and Little Steinheim, which are at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and belong to the Elector of Mentz. The paſſage over the Mayn at this place is very much frequented, and ſo is the town, by parties of pleaſure by water from Hanau.

STENAY, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1791: 22 miles N. N. W. of Verdun.

STENDAL, the capital of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the little river Ucht, 5 miles from the Elbe. It is pretty large, but not populous, contains a colony of French Calviniſts, and has ſeveral manufactures. It lies 5 miles N. W. of Tangermünde, in lat. 52° 35′ N. long. 9° 39′ E.

STEPENITZ, a village and diſtrict of Farther Pomerania, with a convent of nuns, in a delightful ſituation: 10 miles N. of Stettin.

STEPHENSWERT, a ſmall fortified town on an iſland formed by the Maas, in Dutch Gelderland: 6 miles S. W. of Ruremonde.

STERNBERG, a diſtrict of the New Mark of Brandenburg, commonly called the circle of Sternberg, ſituated between the Warta and Oder, on the frontiers of Poland and Sileſia. Its capital,

STERNBERG, is a ſmall town, which has great markets for cattle, and belongs to the lords of Weſenbeck and Buderiſky. It lies 20 miles W. of Frankfurt on the Oder.

STERNBERG, a town, caſtle, and lordſhip, in the circle of Olmütz in Moravia, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Oels, in Sileſia, of whom it was purchaſed by the Prince of Lichtenſtein: 9 miles E. of Neuſtadt.

STERNBERG, a town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg and principality of Wenden, belonging to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The provincial aſſemblies are held alternately at this place and Malchin: 11 miles E. of Güſtrow.

STERNBERG, a village with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, in the circle of Kaurzim in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Sileſia.

STERZING, a ſmall town of Tirol, on the river Eiſack, ſituated on the high road to Italy, between Brixen and Inſpruck. Good ſword-blades are made at this place. On the neighbouring mountain of Schneeberg is a ſilver-mine. Near the town ſtands likewiſe the celebrated mountain called Brennenberg, which is very dangerous on account of the maſſes of ſnow which precipitate themſelves from it.

STETTIN, the capital of all Pomerania, on the Oder, in the circle of Stettin, with the title of a dutchy, comprehending the diſtrict between the Oder and Peene, together with the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin. It is a large handſome town, containing 1558 dwelling-houſes and about 15,000 inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon. It is lighted at night by 315 lamps. It has a numerous colony of French and all kinds of manufactures, particularly of cloth, ſtuffs, hats, ſtockings, yarn, cotton, ribbands, paper, and ſail-cloth. The trade of the town is conſiderable, and its commerce is not confined to the Baltic Sea, but extends to Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Timber is its principal article of exportation. Shipbuilding has of late years become a very profitable branch of employment to the inhabitants. The Oder is here divided into 4 channels, of which that which waters the town retains the name of Oder, but the 3 others are called the Parnitz, and the Great and Little Reglitz. Beſides the Lutherans, German and French Calviniſts likewiſe enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The inſtitutions for the poor are numerous and conſiderable. Near the church of the Virgin Mary is a royal college, which has 7 profeſſors; and therein are taught divinity, juriſprudence, chemiſtry, Hebrew, Greek, hiſtory, poetry and oratory, philoſophy, Latin, mathematics, French and Engliſh. It likewiſe contains 2 other large ſchools, the regency over Hither and Farther Pomerania, the war and domain chamber, the court of juſtice for Hither Pomerania, a conſiſtory, and ſeveral other colleges. Here is likewiſe a ſtrong fortification, with 3 new forts, called Pruſſia, William, and Anhalt, built in 1735. The long ſuburb is called Laſtudie. The town and diſtrict annexed to it belonged to Sweden from the peace of Weſtphalia till 1713, when it was taken by the northern allied powers, and in conſequence of the agreement concluded by them at Schwedt, both Stettin and Wolgaſt were put into the poſſeſſion of Frederic William King of Pruſſia, who paid Ruſſia and Saxony 200,000 dollars towards

wards the expence of the war. By the peace of Stockholm in 1720, this town and territory with the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin were ceded for ever to the crown of Pruſſia for the ſum of 2 million dollars. Lat. 53° 30′ N. long. 12° 24′ E.

STETTIN, NEW, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle of Farther Pomerania, ſituated on the Willem. The inhabitants are employed in trade, agriculture, and breeding cattle. It lies 7 miles W. of Hammerſtein.

STEYL, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, near the Imperial town of Eſſen, belonging to the abbeſs of Eſſen.

STEYR, a populous town of Auſtria, in the diſtrict above the Ens, and circle of Traun, near the conflux of the rivers Steyer and Ens: 20 miles S. of Linz. It has a very profitable trade in articles of iron and ſteel. The college and academy formerly belonging to the Jeſuits is a very fine ſtructure.

STEYRECK, a ſmall town of Auſtria, with a caſtle, in the diſtrict above the Ens, and circle of Mühl, on the Danube: 7 miles below Linz.

STICKHAUSEN, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle in the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, 21 miles S.E. of Embden.

STILO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra.

STIRIA, a dutchy in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the north by the archdutchy of Auſtria, on the weſt by the archbiſhopric of Salzburg and Carinthia, on the ſouth by Carniola, and on the eaſt by Hungary. The country is mountainous, but fertile in corn and paſturage, and ſome parts of it in wine: it yields likewiſe great quantities of ſteel and iron. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria: the former comprehends the circles of Judenburg and Bruck; and the latter thoſe of Grätz, Mahrburg, and Cilly. The number of its inhabitants is 750,000, and the revenues amount to 140,000*l.* ſterling.

STOBNITZA, a town on the Warta, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland.

STOCHEM, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, in the county of Looz, on the left bank of the Maas: 11 miles N. of Maſtricht.

STOCKACH, a ſmall town, in the county of Nellenburg, in Swabia, on the river Stockach. In the neighbourhood of this place the French were defeated by the Auſtrians under the Archduke Charles, in the ſpring of 1799: 17 miles N. of Conſtance.

STOLLBERG, a county of Thuringia, between the counties of Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, and Hohenſtein, and the principality of Anhalt. It belongs to the counts of Stollberg, who are vaſſals of the Elector of Saxony: notwithſtanding which, this county entitles them to a ſeat at the diets of the Empire, and of Upper Saxony; and they belong to the college of Wetteravian counts. To a chamber tax they contribute 60 rix-dollars 81 kr; and to a Roman month 84 florins, 21 of which are paid by the Elector of Saxony. The houſe of Stollberg is divided into 2 principal lines, Wernigerode and Stollberg. The former has 2 branches, Wernigerode and Geudern or Gedern (which latter was raiſed to the rank of a prince and ſtate of the Empire in 1742). The other principal line is divided into the branches of Stollberg and Roſsla.

STOLLBERG IN THE HARZ, in the diſtrict of Stollberg, belongs to the line of Stollberg-Stollberg, and has a ſuperintendency and a Latin ſchool. It lies 11 miles N.E. of Nordhauſen, in lat. 51° 36′ N. long. 8° 46′ E.

STOLLBERG, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, where great quantities of cloth are made: 9 miles S.W. of Chemnitz.

STOLLHOFEN, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper margravate of Baden, celebrated during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war at the commencement of the eighteenth century, for the lines of Stollhofen formed to prevent the incurſions of the French: 8 miles W.S.W. of Baden.

STOLPE, the capital of the circle of Stolpe in Farther Pomerania, on the river Stolpa. It contains an old caſtle, a convent for nuns, 2 Lutheran and 1 Calviniſt churches. The inhabitants derive a good ſubſiſtence from the linen trade with Dantzig, which is very conſiderable, and from the ſalmon-fiſhery. Ten miles from hence is the harbour and village of Stolpemünde, where the ſhips belonging to the town lie at anchor. This village is inhabited by fiſhermen and ſailors.

STOLPEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a caſtle upon a mountain, in the circle of Miſnia, 15 miles from Dreſden, which has very frequently ſuſtained great injury by fire, and was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Miſnia. Its admirable aqueduct was totally ruined by the Pruſſians in 1756. It lies 16 miles E. of Dreſden.

STORKOW, a town in the circle of Beeſkow and Storkau, belonging to the margravate of Brandenburg: 11 miles S.W. of Fürſtenwalde.

STÖSSEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Weiſſenfels, in Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony: 5 miles S. of Naumburg.

STRAKONITZ, a town with a caſtle, in the circle of Prachin, on the Wotawa, in Bohemia. It is the reſidence of the grand prior of the knights of Malta in Bohemia: 11 miles S.W. of Piſek.

STRALEN, a ſmall town in the Pruſſian part of Gelderland, 6 miles N.W. of Venlo.

STRALSUND, the capital of Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the Strait of Gella, oppoſite the iſland of Rügen. It is ſtrongly fortified by art, as well as naturally by the moraſſes and lakes which ſurround it. The number of houſes is 1223, which in 1784 contained 11,000 inhabitants. Four of its churches are covered with copper and have fine ſteeples. The principal of them, that of St. Nicholas, contains an admirable baptiſmal font and altar: that of the Virgin Mary deſerves notice on account

account of its architecture, its admirable paintings, and capital organ. By the intereſt and aſſiſtance of the Prince of Heſſenſtein, when governor of Swediſh Pomerania, a Catholic church was erected; and by order of the magiſtrates the ſtreets are lighted by lamps, and the churches and other public buildings provided with conductors againſt lightning. The moſt remarkable public edifices are, that belonging to the colleges of government; the town-houſe, containing 2 very large halls; the academy; the orphan-houſe; the mint; the reſidence of the governor; the arſenal; the magazines; the houſe of correction and cuſtom-houſe, and the water-works at the Küter-gate. The library belonging to the town-houſe is very conſiderable, and is continually increaſing: the academy likewiſe has a library, and a capital collection of coins. The principal ſupport of the town is its trade and commerce, which extend to the northern parts of Europe, to England, France, Spain, and the Levant. The magiſtrates enjoy the ſame privileges as the nobility. This town ſuſtained great injury by three ſieges in 1628, 1678, and 1715, but the damages have always been repaired. It is the ſeat of the Swediſh regency over Pomerania. Lat. 54° 20′ N. long. 10° 51′ E.

STRAMMEHL, a town of Farther Pomerania, 21 miles N. E. of Stargard.

STRASBERG, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, belonging to the princely abbey of Buchau, in Swabia. It lies between the dutchy of Würtemberg and the counties of Hohenberg and Vöringen.

STRASBURG, a city of France, capital of the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated about a mile eaſtward of the Rhine, at the conflux of the ſmall rivers Ill and Breuſche. Till 1681 it was a free Imperial city, belonging to Germany, but in the above year it was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697. The police of this city is excellent. In the 6 winter months it is lighted till one o'clock in the morning by 490 lamps, each of which has 3 lights; like thoſe of Paris, they hang in the middle of the ſtreets. The latter, as in all old towns, are rather narrow and irregular, and do not contain many handſome buildings. But ſo much the more remarkable are the fortifications of the city and of the citadel, which is a regular pentagon, built by Vauban in 1682, extending almoſt to the Rhine. Upon the ramparts are delightful walks and promenades. The garriſon, which in time of peace is compoſed of 6000 men, live in the barracks; excluſive of whom and foreigners, in 1779, Straſburg contained 43,064 inhabitants. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral or minſter is an admirable ſtructure. Its ſteeple, to the top of which you aſcend by 725 ſteps, is the higheſt pyramidal building in the world, except the largeſt Egyptian pyramid, which is 30 feet higher. Its clock is looked upon as a maſter piece of machinery. In the church of St. Thomas is the magnificent tomb of the famous Marſhal Saxe. This city has an univerſity, a pretty good trade, and many manufactures. Lat. 48° 34′ N. long. 5° 27′ E.

STRASBURG, a royal town, with a caſtle, on the river Dribenz, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the province of Culm, in Weſt Pruſſia. It contains a Lutheran church: 24 miles N. E. of Thorn.

STRASBURG, a town of the Ucker Mark, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, containing 442 dwelling-houſes, and about 2300 inhabitants, who are partly Lutherans, partly German and French Calviniſts: 15 miles N. of Prentzlo.

STRASBURG, a town and caſtle in Lower Carinthia, on the little river Gurk, the uſual reſidence of the Biſhop of Gurk, 10 miles N. of Clagenfurt.

STRASNITZ, a lordſhip and ſmall town on the river March, with a caſtle and college, in the circle of Hradiſch, in Moravia: 12 miles S. S. W. of Hradiſch.

STRAUBING, a diſtrict and large town on the Danube, with a bridge over that river, in Lower Bavaria. It was beſieged by the Auſtrians in 1742, and ſurrendered upon capitulation the year following. In 1778, upon the death of the Elector Maximilian Joſeph, it was again taken poſſeſſion of by the Imperialiſts, as part of the claims of the Houſe of Auſtria, but evacuated at the peace of Teſchen in 1779. In 1720, 152 houſes, beſides public buildings, were conſumed by fire. It lies 21 miles S. E. of Ratiſbon.

STRAUSSBERG, an ancient town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on a lake called Strauſs, with an old caſtle, and manufactures of baize and cloth: 21 miles E. N. E. of Berlin.

STREHLA, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in the diſtrict of Oſchatz, ſituated on the Elbe; it has a fine caſtle, and belongs to the noble family of Pflug. At this place is a ferry over the Elbe, and near it is the mountain called Dürberg, where in 1760 a battle was fought between the Auſtrians and the army of the Empire, and the Pruſſians: 14 miles N. W. of Meiſſen.

STREHLEN, a town in the circle of the ſame name, on the Ohla, in the principality of Brieg, in Lower Sileſia. In conſequence of the convention of Altranſtädt, it has a Lutheran church and ſchool. In 1781 it contained 2176 inhabitants. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Brieg.

STRELITZ, or OLD STRELITZ, a ſmall town of Mecklenburg, in the lordſhip of Stargard, ſurrounded with lakes. It was formerly the reſidence of the younger line of the ducal houſe of Mecklenburg, but when the caſtle was burned down in 1713, a new palace was erected near this town at a place called Glinke, and near it in 1733 the preſent regular town of New Strelitz was begun to be built, which is now the reſidence of the duke's court, and the colleges of government. It is ſuppoſed that in time Old and New Strelitz will join, but theſe towns have at preſent their reſpective magiſtrates. They are 4 miles diſtant from each other, and in

1783 both together contained 6000 inhabitants. Lat. 53° 20′ N. long. 10° 54′ E.

STRELITZ, GREAT, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in the principality of Oppeln, near Tarnowitz. Little Strelitz, likewiſe a ſmall town in the ſame principality, belongs to Count Proſkow.

STRIEGAU, a town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, in the circle of the ſame name. Out of the adjoining mountain called Georgenberg, is dug terra ſigillata. The town has a Catholic pariſh-church, a Carmelite convent for monks, a Benedictine nunnery, and a Lutheran church. To its diſtrict belongs the village of Old Striegau. Between this town and Hohen-Friedberg, the Pruſſians in 1745 gained a victory over the Auſtrians and Saxons. It lies 11 miles N. of Schweidnitz.

STROMBERG, a ſmall town containing 90 houſes, in the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, with a Calviniſt and a Catholic church: 7 miles W. of Bingen.

STRONGOLI, a ſmall town, the ſee of a biſhop, with the title of a principality, on a high rock, in Calabria Citra, in the kingdom of Naples. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of St. Severina.

STROPPEN, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels, 18 miles N. N. W. of Breſlau.

STUHLINGEN, a ſmall town and caſtle in the landgravate of the ſame name in Swabia, belonging to the princes of Fürſtenberg. The caſtle is properly called Lupſen, and ſtands on a mountain. The ſmall town of Oberried is connected with it, which is looked upon as one town with Stühlingen Proper, ſituated at the foot of the mountain: 9 miles S. of Fürſtenberg.

STUTGARD, the capital of the dutchy of Würtemberg, and reſidence of the duke, ſituated on the Neſenbach, 4 miles W. of the Neckar, and 17 N. N. E. of Tübingen, ſurrounded by innumerable delightful vineyards and gardens. Moſt of the ſtreets and buildings, particularly the ſuburb, have a fine appearance. The number of houſes is 1800, which contain 20,000 inhabitants. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the old and new ducal palaces, the chancery, the ducal academy, erected in 1685, with its obſervatory and inſtruments, the 3 principal Proteſtant churches, the Catholic and Lutheran chapels, the French Lutheran church, the church belonging to the barracks and orphan-houſe, the Calviniſt church, the menagerie, the prince's palace, with its cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities and collection of coins; the town-houſe, the barracks, the manufactories of ſilks, ſtockings, ribbands, &c. In 1776 an annual fair was eſtabliſhed at Stutgard. The military academy is well worthy of notice. By the deſire of the Grand Dutcheſs of Ruſſia, the Emperor in 1775 granted this academy the privileges of an univerſity. Stutgard contains, beſides, one of the largeſt libraries in Germany, which by the generoſity of the late duke was augmented by a great number of capital works, principally hiſtorical, and by the collection of bibles purchaſed by him of Lorch and Panzer; ſo that in this reſpect it excels every other library. Since the commencement of the preſent war, Stutgard has been once or twice in the poſſeſſion of the French. Lat. 48° 44′ N. long. 6° 56′ E.

SVENBORG, a ſmall town at the ſouth-eaſt end of the Daniſh iſland of Fünen, with a good harbour.

SUHLA, a town and diſtrict in the princely county of Henneberg, in the Thuringian foreſt, belonging to the Elector of Saxony; it has manufactures of fuſtian and linen, likewiſe of ſteel, fire-arms, and ſword-blades. It is celebrated for its tanneries and trade in leather. From the fifteenth to the ſeventeenth century Suhla was the only place in Germany which had a manufacture of fire-arms. It is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency. In 1753 it had the misfortune to loſe above 700 houſes by fire. It lies 7 miles N. of Schleuſingen.

SULMONA, a town of Abruzzo Citra, in Naples, with the title of a principality, the birth-place of the famous poet Ovid; it belongs to the family of Borgheſe at Rome, and in 1709 ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Citta di Chieti.

SULTE, a town with a ſmall ſalt-mine in the lordſhip of Roſtock in Mecklenburg, ſituated on the Rekenitz. In 1770 it was deſtroyed by fire: 18 miles E. S. E. of Roſtock.

SULTZ, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a canton in the diſtrict of Colmar: 13 miles S. S. W. of Colmar.

SULTZBACH, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, 8 miles W. S. W. of Colmar.

SULZ, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, capital of a diſtrict, ſituated on the Neckar, with ſalt-works. In 1720 it ſuſtained conſiderable injury by fire: 9 miles E. S. E. of Haigerloch.

SULZA, a ſmall town of Thuringia, in the diſtrict of Roſſla, on the Ilme, which not far from thence diſcharges itſelf into the Saale. It belongs to Saxe-Weimar, and has a ſalt-mine, the property of Saxe-Gotha. It lies 13 miles E. N. E. of Weimar.

SULZBACH, a principality in the circle of Bavaria, bounded on the weſt by Franconia, and on all the other ſides by the Upper Palatinate. It belongs to the Elector Palatine of Bavaria. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans, partly Catholics. Two members of the regency are Proteſtants, and all the reſt Catholics

SULZBACH, the capital of the above principality, is divided into the upper and lower town. Both Proteſtants and Catholics perform divine ſervice in the town church. The latter have a deacon and 4 chaplains, and the former an inſpector (formerly called ſuperintendent), and a town preacher. Both religions have likewiſe a Latin ſchool. To the Catholics belong, beſides, a Capuchin convent and a nunnery; and out of the town they have a church and hermitage upon the mountain called Annaberg. The caſtle, ſituated in the ſouth-weſt part of the

town, is the preſent reſidence of Maria Franciſca Dowager Counteſs Palatine of Zweybrücken. The former regency of Sulzbach was in 1790 united with that of Amberg. The country in the vicinity of this place is in general mountainous, and yields great quantities of hops. It lies 5 miles N. W. of Amberg, in lat. 49° 36′ N. long. 9° 24′ E.

SULZBURG, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the margravate of Baden, between Auſtrian Briſgau and the lordſhip of Badenweiler, which yields excellent red wine: 19 miles N. of Baſel.

SURSEE, a ſmall town on the river Sur, in the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is not ſubject to any of the cantons, but only under the protection of Lucern: 11 miles N. N. W. of Lucern.

SUSA, a marquiſate of Piedmont, between Piedmont Proper, Savoy, and France. Its capital, Suſa, is ſituated on the river Doria, commanding the paſs out of Piedmont into Savoy. This place was taken by the French in 1690, in 1696 was reſtored to Savoy by a ſeparate treaty, but again taken without reſiſtance by the French in 1704. In 1707 it was retaken by Prince Eugene, and the garriſon, which had retired into the citadel, was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. It lies 22 miles W. N. W. of Turin, in lat. 45° 9′ N. long. 4° 50′ E.

SUSTEREN, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Jüliers, near the Maas, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; it was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1726 and 1739: 9 miles S. of Rumemonde.

SUTRI, a ſmall town of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the State of the Church; the ſee of a biſhop. It is ſituated on the river Pozzolo, is thinly inhabited, and its biſhop is immediately under the Pope.

SWABIA, CIRCLE OF, is one of the 10 circles of the German Empire, and is divided by the Danube into Lower Swabia, which is the northern part, and Upper Swabia, which lies ſouth of that river. To this circle belong the biſhoprics of Conſtance and Augſburg, the princely abbey of Kempten, the princely provoſtſhip of Elwangen, the prelates and abbies of Salmannſweiler, Weingarten, Ochſenhauſen, Elchingen, Irſingen, Urſperg, Roggenburg, Roth, Weiſſenau, Schuſſenried, Marchthal, Peterſhauſen, Wettenhauſen, Gengenbach, St. Udalric and Afra, St. George in the town of Iſny, Ottenbeuren, Zwiefalten, the abbeſſes of Buchau, Lindau, Heggenbach, Gutenzell, Rotenmünſter, and Baindt, the commandery of Alſchhauſen, the dutchy of Würtemberg, the margravate of Baden and Hochberg, the princes of Hohenzollern, the princes of Oettingen, the princes of Fürſtenberg, the princes of Lichtenſtein for the lordſhip of Schellenberg, Auſtria for Montfort, Bavaria for the two lordſhips of Mindelheim and Wieſenſteig, Würtemberg for the lordſhip of Juſtingen, Schwarzenberg for Sulz and Klettgau, Traun for Erloff, Stadion for Tanhauſen, the Baron of Linden for Hohengeroldſeck; Auerſperg for the lordſhip of Tengen, in Nellenburg, Baden for Eberſtein; likewiſe the counts of Fugger, Tour, and Taxis, for Eglingen; Hohenembs, Königſeck, Rechberg, Pappenheim, Sinzendorf, Waldburg, and other counts who belong to the Swabian bench, although their eſtates lie elſewhere; beſides the Imperial cities of Augſburg, Ulm, Eſſlingen, Reutlingen, Nördlingen, Hall, Ueberlingen, Heilbron, Rothweil, Gemünd, Memmingen, Lindau, Dinkelſpühl, Biberach, Ravenſburg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Weil, Iſny, Leutkirch, Wimpfen, Giengen, Pfullendorf, Aalen, Bopfingen, Buchau on the Federſee, Buchhorn, Offenburg, Gengenbach, and Zell. The directors of the circle are the Biſhop of Conſtance and the Duke of Würtemberg.

SWARTE SLUYS, a fortified town on the Schwartzwaſſer, in the quarter of Vollenhoven, and province of Frieſland: 8 miles N. of Zwol.

SWIERSZYNA, a town of Poland, on the Warta, with a Proteſtant church, in the waywodſhip of Poſen.

SWIETLA, a ſmall town on the river Saſawa, in the circle of Czaſlau, in Bohemia, belonging to Count Kolowrat. The inhabitants are employed in poliſhing granites, and making lead pencils, hats, and buttons: 7 miles N. E. of Deutſch Brod.

SYLT, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the dutchy of Sleſwick, belonging to the kingdom of Denmark. Great quantities of oyſters are found here, and the inhabitants make good ſailors.

SZADECK, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Siradia, 22 miles N. E. of Siradia.

SZREM, a town on an iſland of the Warta, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

# T.

## TABOR

TABOR, a royal borough in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, on a mountain of the ſame name: it was built by the Huſſites in 1420, who were thence called Taborites. It is naturally ſtrong, and has ditches, walls, and ramparts conſtructed under the direction of Ziſka, the leader of the Huſſites. They are in the modern ſtyle, for which reaſon Ziſka has been conſidered as the inventor of the new method of fortification. The river Luſchnitz ſurrounds the greateſt part of the town. It lies 11 miles N. N. E. of Bechin.

TACHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, on the river Mies, between the Bohemian foreſt and the Upper Palatinate. In 1748, 100 houſes were conſumed by fire: 19 miles S. S. E. of Eger.

TAIAMENTO, or TAGLIAMENTO, a river in Friul, which riſes in Mount Mauro in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and diſcharges itſelf into the Adriatic Sea. It is joined by 20 brooks and ſmall rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which is the Fella, which riſes near Ponteba, and joins the Tagliamento between Amaro and Portis.

TANARO, a river of Lombardy, which riſes on the frontiers of the county of Tende, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po, below Valenza.

TANGERMUNDE, a town in the circle of the ſame name, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Elbe, which is here joined by the Tanger, 22 miles N. of Magdeburg. It has a ſchool and 2 ſuburbs. The old caſtle ſtands ſeparate from the town, and is ſurrounded with a deep ditch. All veſſels going up and down the Elbe are obliged to pay a toll at this place. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture and brewing.

TANN, a ſmall town and caſtle, on the frontiers of Henneberg and Fulda, at the foot of the Rhön mountains, ſituated on the Ulſter, and belonging to the noble family of the ſame name. It has a Proteſtant church and ſchool, and manufactures of ſtuffs and linen: 16 miles N. E. of Fulda.

TANNA, a ſmall town of Vogtland, in a delightful ſituation, 7 miles S. E. of Schlaitz, belonging to the counts Reuſs of Schlaitz.

TANNERODA, a ſmall town with an ancient caſtle, on the Ilm, in Thuringia, 10 miles S. E. of Erfurt, belonging to Saxe-Weimar. Since 1680 this place and 2 villages have been annexed to the diſtrict of Berka.

TAPOLCZAN, a village of Hungary, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and province of Barſch.

TARANTO, a town on a peninſula, on the gulf of the ſame name, in the province of Otranto, in Naples: it has 16,000 inhabitants; and a ſtrong caſtle, but the harbour is very ſhallow. At the bottom of the gulf is a ſpring of freſh water, which when the ſea is calm may be taken from the ſurface of it. The town is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the former dukes of Tremouille in France had the title of princes of Taranto.

TARENTAISE, a mountainous diſtrict of Savoy, with the title of a county, between Faucigny, Savoy Proper, Maurienne, and Aoſta.

TARNOWITZ, a town belonging to the counts of Henkel, in the ſtate lordſhip of Beuthen, in Upper Sileſia, ſubject to Pruſſia, 8 miles N. W. of Beuthen, on the frontiers of Poland, with a Catholic pariſh-church, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, a Proteſtant church, and a valuable iron-mine, which yields iron equal in quality to that of Stiria. There was likewiſe a ſilver-mine formerly at this place. In 1742 and 1746 it ſuſtained great injury by fire.

TARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the territory of Genoa, and diſcharges itſelf into the Po, below Cremona.

TARO, VAL DI TARO, a ſmall diſtrict of Italy, between Genoa, Parma, and Piacenza, belonging to the Duke of Parma. The principal place in it is Borgo di Val di Taro.

TAUCHA, a ſmall town, in the circle of Leipzig, in Miſnia, 8 miles N. N. E. of Leipzig, ſituated on the Barde, and under the juriſdiction of the magiſtracy of Leipzig. The trade of Leipzig is ſaid to have originated at this place. In 1750 and 1768 it ſuffered greatly by fire.

TAVERNA, a ſmall town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, lying northward between Nicaſtro and Belcaſtro.

TAUSS, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, 31 miles S. S. W. of Pilſen.

TEANO, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

TECKLENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, between the biſhoprics of Münſter and Oſnabrück, named after the ancient caſtle of Tecklenburg, which ſtands on a mountain. This county formerly had its own counts, whoſe family became extinct in the middle of the ſixteenth century, whereupon the counts of Bentheim and Solms, who had both married counteſſes of Tecklenburg, commenced a proceſs in the Imperial chamber for the county and inheritance. After a long conteſt and fruitleſs attempts at a compromiſe, Solms ſold his claims to the King of Pruſſia for 300,000 dollars, who immediately took poſſeſſion of the whole county, which he retained, notwithſtanding the remonſtrance of the Count of Bentheim. Its chief town

is Tecklenburg, near which is the decayed caſtle of the ſame name. This county contains 96 ſquare miles, and 18,000 inhabitants. The revenues amount to 70,000 dollars (upwards of 12,000*l.* ſterling).

TEICHEL, a ſmall town of Schwarzburg-Rudelſtadt, in Thuringia, ſituated in a valley, in the diſtrict of Rudelſtadt: 7 miles s. w. of Jena.

TEINITZ, a ſmall town and caſtle, with a fine menagerie and convent, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, on the Radbuſe, belonging to Count Trautmanſdorf: 14 miles N. W. of Klattau.

TELESE, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, which confers the title of prince on the family of Grimaldi. It is likewiſe the ſee of a biſhop.

TELGET, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Wolget, and biſhopric of Münſter, with a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is viſited by great numbers of pilgrims. The foreſt of Telget has its name from this place: 5 miles E. N. E. of Münſter.

TELTOW, a ſmall town, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, in the circle of the ſame name. It was burned down to the ground in 1711, but is completely rebuilt. Cloſe by it is a lake of the ſame name: 7 miles s. s. w. of Berlin.

TELTSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 16 miles s. of Iglau.

TEMPELBORK, a town of Farther Pomerania, 19 miles s. w. of New Stettin.

TEMPLIN, a town of the Ucker Mark, 37 miles N. of Berlin. In 1735 it was deſtroyed by fire, ſince which time it has been regularly rebuilt, and is now one of the fineſt towns in the margravate. Beſides the public edifices, amongſt which are 2 Lutheran churches, it contains 312 dwelling-houſes, and at leaſt 1800 inhabitants.

TENNSTADT, a town and circular diſtrict of Thuringia, between Langenſalza and Weiſſenſee, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It formerly contained 3 caſtles: 11 miles N. W. of Erfurt.

TERAMO, a town in the province of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples; it is ſituated on the river Tordino, and is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

TERMINI, a ſmall town with a caſtle, on a rock, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt of Val di Mazzara in Sicily, at the mouth of the river Termini.

TERMOLI, a ſmall town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, with the title of a dutchy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

TERNEUSE, a ſmall open town of Dutch Flanders, ſituated on the Hondt, or Weſt Scheld.

TERNI, a ſmall, handſome town of the Eccleſiaſtical State, in the dutchy of Spoleto, between two branches of the Nera. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains ſeveral convents. The inhabitants, whoſe number amounts to 7000, ſubſiſt by the cultivation of wine and the trade in oil. It was the birth-place of the emperors Tacitus and Florian, and likewiſe of Tacitus the hiſtorian.

TERRACINA, a town in the State of the Church, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, between Fondi and the Pontine marſhes; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a miſerable appearance. The houſes are ſhapeleſs maſſes of ſtone and rock. The cathedral-church is a remnant of an ancient temple, and has a vaulted roof, ſupported by very fine marble columns. The Pope maintains a garriſon in the caſtle, called Rocco di St. Angelo.

TERRA DI LAVORO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the weſt by Campagna di Roma and the Mediterranean Sea, on the north by Abruzzo Oltra and Citra, and on the ſouth by the Mediterranean. It is very fertile in corn and wine, and has many baths of mineral water. The capital, Naples, is ſituated in it.

TERRA NUOVA, a ſmall town on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Sardinia. It has a good harbour on the gulf of the ſame name.

TESCHEN, a principality of Upper Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, Moravia, and Hungary, formerly belonging to the Emperor as king of Bohemia, but was given by him as a fief to the Duke of Lorrain in 1722, as an equivalent for relinquiſhing his pretenſions on the dutchy of Montferrat. In 1729 he was ſucceeded by his ſon, Francis Stephen, who was afterwards Emperor, upon whoſe death it became the property of Prince Albert of Saxony by marriage with the Archdutcheſs Chriſtina, who thereupon aſſumed the title of Duke of Saxe-Teſchen. The chief town of the ſame name is ſituated on the Elſa, 32 miles E. of Troppau. It is walled, and has a large pariſh-church, 2 convents for men, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and in the ſuburb a Proteſtant church and ſchool. The caſtle ſtands on a hill near the town. The inhabitants have a good trade in leather, wool, cloth, wine, honey, wax, and in fire-arms of their own manufacture. In 1779 the war of the Bavarian ſucceſſion was terminated by the peace concluded here. Lat. 49° 43′ N. long. 16° 16′ E.

TESSIN, a ſmall town on the river Rekenitz, in the lordſhip of Roſtock, in Mecklenburg: 12 miles S. E. of Roſtock.

TETSCHEN, an open town with a caſtle ſtanding on a rock, on the Elbe, in the circle of Leitmeritz in Bohemia, 29 miles S. E. of Dreſden, belonging to the counts Thun.

TETTEROW, a ſmall town of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Wenden, 15 miles E. of Güſtrow.

TEUCHERN, a ſmall town in the circle of Thuringia, in the diſtrict of Melzen, in Weiſſenfels; together with the latter it became the property of the Elector of Saxony in 1746: 6 miles E. S. E. of Naumburg.

TEUPITZ, a ſmall town, lordſhip, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the frontiers of Lower Luſatia, formerly belonging to the family of Landſberg, of whom it was bought by Frederic William I. of Pruſſia for his ſecond ſon, who died in 1758, and whoſe deſcendants are ſtill in poſſeſſion of it, together with Walteridorf, and ſeveral other adjoining noblemen's eſtates which they have

have purchaſed from time to time. The lake in which the caſtle ſtands is called the Lake of Teupitz, and is navigable. It lies 25 miles s. of Berlin.

TEUSCHNITZ, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Bamberg, on the frontiers of Thuringia, 17 miles N. of Culmbach.

TEUSEN, a walled town and lordſhip belonging to the houſe of Baden, in the circle of Pilſen, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of the circle of Saaz: 14 miles S. S. E. of Carlſbad.

TEXEL, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of the province of Holland, between the German Ocean and Zuyder Zee. It is ſeparated from North Holland by a ſtrait called the Mars Deep, is defended by a fort, and has a famous road where ſhips lie in ſecurity. Theſe obſtacles and the natural ſtrength of the place were not ſufficient to deter the enterpriſing ſpirit and intrepidity of the Engliſh from an attempt to capture the Dutch fleet at anchor in the above road in 1799, wherein they were completely ſucceſsful, after taking poſſeſſion of the batteries and fort on the iſland with inconſiderable loſs.

TEYN, an open town in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, which is ſituated on the Moldau, and belongs to the Archbiſhop of Prague: 10 miles S. E. of Piſek.

THAMSBRUCK, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Thuringia, on the Unſtrut, 3 miles N. of Langenſalza, belonging to the Elector of Saxony.

THANN, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine and diſtrict of Befort: 14 miles N. N. E. of Befort, and 18 S. S. W. of Colmar.

THEMAR, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the princely county of Henneberg, on the Werra; one third of which belongs to Saxe-Gotha, and the other two thirds to Saxe-Weimar: 9 miles S. E. of Meiningen.

THENGEN, an independent, princely county of Swabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, belonging to the Prince of Auerſperg. His aſſeſſment, according to the matricula of the Empire, is 76 florins, and to a chamber tax he pays 65 dollars. Its capital is Thengen, 7 miles N. of Schafhauſen, and 10 from Waldſhut. It is the reſidence of the governor over the county, appointed by the prince.

THEROUENNE, a decayed town of France in the department of the Straits of Calais and diſtrict of St. Omer, ſituated on the Lis, 6 miles s. of St. Omer. Only a few houſes are now ſtanding, although it was formerly a conſiderable town, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Rheims.

THIENGEN, a ſmall town on the Wuttach, in the landgravate of Klettgau, in Swabia. It is the ſeat of a regency: 13 miles W. of Schafhauſen.

THIONVILLE, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Moſelle, with a bridge over that river. It is a ſmall but very ſtrong place, and was ineffectually beſieged by the Auſtrians in 1792: 15 miles N. of Metz.

THOLEY, a ſmall town with a Benedictine abbey, formerly belonging to Lorrain, but which, in 1786, was, together with 26 other ſmall places, given in exchange by France to Zweybrücken: 21 miles N. N. W. of Zweybrücken.

THORN, an ancient town on the Viſtula, over which is a wooden bridge almoſt a mile in length, ſituated 83 miles s. of Dantzick. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated Proteſtant academy. Moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, but the Catholics deprived them of their churches; for this reaſon they began to erect a new one in 1755 in the market-place of the old town, and in the new town the former town-houſe is made uſe of as a church. The Calviniſts and Jews perform divine ſervice in private houſes. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the celebrated mathematician Nicholas Copernicus, who was born here in 1472. In 1703 this town was taken by the Swedes, and its fortifications deſtroyed; and in 1708 and 1710 it was viſited by a contagious diſtemper. In 1724 the ſeverities practiſed by the Poles againſt the Lutherans, on account of a tumult againſt the Jeſuits, attracted the attention of all Europe, and cauſed ſome very ſerious movements in the Proteſtant courts. This town remained united with Poland till the ſecond partition of that kingdom in 1793, when it was taken poſſeſſion of by the King of Pruſſia. It lies 20 miles S. S. E. of Culm, in lat. 53° 18′ N. long. 16° 3′ E.

THOROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, between thoſe of Fünen and Langeland, in the Baltic Sea.

THUIN, a ſmall town on the Sambre, in the biſhopric of Liege, 9 miles S. W. of Charleroy.

THUM, an ancient mine-town near Wolkenſtein, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 8 miles N. of Annaberg.

THUN, a town, bailiwick, and caſtle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, governed by a bailiff, who is a member of the great council of Bern. Near it is the Lake of Thun, through which runs the river Aar: 13 miles s. of Bern.

THURINGIA, a province in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Miſnia, on the north by the principality of Anhalt, on the weſt by Heſſe and Brunſwick, and on the ſouth by Franconia. It is ſubject to ſeveral ſovereigns, but the dukes of Saxony of the Erneſtine line poſſeſs the greateſt part of it. To the Elector of Mentz belong the Eichsfeld, and the town of Erfurt. It is a mountainous and woody country, but withal very fertile. In the war of 1756 this province ſuffered very much. The Thuringian foreſt extends from the eaſt ſide of the principality of Eiſenach ſouth-eaſt into the principality of Coburg, and northward into the circle of Upper Saxony, being of irregular breadth: it is not ſo thick now as formerly.

THURINGIA, the circle of, is part of the electorate of Saxony; comprehending the diſtricts of Tennſtädt, Pforta, Tautenburg, Treffurt, Weiſſenfels, Freyburg, Eckartſberga, Sangerſhauſen, Sachſenburg, Weiſſenſee, Langenſalza, Wendelſtein, and Sittichenbach; and contains 19 large and 6 ſmall towns, 494 villages, and 174 noblemen's eſtates. Beſides which, the principality of Querfurt and the Elector of Saxony's part of the county of Mansfeld are likewiſe included in the circle of Thuringia.

THURINGIA, a canton of the Teutonic order, comprehending the commanderies of Lehſten, Liebſtädt, Zwätzen, and Negelſtädt. It is ſubject to the Elector of Saxony as ſovereign of the country, and the governor has a ſeat in the aſſemblies of the province.

THURNAU, a lordſhip in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the Imperial counts of Giech. The ſmall town of Thurnau, where they reſide, lies 5 miles s. s. w. of Culmbach, and 10 N. W. of Bayreuth, and contains the colleges of government and a Latin ſchool. The whole lordſhip is of the Lutheran religion; is very fertile, abounding in grain, horned cattle, ſheep, fiſh, and wood. About 2 miles ſouth-weſt of Thurnau is the ſo called White Mountain, where are found chalk, marble, and various petrifactions, ſome of which are of extraordinary magnitude.

TIEL, an ancient, and formerly a fortified town, on the Waal, in the quarter of Nimeguen, in Gelderland, one of the United Provinces: 16 miles W. N. W. of Nimeguen.

TIRLEMONT, a pretty large, handſome town of Brabant, in the quarter of Louvain, ſituated on the little river Geete. By means of a road made in 1715 it has an eaſy communication with Louvain and St. Trou. Near this place the Auſtrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former with the loſs of 7000 men and 33 pieces of cannon. It lies 10 miles S. E. of Louvain, in lat. 50° 52′ N. long. 2° 36′ E.

TIRSCHEREITH, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the Upper Palatinate, ſituated on a large lake, abounding in fiſh: 10 miles S. of Eger.

TITTMANING, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Salzburg, 19 miles N. N. W. of Salzburg.

TITZ, a town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Jüliers, 5 miles N. N. E. of Jüliers.

TIVOLI, the ancient Tibur, an ill-built town, in the neighbourhood of Rome, with about 18,000 inhabitants; its biſhop is immediately under the Pope. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. This place is remarkable for the fall in the Teverone, the famous villa of the family of Eſte, built in 1542, and many remains of antiquities both in and out of the town, particularly the ruins of a country-ſeat of the Emperor Adrian, commonly called Tivoli Vecchio, 2 Italian miles diſtant from the town.

TOBITSCHAU, a lordſhip, ſmall town, and caſtle, in the circle of Olmütz, in Moravia: 10 miles S. S. E. of Olmütz.

TODI, a town in the State of the Church, in the dutchy of Spoleto, near the Tiber. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

TOLEN, TER TOLEN, an iſland of the province of Zealand, between the iſlands of Beveland, Schouwen, Overflackee, and Brabant. Its chief town is likewiſe called Tolen; it is fortified, and on the Brabant ſide has a fort called Schlyckenburg. There are two other conſiderable towns and ſome good villages upon the iſland. The French made themſelves maſters of it in 1712, and evacuated it after plundering and ſetting fire to the town. It lies 5 miles N. W. of Bergen-op-zoom.

TOLENTINO, a ſmall town on the river Chiento, in the marquiſate of Ancona, belonging to the Eccleſiaſtical State. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, which is incorporated with that of Macerata.

TOLKEMIT, a ſmall town on the Friſche Haff, in the circle of the ſame name, and diſtrict of Marienburg, in Weſt Pruſſia. It was greatly damaged by fire in 1767, and lies 10 miles N. E. of Elbing.

TONGEREN, a ſmall town on the river Jecker, in the biſhopric of Liege and county of Looſs, 8 miles N. of Liege. It was formerly a large town, containing above 100 churches, and was the ſee of a biſhop, afterwards removed to Liege.

TONNING, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Sleſwick, on a peninſula formed by the Eider, belonging to the crown of Denmark. It was formerly a fortified place, but its works were demoliſhed by order of the king in 1714, as was likewiſe its caſtle in 1734. It lies 15 miles W. S. W. of Sleſwick. Long. 6° 47′ E. lat. 54° 25′ N.

TÖPL, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen, at the ſource of the little river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the Eger near Carlſbad: 15 miles S. of Carlſbad.

TÖPLITZ, a populous town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near the frontiers of Erzgebirge; celebrated for its warm baths, which are partly in and partly out of the town. It belongs to the Prince of Clary, who has a fine caſtle and garden here: 16 miles N. W. of Leitmeritz.

TORGAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, ſituated on the Elbe, in the circle of Miſnia, in a delightful country, amongſt groves and lakes. The caſtle out of the town is called Hartenfels. The town church contains the burial-places of ſeveral princes, and the ſtone tomb of Luther's wife, Catharine Bora. Its other remarkable buildings are, the poor-houſe and orphan-houſe in the ſuburb, a ſilk manufactory, and thoſe of cloth. This town was taken by the Pruſſians upon their march into Saxony in 1756. In 1759 it was retaken by the troops of the Emperor and Empire, but they were ſoon after driven out by the Pruſſians. In 1760 a bloody battle was fought near it between the Pruſſians and Imperialiſts, in which the former were victorious. It lies 22 miles S. S. E. of Wittenberg.

TORTONA, a town with a ſtrong citadel, ſtanding on a mountain on the river Sericia, in the Tortoneſe, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Milan, but which, by the peace of Vienna in 1736, was ceded, together with the town, to the King of Sardinia, as a fief of the German Empire. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan. In 1745 this place was taken by the Spaniſh troops after a ſiege of 14 days, during which 11,000 bombs and 70,000 cannon-balls were thrown into the citadel. In 1796 it was given up to the French as one of the articles of peace with

with the King of Sardinia, but was taken from them by the Auſtrians in 1799. It lies 9 miles E. S. E. of Aleſſandria, in lat. 44° 54′ N. long. 6° 32′ E.

TOSCANELLA, a ſmall town of the State of the Church, in St. Peter's Patrimony. It was the ſee of a biſhop, which in the twelfth century was united with that of Viterbo by Pope Celeſtine III.

TOST, a ſmall open town in the circle of the ſame name in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, with a caſtle, a Proteſtant chapel, and pariſh-church. It belongs to Count Poſadowſky: 16 miles W. N. W. of Beuthen.

TOUL, a city of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meurte, ſituated on the Moſelle, with a ſtone bridge over that river. It is ſtrongly fortified; was formerly an Imperial city, but was taken by France in 1552, and formally ceded to that power in 1648, by the peace of Weſtphalia. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Triers, who aſſumed the title of a prince of the Empire. The adjacent country yields great quantities of wine: its inhabitants amount to about 5000. It lies 12 miles W. of Nancy.

TOULON, a city and ſea-port of France, capital of the department of the Var, on the Mediterranean Sea, with an excellent harbour for ſhips of war. The new quarter is very well built, and contains the arſenal, cannon-foundery, &c. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal, beyond both which is the great outer harbour, which is 10 miles in circumference, is rendered very ſecure by the ſurrounding hills, and defended by two ſtrong forts. Every man of war has her particular ſtorehouſe here, but the cannon and ſails are depoſited all together in their reſpective places. The general magazine is admirable for its order and regularity; the work-places of the handicraftſmen belonging to the dock-yard, and the ſtone building, 320 fathoms in length, for making ropes and cables, are ſcarcely to be equalled. The number of inhabitants amounts to 100,000. The neighbourhood of the town yields an extraordinary quantity of capers. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies under the Duke of Savoy and the Imperial general Prince Eugene, by land, and by the Engliſh and Dutch fleets by ſea, whereby almoſt the whole town was reduced to a heap of ruins, and ſeveral ſhips were burned in the harbour: but they met with ſo many obſtacles that they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The injuries ſuſtained were repaired, and ſeveral new forts erected on the adjoining hills. In 1721 it was viſited by the peſtilence, and in 1744 an obſtinate ſea-fight took place between this town and the Hieres Iſlands between the Engliſh and the combined French and Spaniſh fleets, in which the former were victorious. In 1793 it capitulated in the name of Lewis XVII. to the Engliſh, who not finding the place tenable evacuated it the ſame year. Out of 31 ſhips of the line which they found in the harbour they left only 13, the others being all burned or taken away by them. Toulon lies in lat. 43° 7′ N. long. 3° 36′ E.

TOURNAY, a town of Flanders, ſituated on both ſides of the Scheld. It is an ancient, populous, ſtrong town, celebrated for its manufactures of wool and ſtockings, and was till lately the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Cambray. This town was taken poſſeſſion of in 1667 by France, and was ſtrongly fortified by the engineer Megrigny, at the expence of above 4,000,000 livres. In 1713, by the peace of Utrecht, it was ceded to the States General, and by that of Baden the year following, to the Emperor. It was taken by the French in 1745, when the king ordered the greateſt part of the citadel to be demoliſhed; but it was reſtored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Tournay was one of the barrier towns, but the fortifications were razed by order of the Emperor in 1781, when it was evacuated by the Dutch garriſon. In 1785 the number of its inhabitants amounted to 40,000. In 1792 the French were defeated by the Auſtrians near this town, and in 1794 by the allied army under the Duke of York, with the loſs of 300 men. Upon the evacuation of Flanders by the latter the ſame year, Tournay again fell into the hands of the French. It lies 12 miles E. S. E. of Liſle, in lat. 50° 37′ N. long. 1° 4′ E.

TRACHENBERG, a free ſtate lordſhip of Lower Sileſia, belonging to the Prince of Hatzfeld; it is bounded on the eaſt by Militſch, on the ſouth by the principality of Oels, on the north by Great Poland, and on the weſt by the principality of Wolau. It yields great quantities of corn, has a good breed of cattle, and abounds in timber. Its chief town is

TRACHENBERG, ſituated on the river Bartſch, with a Catholic and Proteſtant church. The prince's caſtle is a fine building. It lies 22 miles N. N. W. of Breſlaw, in lat. 51° 27′ N. long. 14° 37′ E.

TRAHINA, a river and ſmall town on a hill in Val di Demona, in Sicily.

TRANI, a province of the kingdom of Naples, likewiſe called Terra di Bari. The town of Trani in this province is ſituated on the Adriatic, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It had formerly a harbour, which is now choked up with ſand.

TRAPANI, a town of Sicily on the coaſt of Val di Mazzara. It has a capacious harbour, defended by a fort ſituated on the adjacent iſland of Colombiera. In 1706 this town ſuſtained great injury by an earthquake. Near it is found coral, but ſmall, and of a bad colour.

TRARBACH, the capital of the farther county of Sponheim, belonging to Zweybrücken, ſituated on the Moſel. In 1761 a great number of houſes was conſumed by fire, but they have been rebuilt in a much handſomer manner. The church belongs to the Proteſtants, but the Catholics are permitted to perform divine ſervice therein. The academy is entirely Proteſtant. In 1687 the French erected a fort called Montroyal, oppoſite the town, but after the peace of Ryſwick it was demoliſhed. Both the town and caſtle, called Grävenberg, ſtanding on an adjoining mountain, were once fortified, but being

being taken by the French in 1734, they razed the fortifications; the ſpace which they had occupied was converted into gardens, and the mountains in the neighbourhood of the caſtle were planted with vines. It lies 10 miles s. of Beilſtein, in lat. 49° 59′ N. long. 4° 48′ E.

TRASMAUER, a ſmall town with a caſtle, in Lower Auſtria, ſituated on the river Traſen, which not far from hence diſcharges itſelf into the Danube. It belongs to the Archbiſhop of Salzburg, and lies 12 miles W. of Tuln.

TRAVEMUNDE, a ſmall town in the territory of Lübeck, ſituated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Trave, 10 miles N. E. of Lübeck. The town is fortified on the land ſide, and towards the ſea is a ſmall fort, in which a garriſon from Lübeck is conſtantly kept: on the ſhore is a tower 132 feet high, which commands a view of the Baltic Sea for a great number of miles. The inhabitants are principally fiſhermen and pilots.

TRAUNSEE, a lake of Auſtria, in the diſtrict above the Ens. It is likewiſe called the ſea of Gemünde, from the town of that name ſituated on it.

TRAUNSTEIN, a caſtle and town of Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Burghauſen, on the river Traun, on the frontiers of Salzburg. Great quantities of ſalt are extracted here from water brought by engines of a particular conſtruction, above 14 miles over ſeveral mountains from Reichenhall. About a mile from the town is a bath, which is very much frequented, having been found particularly efficacious for wounds or bruiſes: 16 miles W. N. W. of Salzburg.

TRAUTENAU, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königingrätz, in the vicinity of which, at the villages of Sorr and Deutſchpraufnitz, the Auſtrians and Saxons were defeated by the Pruſſians in 1745: 7 miles N. N. E. of Königinhof.

TREBITESCH, a lordſhip and town on the Iglawa, in the circle of Iglau, in Moravia, with manufactures of fine cloth. It belongs to the counts of Waldſtein: 19 miles S. E. of Iglau.

TREBNITZ, a ſmall open town in the principality of Oels, in Sileſia, 12 miles N. of Breſlaw, with a celebrated Ciſtercian convent of nuns, which is annually viſited by great numbers of pilgrims to the grave of St. Hedwig, who founded this convent in 1203. In 1709 a Proteſtant church and ſchool were erected here, in conſequence of the convention of Altranſtadt.

TREBNITZ, a village of the circle of Leitmeritz, in Bohemia, belonging to the Benedictine nunnery of St. George, at Prague: 7 miles S. W. of Leitmeritz.

TREBSEN, a ſmall town on the Mulda, in the diſtrict of Grimma and circle of Leipzig, in the electorate of Saxony: 14 miles E. S. E. of Leipzig.

TREFFURT, a diſtrict and town on the Werra, in Heſſe, belonging to 3 ſovereigns, the Elector of Mentz, the Elector of Saxony, and to Heſſe-Rheinfels-Rothenburg; each of whom has his reſpective part, and keeps a bailiff here. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans. Their miniſter is under the ſuperintendency of Langenſalza, in Saxony. There are likewiſe ſome Calviniſts and Catholics. It lies 10 miles N. of Eiſenach.

TRENT, TRIENT, a biſhopric in the ſouthern part of Tirol, amongſt the Alps, bounded by Tirol Proper and the territories of Venice. It is under the juriſdiction of Auſtria. The chapter is compoſed of 19 canons. The capital and epiſcopal reſidence,

TRENT, is ſituated between two mountains on the Adige, or Etſch, over which is a wooden bridge 146 feet in length. Moſt of the houſes are built of a kind of red and white marble. Italian is more generally ſpoken than German. The caſtle where the biſhop reſides is a handſome ſtructure. In the cathedral of St. Vigilius is a very ſumptuous high altar. The pariſh-church of St. Mary Maggiore, where the univerſally celebrated council was held, has a very large organ, which is worth ſeeing. The great church of St. Peter, the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, and the town-houſe, are likewiſe worthy of notice. The biſhop has the temporal juriſdiction, and a ſeat and vote at the diets as a prince of the Empire. He is likewiſe a ſtate of the circle of Auſtria, and is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Görz. This place will be for ever famous in church hiſtory, for the above-mentioned council of Trent, which commenced in 1545 and was concluded in 1562. The adjacent country yields excellent wine. It is rather a diſagreeable place, on account of the violent heat in ſummer and the intenſe cold in winter. Trent was for ſome time in the hands of the French in 1796 and 1797. Lat. 46° 2′ N. long. 8° 41′ E.

TRENTASCHIN, an ancient royal borough, capital of the province of the ſame name, in Hungary; it is compoſed of a ſingle, long, wide ſtreet, which has gates at both ends. The pariſh-church ſtands on an elevated ſituation, and is a very ancient ſtructure. Through the liberality of the Archbiſhop of Gran, George Lippaus, a college for the Jeſuits was erected here in 1652; but the church, one of the moſt magnificent in Hungary, was not completed till the eighteenth century. Upon the abolition of the order of Jeſuits, they were both given to the Piariſts, who have likewiſe an academy here. In the ſuburb, which is pretty extenſive, the Lutherans have a meeting-houſe and ſchool. The inhabitants of the town and ſuburb amounted in 1780 to 2650. The caſtle ſtanding on the adjacent mountain is very old, but ſtill in good condition. In the neighbouring village of Teplitz are baths, which are in great repute, and much frequented, by the name of the Trentſchin baths, and are ſaid to be efficacious in almoſt all kinds of diſorders. This town lies 26 miles E. S. E. of Hradiſch.

TREPTO, NEW, a ſmall town and diſtrict, with a harbour,

a harbour, in the circle of Greifenberg, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of ſtockings and ſtuffs, and the navigation of the Baltic Sea. In 1774 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 11 miles s. w. of Colberg.

Trepto, Old, a ſmall ancient town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the river Tollenſee, in the diſtrict of Stettin, in Hither Pomerania, belonging to the King of Pruſſia: 5 miles n. n. w. of Stargard.

Treuen, or Dreyen, a ſmall town of Vogtland, in the diſtrict of Plauen, belonging to the family of Filitſch, who have 2 ſeats here: 5 miles n. e. of Plauen.

Trevigio, the capital of the Treviſan, ſituated on the rivers Sile and Piaveſella, is pretty well fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Udine. It is the reſidence of a great number of the nobility. In 1388 it became ſubject to Venice, and in 1797 to Auſtria, in conſequence of the treaty of Campo Formio. Its moſt remarkable buildings are, the fine church of St. Peter, 16 other churches, 19 convents, and the magnificent theatre completed in 1766, under the direction of the famous architect Ribiano. It has an annual fair in October; but the univerſity, founded here in 1318, was removed to Padua. It lies 15 miles n. n. w. of Venice, in lat. 45° 41′ n. long. 10° 48′ e.

Trevisan, a province belonging to Venice, between Vicenza, Padua, and Friul; it comprehends the Treviſan Proper, or territory of Trevigio, Feltrina, Belluneſe, and Cadorino, contains many lakes and ſprings of mineral water, and is very fertile.

Treysa, an ancient town of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the river Schwalm, over which is a ſtone bridge. About 2 miles from hence is the village of Franzoſendorf, built by the emigrant French Hugenots. The inhabitants are principally ſtocking-weavers, and carry on a conſiderable trade in that article. Very good bricks are made in the vicinity of the town; and there is not a ſingle village in this part of the country with thatched houſes or barns: 16 miles e. n. e. of Marburg.

Tribau, Mahrisch (Moravian), a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 10 miles e. of Muglitz.

Tribbsees, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Barth, in Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on the river Trebel, commanding the paſs into Mecklenburg: 20 miles s. w. of Stralſund.

Triberg, a ſmall town in the Schwarzwald, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the Guttach, near Hornberg.

Tricarico, a town of Naples, on the river Baſiento, in the province of Baſilicata, which was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Matera.

Triers, or Treves, an archbiſhopric in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the weſt by the dutchy of Luxemburg, on the north by the county of Manderſcheid and the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the eaſt by the dominions of Naſſau, and on the ſouth by the Lower Palatinate and France. The river Rhine divides it into 2 unequal parts, and the Moſel runs through the middle of it. It produces excellent wine, and has mines of iron and ſilver, and likewiſe baths of mineral water. It is divided into 38 diſtricts, beſides which ſeveral counties, lordſhips, and convents, are ſubject to the Elector of Triers; the principal of the latter are the Imperial abbies of Prüm and St. Maximin. The archbiſhop of Triers is archchancellor of the Holy Roman Empire in Gaul and the kingdom of Arles; and the biſhops of Toul, Metz, and Verdun, before the late French revolution, were his ſuffragans. He is the ſecond elector of the Empire, and at the election of an emperor always gives his vote firſt. Since 1721 he has had the power of finally determining cauſes, without any appeal to the Imperial courts. The chapter is compoſed of 16 canons, 24 domiciliaries, and 8 vicars, who muſt all be of noble extraction. The contingent of the Elector of Triers to a Roman month is 806 florins 40 kr. and to a chamber tax he pays for the archbiſhopric 811 rix-dollars 58½ kr. His quota of men to the troops of the circle is between 11 and 1200, and his revenues are computed at about 75,000*l.* ſterling.

Triers, the capital of the archbiſhopric of Triers, is ſituated between two mountains covered with delightful vineyards, on the Moſel, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It is ſuppoſed to be the moſt ancient city in Germany, which is corroborated by an inſcription on the town-houſe: *Ante Romam Treviris ſtetit annis mille trecentis*; or, Triers exiſted 1300 years before Rome: but this is certainly an extravagant aſſertion. It contains many fine churches and palaces, and a multitude of antiquities. In the large cathedral of St. Peter many precious relics are preſerved. The univerſity was founded in 1454 by the Elector Mark, and greatly improved in 1722. The library in the abbey of St. Martin, the building formerly belonging to the college of the Jeſuits, the elector's palace, the caſtle of St. Peterſberg, the chancery, townhouſe, the houſe of the knights of Malta, and the celebrated Benedictine abbey of St. Maximin, in the ſuburb, deſerve particular notice. In 1675 the French Marſhal de Crequi was defeated near Triers, whereupon he was cloſely beſieged in the city, till at length the garriſon, being greatly reduced, ſurrendered, againſt the will of the marſhal. In 1734 it was taken, and treated with great ſeverity by the French, who evacuated it in 1737. It was again taken by them in 1794. It lies in lat. 49° 47′ n. long. 4° 18′ e.

Triersdorf, Driessdorf, a village belonging to the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach, 7 miles s. s. e. of Anſpach, containing a magnificent palace, a hunting-ſeat, and fine gardens.

Triest, a celebrated trading town, with a free port, in Auſtrian Litorale, on a gulf of the ſame

name, on the Adriatic Sea. It was the ſee of a biſhop, which was united with that of Görz. In 1781 it contained 32,060 inhabitants. Amongſt them are Armenians, who belong to the Catholic church, and have an academy of their own, for the inſtruction of youth of their nation, in the eaſtern languages and divinity; Greeks, Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Jews. It is divided into the old and new town. The former is ſmall, and is ſituated on a hill. In 1750 the harbour of this town was begun; before which time it had in fact only a road. Its trade and manufactures are conſiderable. It has the largeſt ſugar-houſe in the whole ſouthern part of Germany, and manufactures of ſoap, porcelain, earthenware, leather, paint, velvet, ſilk, thread, and potaſh. But the moſt important branch is its commiſſion trade. An attempt has been made to eſtabliſh a trade between this town and the Eaſt Indies and China, but it has not been attended with great ſucceſs. Its trade by land likewiſe experiences great difficulties, notwithſtanding the high roads made to Laybach and Görz. In 1788 ſeveral new batteries were erected at Trieſt, to defend it againſt any attacks from the Turks. The increaſe of the ſea is very obſervable here, as the old ſtone pavement is now covered by it. The fair of Trieſt laſts from the 1ſt to the 21ſt of Auguſt. Trieſt was taken by the French in the ſpring of 1797, but they evacuated it the ſame year. Lat. 45° 51′ N. long. 11° 33′ E.

TRINO, a ſmall town, 2 Italian miles from the Po, in the dutchy of Montferrat, in Italy. It has belonged to the dukes of Savoy ſince 1631. It is not ſo ſtrong as formerly, Duke Charles Emanuel II. having demoliſhed part of the fortifications, and ſuffered the reſt to go to decay: 7 miles N. W. of Caſale.

TRIPTIS, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Arnſhaug, in the circle of Neuſtadt, 5 miles S. E. of Neuſtadt, on the Orla, formerly belonging to Saxe-Zeiz, but now to the Elector of Saxony. It ſuſtained great injury by a conflagration in 1775.

TRIVENTO, a ſmall town of Naples, in the county of Moliſe. It is ſituated on a hill, and is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Swabia, ſituated on the Smeicha, between Reutlingen and Sigmaringen, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtenberg.

TROGEN, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the Proteſtant part of the canton of Appenzell, with manufactures of cloth; near it is a ſpring of mineral water: 6 miles N. N. E. of Appenzell.

TROIA, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, giving the title of count to the Spaniſh family of Guevara. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

TROPEA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Oltra, on the Gulf of St. Eufemia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio.

TROPPLOWITZ, a ſmall open town, with a Catholic church, in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Troppau, in Sileſia: 6 miles W. N. W. of Jägerndorf.

TSCHERNAHORA, a lordſhip and ſmall town, with a caſtle upon a mountain, in the circle of Brinn, in Moravia: 13 miles N. N. W. of Brinn.

TSCHERNEMBL, a town, with a caſtle and lordſhip, in Lower Carniola, 33 miles S. E. of Laybach, containing a commandery of the Teutonic order.

TSCHIRNE, GREAT, a ſmall town, with a caſtle, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, on the frontiers of Poland, with good cloth manufactures: 22 miles E. N. E. of Glogau.

TSCHOPAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in the diſtrict of Auguſtuſburg, on the river of the ſame name, belonging to the Elector of Saxony, with a caſtle and hunting-ſeat. In 1748 this place was conſumed by fire, as was likewiſe one wing of the caſtle in 1754. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Chemnitz.

TUBINGEN, the ſecond town in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 17 miles S. S. E. of Stutgard, ſituated in a fertile country, ſurrounded with beautiful vineyards. Upon a mountain, on the weſt ſide, is the caſtle of Hohen-Tübingen, fortified in the ancient manner, remarkable for its cellars, hewn out of the ſolid rock, and a very deep well. Tübingen is moſt celebrated for its univerſity founded in 1477, by the firſt duke of Würtemberg, Eberhard I. It contains the princely ſeminary of divinity, wherein 300 ſtudents are maintained and prepared for pariſh miniſters or ſchoolmaſters. The Collegium illuſtre, eſtabliſhed by Duke Lewis in 1588, is ſolely for the ſons of princes and counts. Tübingen has beſides a ducal court of juſtice and good ſtuff manufactures. The town contains 700 houſes and upwards of 6000 inhabitants, excluſive of the ſtudents. Lat. 48° 32′ N. long. 6° 49′ E.

TUCHOLA, a ſmall royal town and caſtle, in the circle of the ſame name, in Weſt Pruſſia: 30 miles W. N. W. of Culm.

TUCZNO, a town in the circle of Friedland and diſtrict of Netze, in Pruſſia.

TULISZKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh.

TULN, a ſmall ancient town of Lower Auſtria, near Kloſterneuburg, ſituated on the Danube, at the mouth of the little river Erlau, 15 miles above Vienna. In 1752 the whole town was burned down except 40 houſes. The adjacent plain, which is very fertile in wine and corn, and celebrated for the ſalubrity of its air, is called the Field of Tuln, and in 1683 was the rendezvous of the army at that time beſieging Vienna.

TUNDERN, a town and diſtrict in the dutchy of Sleſwick, on the Widau, which forms an iſland here. The inhabitants have a good trade in corn and cattle. It has conſiderable manufactures of pluſh and ſilk, and in the adjacent country fine laces and gloves are made. It contains a Latin

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References.

A The Palace
B Old Palace
C St. Charles Place
D Carline Place
E The Citadel
1 Penitens St. Crofs
2 St. Johns Church
3 St. Augustin
4 St. Olaire
5 St. Peter
6 St. Delmas
7 The Jesuits
8 Town House
9 Town Tower
10 St. Roch
11 St. Martin
12 St. Useve
13 The Carmelites
14 The Capuchin
15 The Father of the Mission
16 The Arsenal
17 Monastery of Visitation
18 Conventicle
19 St. Charles
20 Carmelites Convent
21 Monastery of Annunciation
22 Monastery of Glangrol
23 Quarter of the Jews
24 The Father of St. Philip
25 St. Francis of Paul
26 The Father of St. Anthony
27 The Father of St. Suaire
28 The Theatines
29 The Academy
30 Susinne Gate

Dora R.

Faubourg of Balon

Faubourg of Po

Po River

A
PLAN
of the CITY
of
TURIN.

Published by J. Stockdale Piccadilly 1800.

Scale of 1000 Feet.
100 500 1000 1500 2000

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ſchool, a conſiſtory, an hoſpital, and orphan-houſe. Near it lies Hoyer, a neat village, which is likewiſe the port belonging to the town, and where the oyſters are loaded, the ſhoals of which extend from North Strand to Rypen. Tundern lies 19 miles s. of Rypen.

TURCKHEIM, a ſmall town and caſtle in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the county of Leiningen. The Calviniſts have been tolerated here ſince 1726: 13 miles w. of Manheim.

TURIN, TORINA, the capital of Piedmont, and reſidence of the King of Sardinia, is ſituated in a fertile plain, on the Po, near the conflux of the Sagona, Doria, and Stura, with that river. It is one of the fineſt and moſt remarkable cities in Italy. At the commencement of 1775 the city and ſuburbs contained 82,138 inhabitants, ſince which time it is ſuppoſed that their number has increaſed to 90,000. King Victor Amadeus greatly improved and augmented its buildings and fortifications. The new town, which extends along the Po, from the new gate to the inner eſplanade of the citadel, has very handſome, ſtraight, ſpacious ſtreets, the principal of which are the New and the Po ſtreets. The ſtreets and houſes of the old town are rather irregular, although ſince 1736 many new buildings have been added thereto, at the king's expence. St. Charles's is a fine large uniform ſquare, with piazzas on each ſide. The royal palace, or caſtle, makes a very indifferent appearance without, but the apartments are furniſhed and embelliſhed with the moſt exquiſite taſte. Adjoining to the royal palace are, the magnificent one of the hereditary prince, the reſidences of the ſecretary of ſtate, and the principal officers of the king's guard; the archives; the royal mint and printing-houſe, containing 12 preſſes, the riding-houſe, and the king's theatre, or the opera-houſe. The citadel is very ſtrong; it is a regular pentagon, and comprehends an extenſive, well-furniſhed arſenal, a cannon-foundery, &c. In the Po Street ſtands the large building belonging to the univerſity founded here in 1404 by the Emperor Sigiſmund, and regulated anew in 1730, with the inſcription *Regium Athenæum*. The paſſages in the inſide of it are covered with baſſo-relievos and inſcriptions. The univerſity library contains upwards of 40,000 volumes, and a two-ſheet catalogue of manuſcripts was printed in 1749. Some years ago the king's library was annexed to it. It has likewiſe a collection of natural curioſities, and a cabinet of antiques and medals. Amongſt the antiquities is the celebrated table of Iſis, a piece of Egyptian workmanſhip, of bronze, upon which is a variety of hieroglyphics. In 1515 Turin was made the ſee of an archbiſhop, under whom are the biſhops of Ivrea, Mondovi, Foſſano, Pignerol, and Saluzzo. A rivulet which runs into the Doria, is very conducive to the cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, and is likewiſe of great ſervice in caſe of fire: the ſluices are opened every night. To the diſadvantages of this city belong, its thick, damp air, bad water, and miſerable inns. Its chief trade is in raw ſilk, and ſilk ſtockings, &c. manufactured here; likewiſe in chocolate and liqueurs. In 1536 this city was taken by the French, who retained it 26 years. It again fell into their hands in 1630 and 1638; but in 1706, after beſieging it 4½ months without effect, they were attacked, and completely routed, by Prince Eugene. In 1798 the French took poſſeſſion of Turin, together with the reſt of Piedmont, but were again driven out the year following. Lat. 45° 5′ N. long. 5° 20′ E.

TURNAU, a ſmall open town on the Iſer, in the circle of Bunzlau, in Bohemia, belonging to the principal line of the counts of Waldſtein: 12 miles N.N.E. of Bunzlau.

TURSIS, a ſmall town of Naples, in the province of Baſilicata, on the river Sino, with the title of a dutchy. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of Matera.

TUSCANY, a grand dutchy in Italy. It is compoſed of 3 diſtricts, namely, Florence, Piſa, and Siena. It is a mountainous country, but has many parts fertile in corn, wine, oranges, lemons, ſaffron, and containing alum, vitriol, marble, mineral ſprings, and warm baths. The territory of Florence is as large as the other two together. They are bounded on the ſouth by the ſea of Tuſcany, on the eaſt and north by the Papal dominions, and on the weſt by Modena and Lucca. Florence was an independent republic till 1533, when Alexander de Medici was made duke of it by the Emperor Charles V. He only poſſeſſed the old ſtate, or Florence and Piſa, the latter having been ſubdued by the Florentines in 1406. His ſucceſſor, Coſmus I. obtained the Sieneſe, which forms the new ſtate, of Philip II. of Spain, and the title of Grand Duke from Pope Pius V. in 1569, and from Maximilian II. in 1575. In 1699 the Emperor Leopold II. gave the Grand Dukes the title of Royal Highneſs. John Gaſto, the laſt Grand Duke of the houſe of Medici, who died in 1737, married Anna Maria Franciſca, daughter of Julius Francis, the laſt Duke of Saxe-Lauenburg, and widow of Philip William Count Palatine of Neuburg. But as he had no iſſue by this marriage, at the concluſion of the quadruple alliance in 1718, it was ſtipulated that the grand dutchy ſhould go as a fief of the Empire to the Spaniſh Infant Don Carlos. This was likewiſe guaranteed by the peace of Vienna, in 1725. But as Don Carlos obtained poſſeſſion of Naples and Sicily, during the war which commenced in 1733, and retained the ſame in 1736, it was concluded, that after the death of the Grand Duke, who was ſtill living, Tuſcany ſhould devolve to the Duke of Lorrain, inſtead of his dominions ceded to France; which actually took place in 1737. Francis Stephen, Duke of Lorrain, in company with his conſort, Maria Thereſa, in 1738 paid a viſit to his newly-acquired dominions, and in 1746 he ordered, that the year, inſtead of beginning

ginning on the 25th March, which had till then been cuſtomary, ſhould commence on the 1ſt of January, as in other countries. In 1745 he was raiſed to the dignity of Emperor of Germany, and in 1765 made his ſon, the Archduke Peter Leopold, betrothed to the Spaniſh Infanta Maria Louiſa, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, who, upon his father's death, which happened ſoon after (on Auguſt 18 of the above year, during the celebration of the nuptials), took poſſeſſion of Tuſcany, and by many wiſe decrees and regulations, particularly by forming a new code of laws, and by his endeavours to circumſcribe the power of the Pope in ſpiritual matters, acquired the character of a wiſe ſovereign. In 1772 the old ſtate was divided into 40 upper juriſdictions, or diſtricts (vicariati), and 65 inferior diſtricts (podeſtarie). The new ſtate is divided into the upper and lower province. Leopold ſucceeded his brother Joſeph II. as Emperor of Germany, in 1790, and was followed in the government of Tuſcany by his ſon Francis, who, upon the death of his father in 1792, aſcended the Imperial throne.

The number of inhabitants in Tuſcany amounts at leaſt to 950,000, and the revenues of the Grand Duke to 2½ millions of ſcudi (upwards of 550,000*l.* ſterling).

TUSIS, or TOSSANA, a diſtrict and village in the Upper League, in the Griſons; it is a great depot for merchandize going through this part of the country: 16 miles s. s. w. of Chur.

TUTLINGEN, a diſtrict and frontier town of Würtemberg, ſituated on the Danube. In 1643 the French were ſurpriſed and defeated at this place by the Imperialiſts and Bavarians. Two miles from hence is the celebrated foundery of Ludwigſthal.

TYRNAU, a royal borough of Hungary, in the province of Preſburg, in a very fertile, but not very healthy country, on the river Tyrna. The inhabitants are Hungarians, Germans, and Bohemians: in 1780 their number was 7260. It contains ſo many convents and churches, that it was thence called Little Rome. The chapter of the archbiſhopric of Gran has reſided here ever ſince 1543. In the principal church divine ſervice is performed in Hungarian and German, and in that of St. Michael, a few paces diſtant, in Sclavonian. In 1635 an univerſity was founded at Tyrnau, which in 1777 was removed to Buda, and in its ſtead an academy was eſtabliſhed. It contains ſeveral other ſchools, and lies 19 miles N. N. E. of Preſburg.

TYROL, a princely county in the circle of Auſtria, bounded on the ſouth by the territories of Venice, on the eaſt by Carinthia, Friul, and Salzburg, on the north by Bavaria and Swabia, and on the weſt by Switzerland and the Griſons. It is very mountainous, but its vallies are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewiſe yields ſalt and all kinds of ores. Various ſorts of precious ſtones are found in Tyrol, as rubies, granites, emeralds, and a kind of diamonds. Its copper contains not only ſilver, but likewiſe ſome gold. The inhabitants have a pretty good trade. Their number amounts to between 5 and 600,000, and they are all Catholics. The principal rivers are, the Inn, the Etſch, the Drave, the Iſer, and the Lech. The country is divided into the Upper and Lower Innthal, Vintſtgau, Etſchland, the quarter of Eiſack, Puſterthal, and the Italian confines. Tyrol contains the biſhoprics of Trent and Brixen; and in 1782 the lordſhips of Feldkirch, Bregenz, Pludenz, and Sonneberg, were annexed to it.

# U.

UBAYE, a river of France, which riſes in the diſtrict of Barcelonette, and diſcharges itſelf into the Durance 10 miles below Embrun.

UBIGAU, a ſmall town on the Black Elſter, in the electoral circle of Saxony, and diſtrict of Liebenwerda, having a ſeat and vote at the provincial aſſemblies: 11 miles E. of Torgau.

UCKER, a river in the margravate of Brandenburg, which riſes in the Ucker Mark, near the lake of the ſame name, and diſcharges itſelf into the Great Haff at Ucker Münde, in Hither Pomerania.

UCKER MARK, a large populous diſtrict of the margravate of Brandenburg, abounding in fiſh, and well ſituated for trade, between Mecklenburg, Pomerania, the New Mark, and Middle Mark, comprehending Uckerland and the circle of Stolpe.

UCKERMUNDE, a ſmall town, ſituated on the Great Haff, at the mouth of the Ucker, in Hither Pomerania. In 1720 it was ceded by Sweden to Pruſſia. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by fiſhing, breeding cattle, and by the trade in wood: 16 miles S.S.E. of Wolgaſt.

UCKERSEE, a lake of the Ucker Mark, at the ſource of the Ucker, 10 miles in length, and between 1 and 2 in breadth, abounding in excellent fiſh.

UDEN, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the dutchy of Cleve, 9 miles N. of Geldres.

UDINE, the capital of Venetian Friul, on the river

river and canal called La Roia. It is a pretty large, ſtrong, and populous place, and, ſince the ſuppreſſion of the patriarchate of Aquileia in 1750, has been the ſee of an archbiſhop. It contains ſeveral churches and convents, an academy for young noblemen, and a college for the ſtudy of the law. It lies 21 miles W. N. W. of Görz.

UEBERLINGEN, a ſmall free Imperial town of Swabia, on a bay of the ſame name, on the Lake of Conſtance. It was a fortified place, but its works are gone to decay. Its churches, convents, townhouſe, rich hoſpital, and the mineral ſpring near the town, are the principal things worth mentioning. It is of the Catholic religion, but ſome of its inhabitants are Proteſtants. They carry on a great trade with Switzerland in corn, and its weekly markets are ſupplied with great quantities of fruit and vegetables. To this town belong the bailiwicks of Hohenbodman and Ramſperg, and the village of Altheim. In 1789 it contained 3117 inhabitants, and in its territory were 32 14. To a Roman month it contributes 139 florins, and to a chamber tax 157 dollars 24 kr. It lies 7 miles N. of Conſtance, in lat. 47° 44′ N. long. 6° 48′ E.

UELZEN, a town in the principality of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. When that river was navigable it had a great trade; its harbour is ſtill diſcernible, and a ſmall ſhip of copper gilt is preſerved in its principal church, which was a preſent from the Engliſh. It has a ſuperintendency and Latin ſchool. In the neighbouring country grows a very fine ſort of flax, and conſiderable quantities of flour are exported. It lies 19 miles S. S. E. of Lüneburg.

UFFENHEIM, a conſiderable town and caſtle, on the river Gollach, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and principality of Anſpach, ſituated in a country abounding in corn and wine, with a rich hoſpital, a deanery, and a Latin ſchool: 15 miles N. of Rothenburg.

UJADZ, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Lenczicz.

ULADISLAUBURG, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Inowrocla, on the Viſtula, the reſidence of the Biſhop of Cujavia, who has a fine cathedral church there.

ULM, a celebrated Proteſtant free Imperial city of Swabia, on the Danube, at its conflux with the rivers Iler and Blau. It is a pretty ſtrong, large, handſome town, with ſpacious ſtreets, about 2000 houſes and 15,000 inhabitants. The magnificent large cathedral, called the minſter, ſtands in the middle of the town. It was 111 years in building, from the time of laying its foundation in 1377. We muſt likewiſe notice the Proteſtant convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are inſtructed there, but are afterwards at liberty to marry. The Proteſtant academy is an excellent inſtitution, with a theological ſeminary annexed to it. The noble library belonging to the family of Kraft, deſerves particular attention. The Catholics, who do not exceed 200, attend divine ſervice in St. Michael's church. The abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, is filled with regular canons of St. Auguſtine, whoſe abbot is an Imperial counſellor, and hereditary chaplain. Ulm has the fourth place at the diets of the Empire, on the bench of Swabian Imperial cities, and the ſecond at thoſe of the circle. In this town are preſerved the archives of the Imperial cities of Swabia, and the diets of the circle are generally held here. Its moſt remarkable public buildings are, the townhouſe, the arſenal, the magazines, the valuable town library, which ſuſtained conſiderable injury by the conflagration of 1785, the newly-erected play-houſe, the houſe of correction and induſtry, built in 1786, the large hoſpital, &c. The magiſtrates are 41 in number, 24 of whom are patricians, and 17 from among the commonalty. The territory of the town is 27 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and is divided into the upper and lower lordſhip. It comprehends the ſmall town of Geiſslingen, celebrated for its bone manufactures, the village of Langenau, inhabited by a great number of linen-weavers, the ſmall town of Leipheim, which yields good hops, and the village of Uberkingen, with baths of mineral water, which are very much frequented. The trade of Ulm is very flouriſhing, the fuſtians and linen manufactured here being in very great requeſt abroad; and very fine paper is made at the numerous paper-mills. Great quantities of wine are brought hither from the Neckar, the Lake of Conſtance, the Valteline, and the Rhine, and ſent off again up the Danube. Since 1772, for the accommodation of travellers, they are allowed admittance all night at two of the gates. In the Bavarian troubles this place ſuffered very conſiderably. The elector took it by ſtratagem in 1702; but after the battle of Hochſtadt in 1704, after a ſhort but ſharp ſiege, the Bavarian commandant was obliged to ſurrender to the Imperial general Field-marſhal Baron Thüngen. The contribution of the city of Ulm to the Empire and circle is 600 florins, and to a chamber tax it gives 595 dollars 14 kr. It lies 35 miles W. N. W. of Augſburg: lat. 48° 24′ N. long. 7° 39′ E.

ULRICHSTEIN, a caſtle, diſtrict, and ſmall town, likewiſe called Mühlſtein, in Upper Heſſe, belonging to Darmſtadt. The town was burned down in 1763, and the caſtle, which is fortified, was taken in 1759 and 1762: 15 miles N. of Büdingen.

UMBRIA, a province in the State of the Church, between the dutchy of Urbino, Tuſcany, St. Peter's Patrimony, and the marquiſate of Ancona. Some confine this appellation to the dutchy of Spoleto alone, whilſt others extend it to the province of Perugino and the county of Citta di Caſtello.

UMMANZ, a ſmall iſland, belonging to the principality of Rügen, in Swediſh Pomerania.

UMMERSTADT, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Heldburg, in the principality of Hildburghauſen: 21 miles N. of Bamberg.

UMSTADT, GREAT, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Heſſe, in the Odenwald, 11 miles S. S. E. of Darmadt, belonging jointly to the Elector of the Palatinate

tinate and Heſſe-Darmſtadt. The church is uſed in common both by the Lutherans and Calviniſts. Near it is the village of Little Umſtadt, which is likewiſe the joint property of the ſame two ſovereigns.

UNHOST, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 8 miles N. of Beraun.

UNIEYOW, a town on the Warta, in the waywodſhip of Siradia, in Great Poland, with a fine caſtle belonging to the Archbiſhop of Gneſen.

UNKEL, a town on the eaſt ſhore of the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Godeſburg and Mehlem, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne. It is remarkable for its capital wine, and for the black baſalt ſtone found in the Rhine, above the town, called Unkelſtone: 7 miles S.E. of Bonn.

UNNA, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the county of Mark, ſurrounded with walls and ditches, containing churches for all three religions: 10 miles S. S. W. of Hamm.

UNTERSEWEN, a bailiwick and ſmall town in Argow, in the canton of Bern, ſituated on the river Aar, near the lake of Thun: 21 miles E. S. E. of Bern.

UNTERWALDEN, one of the 13 Swiſs cantons, bounded on the weſt and north by the canton of Lucern, on the ſouth by Bern, on the eaſt by Uri and Schweitz. It is full of foreſts and mountains. The inhabitants, in number about 20,000, are principally employed in breeding cattle. Their religion is the Catholic, and they belong to the dioceſe of Conſtance. This canton is divided into Unterwalden below the Kernwald, and Unterwalden above the Kernwald, and was one of the 3 firſt cantons (the other two being Uri and Schweitz) that laid the foundation of the Swiſs league in 1315.

UPAIX, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 11 miles S. E. of Serres.

URACH, AURACH, a diſtrict and town of the dutchy of Würtemberg, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain called Hohenurach. It is the ſeat of a ſpecial ſuperintendency, and was formerly the capital of a county. Duke Charles Eugene, upon his travels, paſſed under the title of the Count of Urach. It has a great trade in paper, damaſks, and linen. The latter was eſtabliſhed in 1599 by Duke Frederic, who built 29 houſes, each for 2 families, which he filled with expert linen-weavers. At preſent the town contains 358 houſes, and in 1784 it had 2952 inhabitants, above 100 of whom are weavers. The caſtle has been demoliſhed, except one ſtory, which is by degrees going to decay.

URBINO, a dutchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the Adriatic Sea and Romagna, on the weſt by Tuſcany, on the ſouth by the dutchy of Spoleto, and on the eaſt by the marquiſate of Ancona. Till 1631 it had its own dukes of the family of Pope Julius II.; but the laſt duke, Francis Maria, dying without male heirs in the above year, it reverted to the Papal ſee, and is governed by a legate. It abounds in corn and delicious wine, but the air is unhealthy. It is divided into the dutchy of Urbino Proper, the counties of Montefelino and Gubio, the lordſhip of Peſaro, and the vicariate of Sinigaglia. Its capital,

URBINO, is ſituated on a hill at the ſource of the river Foglia, amongſt the Appenine mountains. It is a handſome town, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.

URI, one of the 13 Swiſs cantons, bounded on the eaſt by the Griſons, on the weſt by Bern and Unterwalden, on the north by Schweitz and Glaris, and on the ſouth by the Italian Swiſs bailiwicks. This canton was one of the three firſt which began the Swiſs league in 1708. In this canton it was likewiſe that William Tell, by his reſiſtance to the Auſtrian governor Geiſler, laid the foundation of the liberty of Switzerland. It is entirely Catholic, and is compoſed of 10 communities, called participations, becauſe any of the inhabitants are eligible to offices of truſt and honour. It is defended by nature, being ſurrounded by lakes and mountains. It is governed by a bailiff and ſeveral aſſiſtants. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 13,000, almoſt every one of whom underſtands and can ſpeak Italian.

URSEL, UPPER, a ſmall town belonging to the archbiſhopric of Mentz, ſituated in the county of Königſtein: 9 miles N. N. W. of Frankfurt on the Mayn.

USEDOM, a ſmall iſland, with a town of the ſame name, belonging to Hither Pomerania, lying between the Baltic Sea, the Great Haff, and the rivers Peene and Swine. Upon the iſland are two forts named after the two above-mentioned rivers. In 1715 it was taken from Sweden by the northern allied powers, and at the peace in 1720 was ceded for ever to the King of Pruſſia. In the war between Sweden and Pruſſia in 1757, it was ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of one, ſometimes of the other. Lat. 54° N. long. 11° 45′ E.

USINGEN, a town of Wetteravia, the former reſidence of the princes of Naſſau-Uſingen. It lies 8 miles W. of Friedberg, on the Uſbach, has a handſome caſtle, a Lutheran and a Calviniſt church, a colony of French refugees, ſtocking manufactures, and a large menagerie.

USLAR, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the principality of Calenberg, ſituated in the ſo called Solling Foreſt, on the Aale; which river, after uniting with the Schwälme, diſcharges itſelf into the Weſer. It has iron-mines, a variety of manufactures, and lies 14 miles N. W. of Göttingen.

UTRECHT, one of the 7 provinces of the United Netherlands, bounded on the north by the Zuyder Zee, on the weſt by Holland, on the eaſt by Gelderland, and on the ſouth by Betau. It contains 5 towns and 65 villages. Its capital,

UTRECHT, is ſituated on the Old Rhine, 20 miles S. S. E. of Amſterdam, and is a large, handſome, populous place. In 1634 an univerſity was founded here. It is called the provincial academy of Utrecht, and is under the magiſtrates of the town. In 1768 an anatomical theatre was added to it. The approach

proach to the town is entirely through walks of trees, villas, and gardens. The Mall deſerves particular notice, having 4 parallel walks planted with rows of trees, in the midſt of which is a foundery of cannon-balls, 1150 paces in length. The 4 ſuburbs contain many fine buildings, orchards, and pleaſure-gardens. Over the two canals called the New Graft and the Vaert, are 36 ſtone bridges. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000. To the French Calviniſt congregation belongs the church of St. Peter; the Engliſh, reſident here, have a particular diſtinct part of the church of the Virgin Mary. Beſides which, the Remonſtrants, Lutherans, and Mennoniſts have each a church, and the Catholics ſeveral meeting-houſes. The public academical library ſtands in the choir of St. John's church, and is little inferior in the value or number of books to that of Leyden. The brick building called the Pope's houſe, is ſaid to have been built by Pope Adrian VI. who was a native of this place. In a new inſtitution 12 orphans are maintained gratis, and inſtructed in all kinds of arts, ſciences, and trades. The ſilk manufactories are worthy of attention, as are likewiſe the machines for winding ſilk, the manufactories of fire-arms and thimbles, with many others. It was formerly the ſee of a Catholic archbiſhop, which was ſuppreſſed at the time of the reformation; but the 40 canons were retained, whoſe places are frequently purchaſed for between 6 and 7000 Dutch gulden. It has ſtill a titular Catholic archbiſhop, with a chapter of 8 perſons, but they are all Janſeniſts, who are not conſidered as orthodox by the other Catholics. In 1763 they held a ſynod here. In 1672, when Lewis XIV. had made himſelf maſter of Utrecht, he introduced the Catholic worſhip, which was again laid aſide the following year, when it was evacuated by the French. The bailiff of the Teutonic order reſiding at Utrecht, muſt be a native of the place, and neither he nor the poſſeſſions of the order here have any connexion with the grand Teutonic maſter at Mergentheim. In 1579 in the great hall of the academy of this town the ever-memorable union of Utrecht was concluded by the 7 United Provinces, as was likewiſe the peace of 1713. Utrecht was taken by the French in December 1794. Lat. 52° 6′ N. long. 2° 43′ E.

UZNACH, a bailiwick, ſmall town, and caſtle in Switzerland, belonging to the cantons of Schweitz and Glaris: 12 miles N. of Glaris.

## V.

VAG-BESTERTZE, a village, with a caſtle on a mountain, and a Catholic pariſh-church, ſituated on the Waag, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, and province of Trentſch in Hungary.

VALAIS, a ſmall republic, bounded on the north by the canton of Bern, on the weſt by the dutchy of Savoy, on the ſouth by Milan, and on the eaſt by Uri and the Italian bailiwicks. It is compoſed of a valley 85 miles in length, between ridges of very high mountains, amongſt which are the Great St. Bernard, Grimſel, Furca, and others whoſe ſummits are never free from ſnow. But the vallies between them yield delicious wine, and a variety of excellent fruits. Through the midſt of it runs the river Rhone, which immediately at its ſource precipitates itſelf from high rocks into the plain beneath, where it has the appearance of a waterfall. This country is divided into the Upper and Lower Valais. The inhabitants are Catholics, and under the Biſhop of Sitten, or Sion. In the Upper Valais they ſpeak German, and in the Lower bad French.

VALANGIN, a county of Switzerland near Neufchatel, forming with it one principality, which upon the death of the Dutcheſs of Nemours in 1707, choſe the King of Pruſſia for its ſovereign, who immediately took poſſeſſion of it, wherein he was confirmed by the peace of Utrecht in 1713. The village of Valangin, ſituated on the river Seyon, is the principal place in it.

VAL DI SESSIA, part of the Milaneſe ceded by the Emperor to the Duke of Savoy, by the treaty of 1707.

VALENCIENNES, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the North. It is a large, populous, ſtrong place, ſituated on the Scheld, which runs through it in ſeveral branches, after being firſt joined by the little river Ronelle. By means of a ſluice it may almoſt entirely be laid under water. It has a citadel, ſince 1677 has belonged to France, and the fortifications both of the town and citadel were greatly improved and augmented by the celebrated Vauban. The latter is however very irregular. The ſtreets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houſes are of wood. The principal churches are thoſe of Notre Dame and St. Francis; the latter contains the monuments of ſeveral counts of Hainault. We muſt not omit mentioning likewiſe the arſenal, the town-houſe, with its curious clock, its ſeveral bridges, the manufactures of good woollen cloths, camlets, fuſtian, and cambric. In 1793 this place was beſieged by the allies under the Duke of York, to whom it ſurrendered after a ſiege of ſix weeks: but it was retaken by the French

the

the year following. Valenciennes lies 16 miles N. E. of Cambray, in lat. 49° 23′ N. long. 1° 11′ E.

VALENZA, a ſtrong town on the Po, in the Lomellina, and dutchy of Milan, the hereditary poſſeſſion of which, together with the whole diſtrict, was ceded by the Emperor Joſeph to the Duke of Savoy in 1707: 6 miles N. of Aleſſandria.

VALTELINE, a ſmall diſtrict of Switzerland, extending from Tyrol to the Milaneſe, along the Adda: it is ſubject to the Griſons, is very mountainous, but likewiſe very fertile, particularly in excellent wine. In 1779 it contained 66,766 inhabitants.

VARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the county of Nice, ſeparates it from France, and diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, near Nice.

VASSY, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. It is well known on account of the maſſacre of the Proteſtants there, by order of the Duke of Guiſe in 1562, which was the commencement of the wars with the Hugenots in France.

VAUVILLIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone and diſtrict of Luxeuil, 24 miles N.W. of Luxeuil.

VEGLIA, an iſland and town in the Adriatic Sea, in the Gulf of Carnero, on the coaſt of Dalmatia. The town has a good harbour, a ſtrong citadel, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Zara.

VELBERG, a town of Swabia, in the territory of the Imperial city of Hall, 7 miles E. of Hall.

VELBURG, a ſmall town, with a decayed caſtle, near the river Laaber, in the principality of Neuburg: 20 miles N. N.W. of Ratiſbon.

VELDEN, a village of Lower Bavaria, on the river Vils, in the diſtrict of Straubing.

VELLETRI, a ſmall town of the Campagna di Roma, in the State of the Church, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, and ſurrounded with an inſignificant wall. The neighbouring vallies are covered with vines and olive-trees. In the higheſt part of the town to the north is the town-houſe, and a little below it a Minorite convent. One principal ſtreet runs through the whole town, from the Neapolitan to the Roman gate. The palace of Ginetti is the fineſt building in the town. In the market-place is a ſtatue of Pope Urban VIII. caſt by the Chevalier Bernini. In 1736 this place was uſed with great ſeverity by the Spaniards, becauſe the inhabitants by force attempted to oppoſe their entrance. In 1744 it was the head-quarters of the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Spaniſh general Count de Gages; when a corps of 6000 Auſtrians detached by Prince Lobkowitz, under Count Browne, ruſhed through the left ſide of the camp, and penetrated into the town. The King, and the Duke of Modena, who was with him, very narrowly eſcaped being made priſoners; but at length, by a vigorous reſiſtance, the Auſtrians were driven back out of the town.

VENAFRO, a ſmall town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a principality: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Capua.

VENCE, a town of France, in the department of the Var and diſtrict of Graſſe. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Embrun: 10 miles N. E. of Graſſe, 9 N. of Antibes.

VENICE, lately a republic in the eaſtern part of Upper Italy, but now ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. It has its name and origin from the city of the ſame name, which exiſted as early as the fifth century. The iſlands of which it was compoſed were at firſt governed by a tribune, and in the ſequel by 10. Their number being increaſed at pleaſure gave occaſion to all kinds of oppreſſion, and in 697 a doge or duke was elected, whoſe authority was to be ſuperior to that of the tribunes. Not long after, in 737, they reſolved to have no more dukes, but elected a general in his ſtead. After a few years they returned to the former method, and again choſe dukes, who, with their infant ſtate, were for ſome time under the protection of the Greek emperors.

The government of the firſt doges was in general unſettled. In the twelfth century the ſtate aſſumed the ariſtocratical form of government, which it retained till within theſe few years.

In 1354 the Doge Marino Falleiro aimed at unlimited ſovereignty, but atoned for it with his life.

In the middle ages the Venetians ſubdued extenſive provinces. At the beginning of the eleventh century they conquered great part of Dalmatia; in the thirteenth, Candia and ſeveral other iſlands of the Archipelago; in the fourteenth and fifteenth they extended their dominions in Lombardy, and in 1486 reduced the large iſland of Cyprus. By this increaſe of territory their trade likewiſe became more and more flouriſhing. The end of the fifteenth century was the zenith of their power: from that time Venice began to decline. The Portugueſe, by diſcovering the way to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, deprived Venice of the lucrative ſpice-trade, which they had till then monopolized. The league of Cambray, at the commencement of the ſixteenth century, gave a violent ſhock to the republic, and brought her to the brink of ruin, from whence ſhe was fortunate enough to eſcape, without much loſs. But in 1571 Cyprus was ſubdued by the Turks. This was followed by the reduction of Candia in 1669; and although by the peace of Carlowitz ſhe retained all the Morea, yet ſhe loſt that alſo at the peace of Paſſarowitz in 1718; ſo that of late this republic was in no reſpect ſo powerful as formerly.

In 1783 a miſunderſtanding took place between the republic and Tunis, on account of a Venetian ſhip which was burned at Malta with all her cargo, being infected with the plague. She had on board 8000 zechins belonging to the Dey of Tunis, the payment of which he demanded of Venice, accompanied by ſeveral threats. Hereupon the latter ſent a fleet to blockade the harbour of Tunis, and

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References.

1. New Great Arsenal
2. New Arsenal
3. Old Arsenal
4. S.t Peter Patriarch
5. The Verges
6. S.t Daniel
7. S.t Ivo
8. S.t Gioachin
9. S.t Fer.o of Paola
10. S.t Dominic
11. Seminary Ducal
12. S.t Anthony
13. S.t Biasio
14. Our Lady of S.t Arsenal
15. S.t Martin
16. S.t John in Bragola
17. The Sepulchre
18. The Piety
19. S.t Zachariah
20. Greeks Church
21. S.t Stefano
22. Commander of the Knights of Malta
23. Little S.t Anthony
24. S.t Severo
25. New S.t John
26. The Little Hospital
27. S.t John and Paul
28. S.t Marks School
29. S.t Giustina
30. The Celestia
31. S.t Francis of Vigna
32. S.t Zulian
33. The Capuchin
34. The Begars
35. The Wonders
36. New S.t Mary
37. S.t Cantian
38. S.t Apostles
39. S.t John Chrisostis
40. S.t Sophir
41. The Jesuits
42. S.t Catharines
43. S.t Felice
44. Priory of the Mercy
45. The Mercy
46. S.t Marcilian
47. Our Lady's of Orto
48. The Magdalen
49. S.t Maraiola
50. S.t Lunardo
51. S.t Jeremiah
52. S.t Aloise
53. The Reformed
54. S.t Gerolamo
55. S.t Agope
56. Our Lords Body
57. S.t Lucia
58. S.t Simon
59. S.t John Beheaded
60. Orto S.t John
61. S.t Stae
62. S.t Marys Dom
63. S.t Cassan
64. S.t William Rialta
65. S.t John Rialta
66. S.t Mather
67. S.t Apostal
68. S.t Silvest.
69. S.t Paul
70. S.t Augustus
71. S.t John Evangelist
72. S.t John Evangelist Church
73. S.t Stin
74. S.t Nicholas
75. S.t Rocks Church
76. The Brother
77. S.t Thomas
78. S.t Pantalon
79. S.t Margaret
80. The Totentin
81. The Grose
82. S.t Clara
83. S.t Andrews
84. Great S.t Mary
85. The Carmelitas
86. The Anzelo
87. S.t Nicholas
88. S.t Teresa
89. Martha
90. S.t Bastian
91. S.t Basegio
92. All Saints
93. S.t Trovaso
94. The Charity
95. The Jesuits
96. S.t Agnese
97. S.t Barnaba
98. S.t Tio
99. The Incurables
100. The Holy Ghost
101. S.t Gregorys Abby
102. The Statute
103. The Humility
104. S.t Vidal
105. S.t Samuel
106. S.t Stefano
107. S.t Roch and S.t Margaret
108. S.t Maurice
109. S.t Mary
110. S.t Frintin
111. S.t Angel
112. S.t Bennet
113. S.t Luke
114. S.t Paternian
115. S.t Saviour
116. S.t Bartholomew
117. S.t Lio
118. S.t Marina
119. S.t Zulian
120. Ducal Church
121. S.t Philip and S.t James Chu.
122. S.t Geminian
123. S.t Peter Patriarch
124. S.t Moses
125. Great S.t George
126. S.t Juane
127. The Redeemer
128. S.t James
129. S.t Eufemia
130. S.t Gosmo
131. S.t Blaise
132. The Converted
A. Royal Bridge

Great Canal

Civdecca Canal

Scale of 2000 Feet.

250 500 1000 2000

A PLAN of the CITY of VENICE.

Published by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly, 1800.

to prevent any veſſels from coming into it, bombarded ſeveral ſea-port towns, without any great injury to Tunis; and the war was carried on in the ſame manner, till the ſubverſion of the Venetian government by the French.

The territories belonging to Venice on the continent of Italy, are bounded on the ſouth by the State of the Church, on the weſt by the dutchy of Milan, on the north by the Valteline, and on the weſt by Auſtria. They are computed to contain 10,860 Italian ſquare miles. The number of inhabitants by the lateſt calculation, including the Stato da Mare, amounts to 2,830,000, of whom about 150,000 are in the metropolis. The principal part of it is the dutchy of Venice, containing 550 ſquare miles; next to which comes the Padovano, of 780; the Poleſine de Rovigo, 250; the Veroneſe, 940; the Vicentino, 750; the Treviſan, 900; the Feltrin, 290; the Belluneſe, 500; Iſtria, 700; Friul, 2500; Breſciano, 1300; Bergamaſco, 600; Cremaſco, 80.

At the end of the tenth century part of Dalmatia placed itſelf under the protection of Venice, as a ſecurity againſt the oppreſſions of the Croats, a Sclavonian nation. Beſides this, Venice poſſeſſed ſeveral places in Albania, together with ſome iſlands in the Adriatic Sea; the moſt important of which is that of Corfu. All theſe together were called Stato da Mare, or the Marine State, of which Venetian Dalmatia and Albania contained 4500 ſquare miles, and 250,000 inhabitants, and the remainder (called Venetian Levant) comprehended 1000 ſquare miles, and about 130,000 inhabitants.

The ſoil and climate are various in the different provinces. Round Venice, where there are noxious ſwamps, the air is unhealthy. The Treviſan, on the contrary, is one of the fineſt provinces in Italy. The Padovano abounds in wine, corn, game, fiſh, fowl, and ſalutary herbs and plants. The Breſciano yields plenty of wine, oil, corn, iron, ores, copper, gold, ſilver, marble, and alum; has many profitable lakes, the principal of which are the Lago di Garda, Lago d'Iſeo, and Lago d'Idro. Verona and Vicenza are very fertile; the latter in particular was formerly called the garden of Venice, and contains an infinite number of mulberry-trees, which are of great ſervice in the culture of ſilk. In Friul we find corn, paſturage, wine, and metals. Iſtria is an unhealthy country; good water is ſcarce, but it contains abundance of ſalt and wood, and likewiſe very fine quarries of ſtone and marble. Corfu does not produce much corn, but has plenty of fruit, wine, honey, wax, and ſalt, together with whole woods of oranges, lemons, &c. The iſlands of St. Maura, Cephalonia, and Zante, abound in corn, wine, oil, almonds, raiſins, and a variety of other fruits.

The Catholic religion prevails in the whole ſtate; but Greeks and Armenians enjoy the free exerciſe of their religious rites. Both have archbiſhops at Venice; and the former has under his inſpection an academy for the inſtruction of youth of that religion. The Jews have likewiſe ſchools at Venice in their own quarter. The Proteſtants perform divine ſervice in private. Venice was the ſee of a biſhop, from 774 till 1450; when the patriarchate was removed from Grado to Venice, and the then biſhop Lorenzo Giuſtiniano was raiſed to the dignity of patriarch by Pope Eugene IV. The patriarch is choſen from amongſt the Venetian nobility, and confirmed by the Pope. He is primate and metropolitan of Dalmatia, and likewiſe of the archbiſhops and biſhops of Corfu, Chiozzo, Torcello, and Caorle. There was formerly a patriarch at Aquileia, who was primate of Iſtria and metropolitan over the ſees of Trevigio, Ceneda, Belluno, Feltri, Concordia, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Capo d'Iſtria, over Friul, and ſeveral diſtricts of Auſtria. But this giving riſe to frequent miſunderſtandings between Auſtria and Venice, in 1750 the patriarchate of Aquileia was ſuppreſſed, and in its ſtead 2 archbiſhoprics were eſtabliſhed, the Auſtrian at Görz, and the Venetian at Udine. The patron of the republic is St. Mark, who took the place of St. Theodore, after the body of the former, according to the received opinion, was brought to Venice in 827.

The Venetian republic was an ariſtocracy, at the head of which was the Doge or Duke. The principal college of government was the great council, compoſed of all the nobility of Venice above the age of 25, who in general amounted to about 900. Next to this was the *College*, conſiſting of the Doge and 25 other members; after which came the ſenate (Pregadi), comprehending 120 of the nobility, who decided upon war or peace, alliances, the choice of generals, and all military affairs of importance. But in all theſe aſſemblies the precedence was given to the Conſiglietto, or high council of ſeven, namely, the Doge and 6 Conſiglieri, who repreſented the exterior majeſty of the republic.

All the Venetian nobility above 30 years of age had a vote at the election of a Doge, which took place in the palace of St. Mark. His annual revenues amounted to between 2500*l.* and 3000*l.* ſterling. He might be depoſed, and, if found deſerving of it, even puniſhed with death. His ſucceſſor was never choſen during his lifetime, but commonly within 8 days after his deceaſe.

The uſual peace eſtabliſhment of the republic was 15,000 infantry and cavalry, diſtributed amongſt the fortified places.

The militia amounted to 30,000 men, but in caſes of neceſſity could be eaſily augmented to 60,000. The navy was formerly very powerful. At the commencement of the fifteenth century we are told that the republic had 300 ſhips of war, manned with 80,000 ſeamen, and 145 gallies with 11,000; beſides which there were 3000 veſſels from 10 to 200 tons belonging to merchants, on board of which were 17,000 ſailors. In 1782 the com-

merce of Venice employed about 370 veſſels. The fleet of the republic of late years generally conſiſted of 9 ſhips of the line and 15 gallies, beſides ſloops and cutters. The greateſt part of it was commonly ſtationed at the iſland of Corfu.

The uſual revenues of the republic amounted to about 7,200,000 Venetian ducats, which greatly exceeded the expenditure. Its finances were therefore in a very good ſituation, its debts being entirely domeſtic.

In 1796 the French, after conquering the reſt of the northern part of Italy, upon ſome frivolous pretence attacked Venice, and in a very ſhort time made themſelves maſters of all the Italian poſſeſſions of this formerly mighty republic, together with the iſlands in the Adriatic Sea. After taking away all its ſhips, plundering the arſenals and ſtorehouſes, they, the year following, ceded theſe provinces to the Emperor, as an equivalent for the dominions which the Houſe of Auſtria had loſt in the Netherlands.

VENICE, VENEZIA, the capital of the former republic of Venice, is ſituated in the dutchy, or *Dogado di Venezia*, upon 60 ſmall iſlands in the Adriatic Sea. Its ſituation ſecures it from hoſtile attacks, as towards the land the Laguno is too ſhallow to admit large veſſels, and on the ſea ſide the navigable paſſages are pointed out by poles, which may be removed in caſe of danger from an enemy. Its origin is traced as far back as the fifth century, when ſeveral families fled for refuge from the Huns, under Attila, to ſome of the iſlands which now belong to the city of Venice. In conſequence of the ſubſequent invaſion of Odoacer and the Heruli, the number of theſe refugees increaſed: the ſame was the caſe during the wars and devaſtations of the Goths and Franks; but the number of the inhabitants of the iſlands received the greateſt addition by the incurſions of the Lombards into Italy. This gave riſe to the incorporation of theſe iſlanders into one ſtate, having before had no ſettled government. This city, in proceſs of time, gained ſtrength by trade, commerce, and conqueſt, till it at length became one of the moſt powerful and famous republics in the world.

Venice is divided into 6 *ſeſtieri*; namely, *di St. Marco*, *Caſtello*, *Canale*, *Regio*, commonly called *Canaregio*: theſe lie upon one ſide of the great canal which runs through the city; on the other ſide are *St. Paolo della Croce*, and *Dorſe Duro*, an iſland thus named from its rocky ſoil. In the firſt part are, the church of St. Mark, which may be conſidered as the chapel of the Doge, with its treaſures and relics; the Doge's palace, the front of which is built of ſmall ſquare pieces of red and white marble. The principal ſtair-caſe is called Scala dei Giganti, from the coloſſal ſtatues of Mars and Neptune at the foot of it. Before the principal gate of the palace is the Broglio, a ſquare wherein the Venetian nobility aſſemble every morning, and in which ſtand 2 large pillars of granite, between which criminals are executed. Oppoſite the Doge's palace is the public library, the hall of which is ornamented with numerous pieces of antiquity. It was begun in the latter half of the fifteenth century by Cardinal Beſſarion, who made the republic a preſent of his library, containing a great number of manuſcripts. To the right of the library is the mint (Zecca), conſtructed of marble, brick, and iron, without any wood. Near the mint in St. Mark's Square, is a tower 330 feet in height, which encloſes a ſmaller one 164 feet high. There is ſufficient ſpace between the walls of the inner and outer tower to admit 3 perſons abreaſt, and the aſcent is ſo very eaſy that it may be performed on horſeback. The top of the tower is in the form of a pyramid, and upon it, inſtead of a weathercock, ſtands an angel 14 feet in height. At the foot of this tower is a building (called Loggetta), wherein a procurator of St. Mark, with ſeveral armed men from the arſenal, uſed to be ſtationed during the ſitting of the great council. St. Mark's Square, at one end of which ſtands the above tower, is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. On the ſame ſide as the tower are 9 palaces, which on the outſide appear like one ſingle ſtructure. Theſe are called Procuratie Nuove, and are the reſidence of the procurators of St. Mark. On the oppoſite ſide of the ſquare are the Procuratie Vecchie, inhabited by perſons of various deſcriptions. Cloſe by the latter is the Torre dell' Orologio, 82 feet in height, with a curious clock. At the top are 2 metal figures, called the Moors, which ſtrike the hours on a bell hanging betwixt them. Oppoſite the front of St. Mark's church are the 3 ſtandards, the pedeſtals of which are of metal, ornamented with curious baſſo-relievos. On feſtival days, large ſilk flags are ſuſpended from them. Near St. Mark's church is the chapel of St. Theodore, a very ancient ſtructure, in which the Inquiſition aſſembles, and near which is la Canonica, or the reſidence of the canons of the above cathedral. Beſides which, we muſt likewiſe notice the pariſh-church of St. Ziminiano, which in point of architecture is one of the fineſt in Venice, and the Auguſtine church of St. Stephen, with the tomb of Francis Moroſini, the famous conqueror of the Morea, who died in 1694; and the Armenian church. In this part of the city is likewiſe the celebrated library of St. Mark, with that of the family of Piſane, which is open to the public every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday morning.

In the Seſtieri di Caſtello are the patriarchal church of St. Peter, and near it the palace of the patriarch; the Auguſtine convent of nuns (le Virgini), all of whom are daughters of Venetian noblemen; the hoſpital of St. Anthony, or Scuola dei Marinari, wherein ſuperannuated ſailors are maintained; the Dominican church of St. John and St. Paul, embelliſhed with many exquiſite paintings, and likewiſe with the tombs and ſtatues of many eminent perſons, the principal of which are thoſe of the celebrated Venetian general Nicholas Orſino,

Orſino, Count of Petigliano, in the church, and of Bartholomew Colleone out of it. The hoſpital church of St. John and St. Paul is a diſtinct building from the above, in the hoſpital of which is an inſtitution for orphans of both ſexes. There is a ſimilar one in the *Spedale della Pieta* for baſtards and foundlings. Amongſt the other churches, the two of St. George deſerve to be mentioned, one of which belongs to the Greeks, and the other to the Sclavonian or Illyrian nation. In this part of the city is likewiſe the arſenal, 3 Italian miles in circumference, comprehending ſeveral ſmall iſlands. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong lofty walls, and is guarded at night with extraordinary attention. All foreigners below the rank of princes are obliged to lay aſide their ſwords before they can procure admiſſion into this arſenal. The number of day-labourers of every deſcription employed therein is about 1700. It contains manufactures of arms and all kinds of military weapons, both for land and ſea ſervice, ſtorehouſes, founderies, ſaltpetre manufactories, &c. In a hall 400 paces in length, called Tana, is made the rigging for veſſels. There are covered places (Squeri) for the ſhipwrights to work in; and the veſſels of the republic, amongſt which is the Grand Bucentoro, have their reſpective ſituations, which are likewiſe covered over. The Seſtiere di Caſtello contains alſo the new priſon, cloſe by which is a bridge, covered at top and on both ſides, called Ponte dei Soſpiri, or the Sighers' Bridge, becauſe it is the way the priſoners go to be tried.

In Seſtiere di Canale Regio is the Jews quarter (Ghetto), which they have inhabited ſince 1416, and wherein they have 7 ſynagogues. In the quarter of St. Polo is il Fondaco dei Tedeſchi, the German exchange, ſituated on the great canal. It is an extenſive building, containing 22 ſhops and 100 rooms; with reſpect to commercial buſineſs, it is under the inſpection of 3 Venetian noblemen called Viſdomini. It was given by the republic, at the time when Venice ſtill poſſeſſed the Eaſt India ſpice trade, to the German merchants, who bought up vaſt quantities of thoſe articles, for which they brought a great deal of ready money into the city, and paid the ſtate conſiderable ſums for duties, cuſtoms, &c. Here is likewiſe the grand marble bridge over the great canal (called Ponte di Rialto), erected between 1588-91. It is compoſed of a ſingle arch, is 187 feet in length, and 43 in breadth. It is divided lengthwiſe into 3 parts, by 2 rows of ſmall ſhops, built of marble, arched over, and covered with lead. There are 12 in each row. The pavement in the middle is the broadeſt, and thoſe on the two ſides, between the ſhops and the marble baluſtrades of the bridge, are the narroweſt. Upon this bridge is likewiſe a public building, containing the offices of ſeveral of the magiſtrates. In the Franciſcan church, which is one of the largeſt in Venice, are to be ſeen many valuable paintings and tombs of celebrated perſons, amongſt which is that of the famous painter, Titian Viſcelli. The convent near this church contains a pretty large library. Behind the church is that of St. Roch, with the houſe of the fraternity *Scuola di St. Rocco*, which contains a great number of curious and valuable articles. On that ſaint's day, 16th Auguſt, the painters of the Venetian ſchool exhibit their works of the preceding year in this *Scuola*.

In *Seſtiere di Croce*, the two pariſh-churches *S. Maria Mater Domini* and *St Giacomo dell' Orio* deſerve notice on account of their paintings. The large Theatine convent near St. Nicholas of Tolentino contains a copious library.

In *Seſtiere di Dorſo Duro*, the principal churches of St. Sebaſtian, and of the Carmelite nuns of St. Thereſa, are both embelliſhed with very fine paintings; as is likewiſe the large church of S. Maria della Salute. In this quarter is the library of the Dominicans (formerly called Geſuati, becauſe the convent belonged to the Jeſuits), which received a great addition by the collection of the celebrated Apoſtolo Zeno. Their new church alſo contains many remarkable things. Into the hoſpital of incurables are admitted not only diſeaſed perſons, but likewiſe female orphans, who are inſtructed in muſic, particularly in ſinging: for this reaſon the church of this hoſpital is much frequented by ſtrangers, for the ſake of hearing them. The laſt place of conſequence in this part of the town is the cuſtom-houſe, called Dogana Doana da Mare.

Oppoſite and belonging to this Seſtiere is the iſland of Giudecca (commonly called Zucca); its ancient name was Spinalonga. The iſland of S. Giorgio Maggiore is ſeparated from the former only by a canal, and, together with all the undermentioned, is reckoned as part of the Seſtiere di S. Croce. It is about an Italian mile in circumference, lies juſt oppoſite the Doge's palace, and is remarkable for a church built after a deſign by Palladio, which contains many valuable paintings. Near it are the iſlands la Grazia, S. Clemente, S. Spirito, S. Elena, upon which are 34 ovens, wherein was baked the biſcuit for the ſoldiers and others in the ſervice of the republic; la Certoſa, S. Giornio in Alga, S. Angelo di Concordia, S. Secondo, S. Criſtofero della Pace, S. Michele, whereon is a Camaldulenſian convent, with a good library and a curious map of the world, the workmanſhip of a former lay-brother; S. Franceſco del Diſerto, S. Jagobo di Paludo, S. Eraſmo, S. Nicolo di Lido, where Dominic Salinguerra, celebrated in the hiſtory the Emperor Frederic II. lies interred. Upon this iſland are the burial-places of the Jews, Turks, and criminals; the Proteſtants were likewiſe formerly interred here, but Field-marſhal Schulenburg obtained permiſſion for the German Lutheran congregation to purchaſe land for a burial-place. A large piece of garden-ground belonging to a convent of monks on the iſland of St. Chriſtopher was bought for that purpoſe, which the purchaſers were to lay out as they pleaſed. Since that time all Proteſtants who die

at Venice, even though not belonging to that congregation, are interred in this burial-ground, upon which occaſion the ſervice is performed by a Proteſtant clergyman. Near the iſland of St. Nicolo di Lido, which is 5 Italian miles in length, is Malamocco: not far from the latter is Proveglia S. Lazzaro, where ſome Armenian monks have a convent, by the ſide of which is the old Lazaretto erected in 1423, and oppoſite to it the new Lazaretto, built in 1648, in which perſons coming from places ſuſpected of infection are obliged to perform quarantine. The iſland of S. Servolo likewiſe deſerves to be mentioned, where the Fratres Miſericordiæ attend the wounded ſoldiers in quality of ſurgeons. Many of theſe iſlands contain few inhabitants beſides the monks and nuns, who are pretty numerous. The following iſlands are larger and more conſiderable: Torcello, which on account of its unwholeſome air has been deſerted by moſt of its inhabitants, but ſtill contains a convent of Ciſtercian monks, and 2 Benedictine nunneries, with fine gardens; Burono, which is well inhabited; Mazorbo, containing only a few fiſhermen and gardeners, beſide 4 nunneries; Murano, upon which are 6000 ſouls; it is likewiſe the reſidence of the Biſhop of Torcello. The manufacture of looking-glaſſes carried on there is ſtill very famous, although it is at preſent excelled by ſeveral others.

The iſlands of Conſtanziaco, Amiano, and Lido Maggiore, were formerly populous; but they are now either covered with water or deſerted. The population of the city of Venice is eſtimated at about 150,000 ſouls. The ſtreets are lighted at night by very ſmall hanging lamps. As good ſpring-water is ſcarce, almoſt every houſe has a ciſtern to collect rain-water, which is purified by ſand. The water of the Brenta is likewiſe brought into the city by pipes. The ſtreets are in general narrow, and paved with unpoliſhed marble. In wet weather they are very ſlippery, and rendered extremely inconvenient by the many ſmall bridges and ſteps, and likewiſe on account of the circuit which a perſon is frequently obliged to make, to go from one ſide of the city to the other. For this reaſon the gondolas are very ſerviceable. Theſe are ſmall boats painted black or ſtriped, in which you may go to all parts of the city by means of the canals with which it is interſected.

The gondoliers (Barcaruoli) form a very conſiderable claſs of the inhabitants of Venice. The Carnival and the Ridotti formerly drew great numbers of foreigners to this city, but likewiſe cauſed frequent diſturbances; upon which account they were prohibited in 1774. The Venetians are very temperate in their living, though few cities in Europe have ſuch an abundance of all kinds of the luxuries as well as of the neceſſaries of life: but they are very fond of their diverſions and ſpectacles; and the former government found the beſt method of diſpelling any dejection of the people was by amuſements.

The city contains 7 or 8 theatres, which belong to the principal families. Theſe theatres are named after the churches near which they are ſituated. They are all opened at the ſame hour, and are frequently all filled at once; but they remain open only about 4 months.

The commerce of Venice has been upon the decline ſince the ſixteenth century; but it is ſtill very extenſive, and the number of veſſels which came into its harbour in 1791 was nearly 1100. The merchants, the principal of whom are not natives of Venice, import the products of Italy and other countries, as currants from Zante, &c. They likewiſe carry on a great trade by barter, receiving the productions and manufactures of other countries, which they again export. Venice trades by ſea with almoſt all the maritime powers of Europe, and by land with Lombardy and Germany. The Engliſh ſend between 30 and 40 veſſels laden with lead, tin, pepper, ſugar, dying-wood, leather, woollen ſtuffs, fiſh, &c. and receive in return, currants, hemp, ſulphur, coral, oil, and rice. The Dutch, the ſea-ports of the Baltic, the Danes and Swedes, ſend from 10 to 15 ſhips with ſpices, iron, copper, and Ruſſian goods, and take back the ſame articles as the Engliſh. Venice exports to Portugal, corn, rice, looking-glaſſes, and is repaid with ſugar. Venetian ſhips carry the ſame articles into the ports of Spain, for which they receive indigo, cochineal, wool, and ſilk. They ſupply Genoa and Leghorn with corn and looking-glaſſes; Naples and Sicily with ſteel, iron, paper, and glaſs, and return with oil, almonds, piſtachio nuts, oranges, pitch, unwrought ſilk, and ropes. From Morea, and the ſouthern provinces of Turkey, Venice imports wool, ſilk, wax, cotton, corn, tar, and cheeſe, which it repays partly in iron wares and partly in caſh. To Germany, particularly to Münich, Augſburg, Nürnberg, Leipzig, it ſends the common Italian fruits and looking-glaſſes, and receives in return articles of German manufacture, Ruſſia goods, and goldſmith's work. From France the Venetians fetch ſugar, ſilk, and wine, for almoſt all of which they pay ready money. Cloths and rich ſtuffs go to Turkey; and in return, Macedonia, Morea, and Conſtantinople, ſend a great quantity of tobacco and ſnuff, the conſumption of which increaſes very rapidly. There is a charter for the ſale of the above articles. The firſt charter was granted in 1657 for 5 years, for which were paid 46,000 ducats of 8 livres each. The laſt charter granted in 1778, for 8 years, coſt 3,031,340 ducats. Only about a ſeventh part of the quantity conſumed is raiſed in the territories of Venice. The trade in books is not inconſiderable, and would be ſtill more flouriſhing if the new editions of important and valuable works printed here were more correct.

Venice has a bank, ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the kind in Europe, after the model of which thoſe of Amſterdam, Hamburg, and Nürnberg were eſtabliſhed. On November 28, 1789, a fire broke out at Venice in an oil-warehouſe, which conſumed

60,

60, principally, large houſes and buildings, together with the valuable manuſcripts of Fra Paolo Sarpi. Venice lies in lat. 45° 27′ N. long. 9° 53′ E.

VENLO, a town on the Maas in the upper quarter of Gelderland, belonging, ſince the barrier treaty in 1715, to the United Provinces: it is fortified, very advantageouſly ſituated for trade, and is principally inhabited by ſeamen, carriers, and agents, on account of the merchandize coming from Juliers and other adjacent countries to Brabant and the United Provinces. Over the Maas there is a bridge of boats. The number of houſes is computed at between 8 and 900. The magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants are Catholics. It lies 11 miles N. of Ruremonde, in lat. 51° 22′ N. long. 3° 42′ E.

VENOSA, a ſmall town of Naples in the province of Baſilicata, on the river Ofanto, with the title of a principality. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Matera.

VERCEIL, the capital of the Vercelleſe, on the river Seſſia, which diſcharges itſelf into the Po, 14 miles S.S.E. of this place. It ſtands about half way between Turin and Milan. It is a pleaſant, populous place, and the ſee of a biſhop; was formerly ſtrongly fortified; but in 1705 all its fortifications were demoliſhed by the French. It has a great trade, and 2 annual fairs.

VERCELLESE, a lordſhip in Piedmont, bounded on the north and eaſt by the dutchy of Milan, on the ſouth by Montferrat, and on the weſt by the Canaveſe.

VERDEN, a principality in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the ſouth by the county of Hoya, on the weſt by the dutchy of Bremen, on the north and eaſt by Lüneburg, extending about 30 miles each way. It was formerly a biſhopric, which, at the peace of Weſtphalia, was ſeculariſed, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, and ſoon after given up to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick, which is ſtill in poſſeſſion of it. The chief town is likewiſe called Verden, is ſituated on the river Aller, has a ſuperintendency, a Latin ſchool, and contains 470 houſes, and about 4000 inhabitants. It lies 17 miles E. S. E. of Bremen.

VERDUN, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Meuſe. It is a fine, large, ſtrong town, ſituated on the Meuſe, and has belonged to France ever ſince 1552. It has a citadel, which is a regular fortification, conſtructed by the celebrated Vauban. Before the revolution it was the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Triers, with the title of Prince of the Empire. It is divided into the upper, lower, and new town, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. This place ſurrendered to the Duke of Brunſwick in 1792, after the taking of Longwy, but was retaken by the French the ſame year. It lies 33 miles N.W. of Toul, and 24 N. of Bar-le-Duc. Long. 3° 3′ E. lat. 49° 9′ N.

VEROLI, an ancient, ſmall town, in the Campagna di Roma; the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the Pope.

VERONA, a fortified city, celebrated for its antiquities, belonging to Venice, ſituated on the Adige, in the Veroneſe. It has 4 ſtone bridges over the Adige, the principal of which is Ponte di Caſtello Vecchio. Moſt of the ſtreets are narrow and crooked, and have covered pavements on each ſide for foot-paſſengers; but it has ſeveral fine ſtreets, as that of the Mantuan Gate, and the Corſo, where the horſe-races are held in May. In 1781 the number of inhabitants amounted to 57,729. Of the 5 gates, the Porta Stuppa, or del Palio, which is always ſhut, is one of the fineſt pieces of the architect S. Michele. Its fortifications are of little ſignification on account of the neighbouring eminences, but they are ſtill kept in repair, together with the 3 citadels of St. Pietro, St. Felice, and Caſtello Vecchio. Moſt of the buildings, bridges, and covered pavements are of marble, 35 kinds of which are found near Verona. Beſides the epiſcopal cathedral church, which is an ancient Gothic ſtructure, it contains 48 pariſh-churches, 41 convents, 18 hoſpitals, and 13 other churches: the fineſt is the Benedictine church di San Giorgio. The abbey of St. Zeno, with the remains of that ſaint, and St. Maria in Organo, are likewiſe worth ſeeing on account of their fine paintings. The principal of the public ſquares is the Piazza de Segnori, in which is the town-houſe, containing the ſtatues of the following natives of Verona; Catullus, Emilius Macer, Cornelius Nepos, Pliny the Elder, Vitruvius, Jerome Fracaſtor, and the Marquis Maffei. The marble ſtatue in the great Piazza d'Armi repreſents the republic of Venice. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain a great number of valuable paintings, antiques, and other curioſities. The moſt remarkable piece of antiquity is the celebrated Roman amphitheatre, of which 7 rows of ſteps or benches, on which the people ſat, are ſtill entire; various repairs and alterations have been made from time to time. It is ſaid to have been capable of containing 22,184 ſpectators. On the Arena of it beaſts are ſtill baited ſometimes. The aſſembly-room of the Academia Philarmanicorum, and the ſociety of Philoti, contains a great collection of inſcriptions and monuments, partly found in the adjacent country, and partly brought from other places. Beſides which, we muſt notice 3 Roman triumphal arches, the opera-houſe, the extenſive mines belonging to the fortifications, the palace of the Proveditore, the celebrated Muſeum Veronenſe, being a collection of antiquities in the large ſquare of Bra. An academy of painting was inſtituted here in 1766. We muſt not omit la Fiera, or the great building where the two annual fairs are held in May and November, in the Campo Marzo, nor the Dogana, the palaces of Verſi, Pompei, and Pellegrini; the gardens of Count Giuſti near the caſtle of St. Felice, with fine walks of cypreſs-trees, commanding a delightful proſpect over the whole town; the petrified fiſh found on Mount Bolea, &c. The principal trade of the inhabitants ariſes from their

their ſilk and woollen manufactures, which employ above 20,000 perſons; next to them are thoſe of gloves and leather, which are ſent to all parts of Italy. The language of the Veroneſe is pure Tuſcan. In 1796 this city was taken by the French, and together with its diſtrict ceded to the Emperor the following year by the treaty of Campo Formio. It lies 20 miles N. N. E. of Mantua, in lat. 45° 26′ N. long. 8° 48′ E.

VERONESE, a diſtrict of the ſtate of Venice in Italy, along the Adige, between the biſhopric of Trent, the Vicentino, the Paduano, the Poleſine di Rovigo, the dutchy of Mantua, and the Breſciano. It is a very healthy, fertile country. The deſcendants of the ancient Cimbri, who were ſuppoſed to have inhabited this country, are the Bavarians and Swabians, who retained their ancient language after the ſeparation of Friul from the dutchy of Bavaria.

VERRUA, a ſmall town on a rock near the Po, in the dutchy of Montferrat; it was formerly a ſtrong place, but being taken by the French in 1705 after a ſiege of 6 months, they blew up the fortifications. In 1706 it was again ceded to the Duke of Savoy. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Turin.

VERSMOLD, a bailiwick and ſmall town in the county and diſtrict of Ravenſberg, in the circle of Weſtphalia: 13 miles N. E. of Münſter.

VERSOIX, a town of France in the department of the Aiſne, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Lake of Geneva. In 1768 the Duke of Choiſeul, at that time prime miniſter of France, took occaſion of the civil commotions at Geneva to attempt the conſtruction of a fortified harbour at this place, and began to build a town, which was to be ſurrounded with ſtrong ramparts and ditches, and to be called after his own name, inviting foreigners to ſettle there with perfect liberty of conſcience. But the remonſtrances of the canton of Bern and the whole Swiſs league, together with the diſgrace of the miniſter which took place ſoon after, rendered his ſcheme abortive. Only the harbour was completed, which is capable of admitting large veſſels; the erection of the houſes and walls was countermanded. The ſmall houſes of flint and limeſtone, erected for the ſoldiers employed there in 1768 and 1769, ſeveral porcelain manufactories, and the habitations of a few watchmakers, who removed from Geneva to Verſoix, are the only remains of all thoſe preparations. It lies 6 miles N. of Geneva.

VERVIERS, a ſmall town in the marquiſate of Franchimont and biſhopric of Liege, 13 miles S. S. W. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

VESOUL, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Saone, ſituated on a mountain.

VESUVIUS, a celebrated mountain between 7 and 8 Italian miles from the city of Naples, which emits a continual ſmoke, and ſometimes throws out fire, accompanied with great quantities of aſhes, ſtones, and minerals. Towards the ſea it is covered with fruit-trees and vines; but on the ſouth and weſt ſide, and likewiſe on the top of it, nothing is to be ſeen but black aſhes, cinders, and ſtones. In 1758 part of its northernmoſt point was ſwallowed up; the proper name of the ſouthern is Monte di Somma. It generally takes 2 hours to aſcend to the top of Veſuvius. The peaſants who live in the vicinity of the mountain, go, or rather creep, before as guides, and direct travellers to take hold of the leather thongs faſtened round their bodies for that purpoſe. The ground grows hotter and hotter the higher you aſcend; loud claps like the report of cannon, and violent rumblings, warn the adventurous traveller againſt a too near approach to the Bocca, or mouth. The ſmoke which iſſues from a number of cavities on the ſides is not very troubleſome. Before an eruption it makes a frightful rumbling noiſe, ſhaking all the neighbouring villages, and then throws up aſhes and ſtones to the diſtance of ſeveral miles round. In 1751, 1754, 1755, 1779, a river of melted ſulphur, metals, and minerals (lava), iſſued from its mouth; when this fluid matter grew cold, it was converted to ſtone of the utmoſt ſolidity. The inhabitants of the adjacent country cheerfully ſubmit to an eruption of Mount Veſuvius once a year, becauſe then they expect the earthquakes to be ſo much leſs violent.

VETSCHAU, a ſmall town of Lower Luſatia, which has a great trade in flax, 6 miles N. E. of Kalau.

VEVAY, a town and diſtrict of the Pays de Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern; it is pretty large, has a great trade, and is called in German Vivis: 10 miles E. S. E. of Lauſanne.

VEYNE, a town of France in the department of the Upper Alps and diſtrict of Gap, 12 miles W. of Gap.

VIC, a town of France in the department of the Meurte, 15 miles E. of Nancy, and 12 N. of Luneville.

VICENTINO, a province of Lombardy in Italy, lately belonging to Venice, lying between the Veroneſe, Padovano, Tarviſe, and the biſhopric of Trent. It was ceded by the French to the Emperor in 1797, together with the other dominions of Venice.

VICENZA, the capital of the Vicentino, at the conflux of the rivers Bachiglione, Aſteghello, and Rerone. It is pretty large, unfortified, and ſituated in a fertile plain. This city is the birth-place of the celebrated architect Palladio, and contains above 20 palaces from his deſigns, which are eſteemed as models of perfection in that art. In the fine ſquare before the town-houſe are 2 lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lions, and ſtatues of our Saviour. The churches exceed 60 in number. The epiſcopal cathedral is embelliſhed with marble, and has ſome good paintings. In the Dominican church of St. Corona, the beautiful high altar and the exquiſite painting by Paul Veroneſe of the three Kings paying Adoration to Chriſt, attract particular notice.

The

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# A PLAN of the CITY of VIENNA.

Publish'd by J. Stockdale, Piccadilly 1800.

Scale of 2400 Feet.

600 1200 2400

## References.

1. The Castle
2. City Hospital
3. Chranen
4. The Mint
5. Salt Store House
6. The Arsenal
7. The Foundery
8. St. Peter
9. St. George
10. Augustins Convent
11. The Pauliner
12. Little Father Convent
13. St. Catherine
14. Cordeliers Convent
15. Hall Saint
16. Capuchin Convent
17. St. Agnes
18. St. John
19. St. Ursulle
20. St. James
21. St. Ignace
22. Jacobins Convent
23. Benedictins Convent
24. St. Elizabeth
25. Magdalen Church
26. The Hall
27. Our Lady
28. Carmelites
29. Town Hall
30. St. Leopold
31. Nusdorff Gate
32. The Hospital
33. Lerchenfeld Gate
34. Mariahalf Gate
35. Royal Mill
36. St. Egidi
37. Jesuits Convent
38. Dominician Convent
39. Starenberg
40. Vienerberg Gate
41. Favourite Gate
42. St. Mark
43. St. Mark's Gate
44. St. Roch
45. The Jesuits



The other remarkable places in Vicenza are, the bank, or Monte della Pieta, with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings and gardens, the Theatrum Olympicum, erected after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, where the Academia Olympicorum, inſtituted for the improvement of the Italian language, hold their meetings; the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo, which is ſurrounded with walls and ditches; the church della Madonna di Monte Berrico, which ſtands on a high mountain about 4 miles from the town, and is frequented by great numbers of pilgrims; the wonderful machinery upon the banks of the rivers for winding ſilk; the manufactures of damaſk and taffeta; the Academia Agricoltura for the improvement of huſbandry and the culture of ſilk. The town, when ſubject to Venice, was governed by its own nobility; but the Venetian Podeſta preſided at all the aſſemblies. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Udine. It contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It lies 12 miles W. N. W. of Padua, in lat. 45° 29′ N. long. 9° 15′ E.

VICO, a ſmall town of Naples in Terra di Lavoro; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorrento. In 1694 it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake.

VICO, a province and village in the iſland of Corſica.

VIENNA, WIEN, the capital of Auſtria, lies in Lower Auſtria on a branch of the Danube, which is here joined by the little river Wien. It is a magnificent, populous city, defended by ſtrong ramparts, 12 large baſtions, 11 ravelins, very broad and deep wet ditches, and ſtrong outworks, whereby it was enabled to make a ſucceſsful reſiſtance when cloſely beſieged by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. As a reward for the ſervices performed during the latter ſiege by George Francis Koltſchitſky, a native of Sambor, he obtained permiſſion to ſet up the firſt coffee-houſe at Vienna. The thankſgiving feſtival, celebrated annually on September 12, in commemoration of the happy deliverance of the city, was laid aſide in 1783, after the hundredth anniverſary. Vienna, compared with other European capitals, is of the ſecond magnitude, and a perſon may with eaſe walk round it in an hour and a half; but including the ſuburbs, which are about 600 paces diſtant from the fortifications, it is above 18 miles in circumference. The city is divided into 4 quarters, namely, the Schotten, Widmer, Steefen, and Carinthia quarters, each of which is ſubdivided into the old and the new. In the city are 8 pariſhes, to which, in 1783, belonged 51,514 perſons. In the ſame year it contained 1308 houſes, and, including the ſuburbs, 4068: and the number of inhabitants, natives and foreigners, in both, was 254,231. The ſtreets of the city are in general narrow, but they are kept very clean, and lighted at night by 18,000 lamps. Moſt of the houſes are good ſtone buildings, from 4 to 7 ſtories in height. Of the churches, the archiepiſcopal cathedral of St. Stephen is the moſt conſpicuous, which is entirely of freeſtone. Its ſteeple is reckoned one of the fineſt in Germany, and is 445 Rheniſh feet in height; it contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, caſt by order of the Emperor Joſeph I. out of the cannon taken from the Turks; it weighs upwards of 17 ton, excluſive of the clapper of 13 cwt. In the church itſelf there are many marble altars and monuments, amongſt which thoſe of Prince Eugene and of the Cardinals Kollonitſch and Trautſon are chiefly worthy of notice. The other moſt remarkable churches are thoſe of St. Dorothy, St. Peter, and the three which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. In one of the chapels of the barefooted Auguſtines are preſerved the hearts of the deceaſed princes and princeſſes of the Houſe of Auſtria, and in another are many tombs of eminent perſons, as the field-marſhals Philip and Leopold counts Daun, and of Baron Van Swieten, who died in 1722. Underneath the Capuchin church is the vault of the Imperial family ſince the Emperor Mathias, who died in 1619. Vienna was made a biſhop's ſee in 1480, which in 1722 was raiſed to an archbiſhopric, under which is the Biſhop of Neuſtadt. The univerſity was founded in 1365 by the three brothers, Rudolph, Albert, and Leopold, dukes of Auſtria, with the concurrence of the Biſhop of Paſſau, to whoſe dioceſe Vienna then belonged. Since 1752 great improvements have been made therein. The Emperor's is the principal library at Vienna. It ſtands in an elegant hall, and, beſides manuſcripts, contains ſo many valuable printed works, that in this reſpect it excels even the Vatican and that of the late King of France. The preſent univerſity library is compoſed of the collections of Windhag and Geſchwind. The library of Garelli was in 1784 removed to Lemberg upon the ſuppreſſion of the academy for young noblemen, to which it had before belonged, and in its ſtead an Imperial academy of engineers was eſtabliſhed. In 1785 the Emperor Joſeph II. founded a medical and ſurgical academy called after his name, to which belong 10 cabinets, with a moſt capital collection of inſtruments and other apparatus. The Emperor's caſtle contains the Emperor's treaſure, with cabinets of natural and artificial curioſities, coins, and medals, and likewiſe the archives of the Houſe of Auſtria. It is compoſed of ſeveral extenſive buildings, the apartments of which are conſtructed in the moſt convenient manner. The other public buildings are the Imperial chancery, wherein the Imperial Aulic council aſſembles. This edifice ſtands on the north ſide of the great caſtle yard, and was completed in 1728 by means of the exertions of the Count of Schauenborn, at that time the Imperial vice-chancellor, and by the liberal contributions of moſt of the electors and ſtates of the Empire. It has 3 gates, and over each a balcony. The middle one is the entrance into the building, the other two are merely thoroughfares. On the ground floor is the hall in which the Imperial Aulic council meets, and the firſt ſtory is always the reſidence of the vice-chancellor of

of the Empire. The other remarkable buildings, beſides the public offices for Hungary, Tranſylvania, Auſtria, and Bohemia, are; the Imperial covered riding-ſchool, the mint, the bank, the new cuſtom-houſe, the town-houſe, the extenſive Imperial arſenal in the Renn Street, in which are the buſts of the Emperor Francis, the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa, and the metal one of Prince Wenceſlaus of Lichtenſtein; the city arſenal, in which is ſhown the head of the Grand Vizier Kara Muſtapha, who commanded the Turkiſh army beſieging Vienna in 1683, with the winding-ſheet in which he was ſmothered at Belgrade. In the academy formerly belonging to the Jeſuits are the offices of the war department. The palaces and houſes of people of quality are too numerous to be mentioned. We ought not to omit the magnificent metal column of the Virgin Mary, the marble column of the Trinity, another of the ſame materials erected in 1732, in the great market-place, in honour of the Emperor Joſeph, the handſome fountain in the new market-place, the edifice occupied by the univerſity, with its lecture-rooms, admirable anatomical apparatus, &c. The Emperor Joſeph II. granted permiſſion to Proteſtants of both denominations to erect churches. The ſame monarch made great alterations and improvements with reſpect to the hoſpitals, the poor regulations, and the cleanſing of the ſtreets; prohibited burials and proceſſions within the city, and ſuppreſſed ſuperfluous convents, &c. Of the ſuburbs, Leopoldſtadt is more extenſive than the city itſelf; but it is expoſed to frequent inundations of the Danube, and is connected with the city by a bridge. It contains ſeveral churches and chapels; the extenſive garden (of the old Imperial Favorita, deſtroyed in 1783), which was improved and augmented by Joſeph II. who made it a public promenade in 1775; beſides the barracks for the cavalry, many delightful gardens and pleaſure-houſes. Oppoſite to it, on the other ſide of the Danube, is the Roſſau, with the magnificent palace and garden of the Prince Lichtenſtein, and 70 other pleaſure-houſes and gardens. The ſtreets of the ſuburb of Lichtenthal are planted with mulberry-trees, and it contains a manufactory of excellent porcelain, which will even reſiſt fire. The Waring Street is delightfully ſituated on a riſing ground, with 2 churches, 3 fine chapels, and the magnificent palaces of the princes of Dietrichſtein and counts of Kufſtein. In the Alſer Street is the fine church of the Trinitarians, the large poor-houſe, adjoining to which are the barracks for the infantry, the ſummer reſidences of the abbot of Mölk, the counts of Schönborn and Dietrichſtein. Joſephſtadt, founded by the Emperor Joſeph I. contains the convent of Piariſts, the Löwenburg academy for young noblemen, the Emperor's ſtables and printing-houſe, many grand palaces and fine gardens. In the very populous ſuburb of St. Ulric there are above 130 ſummer reſidences and gardens of the nobility and gentry, and the palace formerly in the poſſeſſion of Prince Trautſon, which ſince 1760 has been occupied by the guard of Hungarian noblemen. In the Leimgrube are the ſchool of cadets and the academy for young noblemen, founded in 1754 by the Empreſs Queen Maria Thereſa, and in Mariahilf is the Imperial academy for young noblemen. The Thereſian academy was aboliſhed by the Emperor Joſeph II. but was re-eſtabliſhed in 1791 by Leopold II. and entruſted to the management of the Piariſts, but with this alteration, that children not of noble extraction ſhould likewiſe be admitted into it, and that ſtudents, although not educated at this academy, may, notwithſtanding, enjoy the ſalary annexed to it. In the former garden of the counts of Königſeck, in Gumpendorf, is the Imperial ſchool for engineers. In the Wieden is the uncommonly magnificent church of Charles Boromæus, and in the ancient Imperial Favorita was that admirable inſtitution the Thereſian college, which is now removed to Lemberg in Galicia, whither the above-mentioned library of Garelli (formerly the property of Garelli, the phyſician of Charles VI.) has likewiſe been ſent. The Rennweg alſo contains many convents and pleaſure-houſes worthy of notice. The large palace of Belvedere, erected by Prince Eugene for his ſummer reſidence, is one of the greateſt embelliſhments of Vienna. Twenty-four apartments and halls in the above palace, properly called Upper Belvedere, are occupied by the paintings of the Emperor's gallery of pictures. It is compoſed of above 1300 original paintings, and thoſe of each of the celebrated ſchools have their reſpective apartments. Beſides this edifice there is another at the end of the garden, called Lower Belvedere, containing pictures of the military exploits of the Archduke Leopold William, and of the battles of Prince Eugene. In the ſo called Houſe Theatre adjoining to the above, are depoſited the paintings from the caſtles of Prague, Preſsburg, Inſpruck, &c. for which there was no room in the gallery. The Landſtraſſe contains likewiſe many fine buildings and gardens. Vienna is the livelieſt and moſt magnificent city in Germany, being the reſidence of the Imperial court, of the various foreign ambaſſadors, and the ſeat of the higher colleges of government. It is inhabited by Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Spaniards, Dutch, Lorrainers, Swiſs, Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews. The united Greeks have part of the churches of St. Stephen and St. Peter for their public worſhip; thoſe who are not united attend the chapel of the Ruſſian ambaſſador, or make uſe of private houſes; which is likewiſe the caſe with the Turks and Jews. The commerce of Vienna is in a flouriſhing ſtate, and it contains manufactures of ſilk ſtuffs, gold and ſilver lace, tapeſtry, looking-glaſſes, &c. likewiſe an academy of painting, ſculpture, architecture, drawing, and engraving. In 1764 free admiſſion was granted to the public to the promenades leading to the Stadtgate and Prater, or Imperial menagerie. The former is a moſt delightful hermitage, and the latter a large iſland,

iſland in the Danube, having ſpacious walks, planted on both ſides with double rows of cheſnut-trees, a fine pleaſure-houſe, and abundance of game. In 1772 a poſt, ſimilar to the penny-poſt in London, was eſtabliſhed for the convenience of the city and ſuburbs of Vienna. This metropolis lies in lat. 48° 13′ N. long. 14° 2′ E.

VIERRADEN, a town of the Ucker Mark in the circle of Stolpe, containing a Lutheran church and 95 dwelling-houſes: 13 miles E. N. E. of Angermünde.

VIESTE, a town of Naples on the coaſt of Capitanata, with a caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Manfredonia.

VIGEVANO, a ſmall town near the river Teſino, capital of the Vigevenaſco, in that part of the Milaneſe belonging to Sardinia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Milan: 16 miles W. S. W. of Milan.

VILLACH, an ancient town of Upper Carinthia, at the conflux of the rivers Drave and Geyl, 16 miles W. of Clagenfurt. It was formerly the capital of the Biſhop of Bamberg's poſſeſſions in Carinthia, but was ſold, together with them, to the Houſe of Auſtria in 1759. It has a caſtle, many handſome houſes, a good trade, particularly with Venice, in ſteel, iron, and goods from Augſburg.

VILLA FRANCA, a town ſituated on a craggy mountain, on the ſea-coaſt of the county of Nice, with a citadel and a free port, in which lie the gallies belonging to the King of Sardinia. It is protected by the forts Mont Albano and St. Oſpitio. It is very capacious, and the mountains which encloſe it extend into the ſea like promontories. In 1691 this place was taken by the French general Catinat, and, at the ſeparate peace concluded in 1696 at Turin, was reſtored to the Duke of Savoy. In 1705 it again fell into the hands of the French, but was given up to Savoy at the peace of Utrecht in 1713. After the French and Spaniards had ſtormed the intrenchments of the troops of Sardinia at Mont Albano in 1744, the latter evacuated the town and citadel of Villa Franca, which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the former, but was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a fortified town with 4 baſtions, in the county of Aſti, in Piedmont. It was built by the citizens of Aſti. It lies 13 miles W. N. W. of Aſti.

VILLENEUVE, a ſmall town of the bailiwick of Vevay, or Vivis, in the canton of Bern, at the influx of the Rhone into the Lake of Geneva: 14 miles E. S. E. of Lauſanne.

VILLERSEXEL, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saone and diſtrict of Lure, 9 miles S. of Lure, and 12 E. S. E. of Veſoul.

VILLINGEN, a ſtrong town on account of the ſurrounding mountains and narrow defiles leading to it, in Auſtrian Briſgau, with regular ſtreets and lofty houſes. It is remarkable for its Imperial abbey of the Benedictine order, and a good bath in its neighbourhood: 21 miles W. of Freyburg.

VILSECK, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Vils, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. There are ſeveral founderies in its neighbourhood.

VILSHOFEN, a diſtrict and town on the Danube, at its conflux with the Vils, in Lower Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Burghauſen. It was taken by ſtorm by the Auſtrians in 1745.

VILVORDEN, a ſmall town on the canal of Bruſſels, at the conflux of the Senne and Woluwe, with an ancient caſtle, in Brabant: 6 miles N. of Bruſſels, and as many S. of Mechlin.

VINTIMIGLIA, a populous town, with a ſtrong caſtle, in the weſtern part of the territory of Genoa, on the frontiers of the county of Nice, at the mouth of the river Rotta. Its biſhop is ſuffragan of the Archbiſhop of Milan. The town belongs to Genoa, but the circumjacent diſtrict to the counts of Vintimiglia. It lies 14 miles N. E. of Nice.

VISTULA, the largeſt river of Poland, which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, in the principality of Teſchen, on the frontiers of Sileſia and Hungary, runs through Great and Little Poland, and diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea above Dantzig, by 3 channels, one of which runs into the Gulf of Dantzig, and the other two into the Friſche Haff.

VITERBO, a well-built town, the capital of St. Peter's Patrimony; it is of conſiderable extent, and defended by a good wall, but ſcarcely contains 12,000 inhabitants. Its numerous towers, which in the turbulent times of the middle ages ſerved as fortified caſtles, have a good appearance in a diſtant proſpect. The Biſhop of Viterbo is immediately under the Pope. It contains many palaces and fountains conſtructed with great taſte, a large market-place, and warm mineral waters frequented by great numbers from all parts of Italy. Annius, or Nanni, of Viterbo, celebrated for his hiſtorical writings, which were ſuppreſſed, lived for ſome time in the Dominican convent out of the town, called Madonna di Gradi. The country round Viterbo is full of villas and palaces belonging to the cardinals and the principal families at Rome.

VITRY LE FRANÇOIS, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Marne, ſituated on the river Marne. It lies 17 miles S. E. of Chalons ſur Marne.

VLIE, the name of the paſſage out of the Zuyder Zee into the German Ocean, between the iſlands of Schelling and Vlieland.

VLISSINGEN, or FLUSHING, a fortified town in the province of Zealand, ſituated at the mouth of the Scheld on the German Ocean, in the iſland of Walcheren; it has a good harbour and a great canal, which runs through the whole town, and is capacious and deep enough to admit a whole fleet. This town with that of Veere formerly made a marquiſate, belonging to the famous Prince William of Orange, which entitled him and his ſucceſſors to 3 votes at the aſſembly of the ſtates of Zealand; and although their right and title were frequently diſputed and even annulled by the ſtates of Zealand, they were

fully confirmed to them, together with the hereditary ſtadtholderſhip, in 1747. In 1765 a ſociety of ſciences, called the Zealand Society, was eſtabliſhed here. Old Fluſhing is a ſuburb on the weſt ſide of the town. Fluſhing was taken by the French in 1795. Lat. 50° 26′ N. long. 1° 19′ E.

VOGESIAN MOUNTAINS, or THE VOSGES, a ridge of mountains commencing in the Sundgau, ſeparating the former dutchy of Lorrain from Franche Comté and Alſace, and afterwards extends into the dutchy of Zweybrücken, and part of the Lower Palatinate. Theſe mountains give riſe to the rivers Meuſe, Moſelle, Marne, and Saone.

VOGHERA, a ſmall town in the county of Anghiera, in that part of the Milaneſe belonging to Sardinia, ſituated in a valley on the river Toſa: 9 miles N. W. of Tortona.

VOGTLAND, a province of the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the eaſt by Bohemia and the circle of Erzgebirge, on the north by the principality of Altenburg, and on the weſt by Thuringia and Franconia. It belongs partly to the Elector of Saxony, partly to the Margrave of Bayreuth, and the counts Reuſs. It has its name from the ancient Imperial bailiffs (in German Vögten), the anceſtors of the counts Reuſs, by whom it was formerly governed.

VOGTLAND, THE CIRCLE OF, is part of Vogtland, belonging to the electorate of Saxony, and comprehending the diſtricts of Plauen, Voigtſberg, and Pauſa.

VOITSBERG, a ſmall town containing 110 houſes, in the circle of Mahrburg, in Lower Stiria, 14 miles W. S. W. of Grätz.

VÖKLABRUCK, a town of Auſtria in the diſtrict above the Ens and quarter of Hauſrück, on the river Vökle: 28 miles N. E. of Salzburg.

VOLCKACH, a ſmall town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Würzburg, between Kitzingen and Schweinfurt: 10 miles E. N. E. of Würzburg.

VÖLKENMARK, a ſmall town of Carinthia on the Drave, 12 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

VOLLENHOVEN, a ſmall town on the Zuyder Zee, with a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name in Overyſſel, the uſual ſeat of the great council of the province. The trade and commerce of this place is pretty conſiderable: 7 miles N. of Campen.

VOLTERRA, one of the moſt ancient towns of Tuſcany in the province of Piſa, ſituated on the river Era; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence. It contains ſome famous ſprings of mineral water, and a variety of antiquities.

VOLTURARA, a ſmall town of Naples in the province of Capitanata; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento.

VORDINGBORG, a ſmall town at the ſouthern extremity of the Daniſh iſland of Zeeland, from whence there is a much-frequented paſſage to the iſlands of Falſter and Laland.

VÖRINGEN, a ſmall town on the river Lauchert, near the Danube, in Swabia, belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria. The village of the ſame name belongs to the houſe of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, but is under the juriſdiction of Auſtria.

VREDEN, a town and celebrated abbey for women, in the biſhopric of Münſter, on the river Berckel, on the frontiers of Zütphen, ſituated between Stadtloo and Borkloo. It has manufactures of excellent linen.

# W.

WACHENHEIM, a ſmall town of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Neuſtadt, ſituated at the foot of the Hart mountains, and is called Wachenheim on the Hart, to diſtinguiſh it from a village of the ſame name in Wormſgau on the Primm. The three religions tolerated in the Empire have churches here. On a mountain, near the town, is a decayed caſtle, from whence the ſuburb below it is called the ſuburb of the caſtle. It lies 11 miles W. S. W. of Manheim.

WACHTENDONK, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, on the river Niers, in Upper Gelderland, given to the King of Pruſſia by the peace of Baden, in 1714. In 1781 it contained 976 inhabitants. It is the family place of the ancient houſe of the barons of Wachtendonk, who poſſeſs conſiderable eſtates in Weſtphalia and the Netherlands. It lies 7 miles S. of Geldres.

WACHTERSBACH, a ſmall town, the reſidence of the counts of Iſenburg-Wächterſbach, in Wetteravia, 15 miles from Gelnhauſen.

WAGENINGEN, a town in the Velau, in Dutch Gelderland, on the weſt bank of the Rhine, 10 miles W. of Arnheim.

WAGOWIEC, a ſmall town in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

WAGSTADT, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Troppau: 15 miles S. S. E. of Troppau.

WAHREN, a ſmall town of Mecklenburg, in the circle of Wenden, 20 miles N. of Witſtock.

WAHRENBRUCK, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, on the Black Elſter, near the frontiers of Lower Luſatia: 14 miles E. of Torgau.

WAIBLINGEN, a diſtrict and town of Swabia,

on the river Rems, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg, with a ſpecial ſuperintendency. This place is remarkable, becauſe at the end of the twelfth century the party in favour of the Emperor were called from hence Gibellines, by a corrupt pronunciation of the name.

WAIDHOVEN (BÖHMISCH), a town and caſtle in the circle above the Manhardſberg, in Lower Auſtria. Bairiſch Waidhoven is ſituated on the river Ips, in the circle above the foreſt of Vienna, and belongs to the Biſhop of Freyſingen.

WALDBURG, a county and caſtle of Swabia, between the Danube and the Iler, which is divided into two parts by the abbey of Schuſſenried. That part next to the Iler is called the upper county, and that near the Danube the lower county of Waldburg. The caſtle of Waldburg ſtands on a mountain, encloſed by the territory of Altorf, between Buchhorn and Roſchach.

WALDECK, a county in the circle of Upper Rhine, bounded on the eaſt and ſouth by the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the weſt by the dutchy of Weſtphalia, on the north by the biſhopric of Paderborn; it belongs to the Prince of Waldeck. It is mountainous, but very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and ſilver. Moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but ſome of them are Calviniſts and Catholics. To a Roman month this county gives 120 florins, and to a chamber tax 67 dollars 74 kr. In 1438 it was given as a fief to Heſſe-Caſſel. To the princes of Waldeck belongs alſo the county of Pyrmont.

WALDECK, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, which was greatly damaged in the war of 1762. It lies 6 miles S. E. of Corbach.

WALDENBURG, a lordſhip, town, and caſtle, on the Schneeberg Mulda, in the circle of Erzgebirge, belonging to the counts of Schönburg. The old town of Waldenburg is a village on the other ſide of the Mulda. The earthenware manufactured here is very celebrated. It lies 12 miles N. N. E. of Zwickau.

WALDENBURG, a ſmall town in the principality of Schweidnitz, in Sileſia, with a Proteſtant and Catholic church, and good bleaching-grounds: 12 miles S. S. E. of Schweidnitz.

WALDENBURG, a town, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on a mountain, on the frontiers of Swabia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, belonging to the line of Schillingsfürſt. It has a ſuperintendency and princely regency, and lies 6 miles N. N. W. of Halle.

WALDHEIM, a ſmall town belonging to the Elector of Saxony, ſituated on the Zſchopa, in the diſtrict of Rochlitz, in the circle of Leipzig. In the caſtle an orphan-houſe and houſe of correction have been eſtabliſhed ever ſince 1716; which inſtitutions are worth ſeeing. Its various manufactures are in a very flouriſhing ſtate. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Colditz.

WALDKIRCH, a ſmall town of the Briſgau, in Swabia, belonging to Auſtria, ſituated on the river Elz. At this place great quantities of cryſtals and granites are poliſhed: 7 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

WALDMUNCHEN, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Amberg, in the Upper Palatinate, near the Bohemian foreſt: 30 miles N. E. of Ratiſbon.

WALDSEE, a lordſhip of Swabia, near Schuſſenried, belonging to the line of Wolfegg-Waldſee, of the houſe of Waldburg. The ſmall town of Waldſee, cloſe by the caſtle, belongs to Auſtria. It lies 12 miles S. S. E. of Buchau.

WALDSHUT, one of the 4 Foreſt Towns of Swabia, in Kletgow, on the Rhine, at the entrance into the Schwarzwald, 20 miles E. N. E. of Baſel.

WALLENBURG, a ſmall town of Switzerland, belonging to the biſhopric of Baſel, ſituated on the river Ergetz, with a caſtle, called Old Wallenburg: 10 miles S. S. E. of Baſel.

WALLENSTADT, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the county of Sargans, on the Lake of Wallenſtadt, which is 10 miles in length, and has a communication with that of Zurich, by means of the river Limmat: 6 miles N. of Glaris.

WALLTHURN, a ſmall town of the electorate of Mentz, in the diſtrict of Amorbach, 11 miles W. of Biſchofſheim.

WALSRODA, a ſmall town of Lüneburg, with a ſuperintendency, on the Böhme. At this place is a convent of nuns of noble extraction, with an abbeſs, a prioreſs, and 9 canoneſſes. In 1757 two thirds of the town were conſumed by fire: 15 miles E. of Verden.

WALTENBUCH, a ſmall town and caſtle, on the river Aich, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, ſurrounded by foreſts, lying between Stuttgard and Tübingen.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a ſmall town of Thuringia, on the river Hörſel, with a ſuperintendency, a Latin ſchool, and manufactures of cloth; it belongs, together with the adjacent caſtle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It contains 491 houſes, and about 2000 inhabitants: 5 miles S. W. of Gotha.

WANFRIED, a diſtrict and town of Lower Heſſe, on the Werra, 6 miles E. of Eſchwege. The line of Heſſe-Wanfried became extinct in 1755. It now belongs to that of Heſſe-Rothenburg.

WANGEN, a free Imperial town, in Algow, in Swabia, with manufactures of linen, fine poſt paper, ſcythes, ſickles, and other iron wares. It ſtands upon a hill, at the foot of which runs the rivulet of Obernarg. The inhabitants are Catholics, and carry on a great trade with the red wine raiſed in the vicinity of the town. It gives 40 florins to a Roman month, and to a chamber tax 26 dollars 43 kr. Lat. 47° 46′ N. long. 7° 28′ E.

WANGEN, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles W. of Straſburg.

WANGEN, a ſmall town and bailiwick in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar, over which there is a bridge at this place: 5 miles W. of Solothurn.

WANGERIN, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, belonging to the lords of Bork, who have a ſeat here.

WANGEROGE, an iſland in the German Ocean, belonging to the lordſhip of Jever, in Weſtphalia, 5 miles diſtant from the continent.

WANSEN, a ſmall town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe and circle of Grotkau: 13 miles S. W. of Brieg.

WANZLEBEN, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, 12 miles W. S. W. of Magdeburg.

WARBURG, a conſiderable town, on the river Dymel, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia. It is divided into the old and new town. It had formerly its own lords, who, in 1021, gave it to the biſhopric. It likewiſe belonged to the Hanſeatic league. In 1761 the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick defeated a body of French near this place. It lies 17 miles S. S. E. of Paderborn.

WARENDORF, a well-fortified town on the river Ems, in the diſtrict of Saſſenberg and biſhopric of Münſter, with good linen manufactures. It ſuſtained great injury by fire in 1741, and lies 11 miles S. S. E. of Münſter.

WARIN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Mecklenburg, in the principality of Schwerin: 10 miles S. E. of Wiſmar.

WARNETON, a ſmall town of Flanders, between Armentieres and Werwyck, on the river Lys, 10 miles S. E. of Ypres. It was formerly a Dutch barrier town, and belonged to the Prince of Orange.

WARNOW, a river of Mecklenburg, which diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea at Warnemünde, near Roſtock.

WARP, N. a ſmall town of Hither Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia, 22 miles N. N. W. of Old Stettin, and 10 E. S. E. of Uckermünde.

WARSTEN, a ſmall town in the quarter of Rüden, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 14 miles S. of Lipſtadt.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which riſes in the waywodſhip of Cracow, enters the New Mark near New Landſberg, is navigable at Kolo, runs through Pomerania, and diſcharges itſelf into the Oder at Cüſtrin.

WARTENBERG, a free ſtate lordſhip of Sileſia, between Oels and the frontiers of Poland, formerly belonging to the Burgrave of Dohna, of whom it was purchaſed in 1734 by the Ruſſian chamberlain, Count Biron, afterwards Duke of Courland, who in 1736 obtained permiſſion of the Emperor to build a Proteſtant church there. In 1738 he gave it to his brother-in-law, Chriſtopher Levin von Trotta, Baron of Treyden, chamberlain and adjutant-general to the King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, who was thereupon raiſed to the rank of count by the Emperor. After the diſgrace of the Duke of Courland, the Grand Dutcheſs Anna gave this lordſhip to Field-marſhal Count Münich, who entruſted the adminiſtration of it to his ſon-in-law the Count of Solms. The field-marſhal, at the end of the year 1741, being likewiſe baniſhed, the King of Pruſſia, who had meanwhile ſeized upon Sileſia, took poſſeſſion of the lordſhip of Wartenberg, and retained it till, in 1763, the Duke of Courland and Count Münich having obtained their liberty, the latter relinquiſhed his claims to the lordſhip in favour of that monarch, for a ſum of money. It contains 64 villages, 4 inhabited by new coloniſts, and 2 towns. The colleges of government belong partly to the King of Pruſſia and partly to the Duke of Courland.

WARTENBERG, a ſmall town, capital of the ſtate lordſhip of the ſame name, containing about 1100 inhabitants. The town-church belongs to the Catholics, and that near the new caſtle to the Proteſtants. The old caſtle, built during the laſt century by Conrade III. Duke of Oels, is now uſed as a brewhouſe. Wartenberg lies 28 miles N. E. of Breſlau, in lat. 51° 19′ N. long. 15° 25′ E.

WARTENBERG, a ſmall town in the circle of Grünberg, in the principality of Glogau, in Sileſia, 19 miles N. N. W. of Great Glogau.

WARTHA, a ſmall town on the Neiſſe, in the principality of Münſterberg, in Sileſia, near the county of Glatz. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, called Bardun, which was the boundary between Sileſia and Bohemia. It lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Glatz.

WARZYMOW, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Brzeſc.

WASSENBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rur, with a Catholic and a Calviniſt church, in the dutchy of Jüliers: 13 miles N. N. E. of Jüliers.

WASSERBURG, a handſome town, with an ancient caſtle, ſituated on the Inn, in the diſtrict of Münich, in Upper Bavaria, with a great trade in ſalt. It had formerly its own counts, and lies 28 miles E. of Münich.

WASSERTRUDINGEN, a town on the Wernitz, in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the principality of Anſpach: 6 miles N. of Oettingen.

WASUNGEN, a pretty large town and diſtrict on the Werra, in Henneberg, belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 miles N. of Meiningen. It has a ſuperintendency. A little to the north of the town, upon a mountain, ſtands the ancient caſtle of Mayenluft.

WECHSELBURG, a ſmall town, caſtle, diſtrict, and lordſhip, near Rochlitz, on the Mulda, belonging to the counts of Schönburg: 12 miles W. of Altenburg.

WECHTA, VECHTA, a ſmall fortified town and diſtrict, formerly a county, in the biſhopric of Münſter, in Weſtphalia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: 25 miles S. of Oldenburg.

WEERDT, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Yſſel, in the diſtrict of Bocholt, in Münſter, where Luther-



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ans and Calviniſts are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion: 15 miles N. of Weſel.

WEERT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Liege, in the county of Hoorn, on the river Brey, the capital of the county, and birth-place of John de Weert, a celebrated general in the thirty years war, whoſe parents were inhabitants of this place, and in very low circumſtances. It lies 10 miles N.W. of Ruremonde.

WEGELEBEN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the principality of Halberſtadt, 6 miles E. S. E. of Halberſtadt.

WEHLEN, an ancient caſtle and village of Miſnia, near Königſtein, on the Elbe, 6 miles E. of Pirna.

WEHRHEIM, a diſtrict and village, with a Lutheran and a Catholic church, in the territories of Naſſau, belonging jointly to the archbiſhopric of Triers and the houſe of Naſſau-Orange: 12 miles N. of Frankfurt.

WEIBSTADT, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Spire, between Heidelberg and Heilbrunn.

WEICHSELBURG, a ſmall town of Lower Carniola, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, to which is annexed a lordſhip. The ſtockings manufactured here are celebrated for their fineneſs and durability: 10 miles S. E. of Laybach.

WEICKERSHEIM, a town of Franconia on the Tauber, belonging to the Prince of Hohenlohe, of the line of Neuenſtein, with a fine caſtle and garden. The college of Franconian counts ſometimes meets at this place. It lies 3 miles E. of Mergentheim.

WEIDA, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict of Vogtland, on the river Weida, 9 miles S. of Gera. It formerly belonged to the dominions of Zeiz; and Duke Charles William, after embracing the Roman Catholic religion in 1717, eſtabliſhed his reſidence and a regency here, which, upon his death in 1718, was again aboliſhed, and the town is now ſubject to the Elector of Saxony.

WEIDEN, a ſmall, but pretty populous and handſome town, in the principality of Sulzbach, delightfully ſituated on the Nab. It contains ſeveral mercantile houſes, manufactures of linen, woollen ſtuffs, and of ſalt-petre, and perſons of almoſt every profeſſion. Out of the town there are many fine gardens, and an alley of lime-trees. Many of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture. It was formerly a place of greater conſequence than at preſent; but the diſaſters of the thirty years war, and two conflagrations within the ſpace of four years, during the ſeventeenth century, reduced it in ſuch a manner that it has never ſince recovered its former proſperity.

WEIDENAU, a ſmall town in the Auſtrian part of the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, 11 miles S. S. E. of Neiſſe.

WEIL, WEILERSTADT, a free Imperial town of Swabia, 15 miles diſtant from Tübingen, ſituated on the river Würm; it is of the Catholic religion, and contains 1500 inhabitants. Its Imperial and circular aſſeſſment is 30 florins per month, and to a chamber tax it gives 45 dollars 10 kr.

WEILBURG, a handſome town, the reſidence of the princes of Naſſau, ſituated on a mountain on the Lahn, in Wetteravia; it is likewiſe the ſeat of the colleges of government, and has a pretty large academy. In the Lutheran church the Calviniſts are likewiſe permitted to perform divine worſhip. The prince's palace is an ancient ſtructure. The water which ſupplies the town of Weilburg is brought thither from a diſtance of ſeveral miles, by a conveyance ſupported by iron chains, acroſs the river Lahn. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Wetzlar.

WEILHEIM, a town of Upper Bavaria, in the diſtrict of Münich, on the river Amper. At the extremity of the town is a ſmall caſtle: 28 miles S. S. W. of Münich.

WEILHEIM, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Würtemberg and diſtrict of Kirchheim, 5 miles N. W. of Wieſenſteig.

WEIMAR, a principality of Thuringia, between the principality of Altenburg, the territory of Erfurt, and the counties of Schwarzburg and Beichlingen. It belongs to the dukes of Saxe-Weimar, and in 1786 contained 62,360 inhabitants. The capital and reſidence of the prince is

WEIMAR, which is ſituated on the river Ilm, contains 769 houſes and about 6300 inhabitants. It has 2 caſtles: the greater part of one, called Wilhelmſburg, or the New Caſtle, was conſumed by fire in 1774; but the family archives, the celebrated library, with the cabinet of coins and medals in the ſo called French caſtle (built by Duke John William, between 1562 and 1569, upon the plan of the caſtle of Chatillon ſur Seine), likewiſe the greater part of the armoury, and the tower, were ſaved; but the collection of ſtatues, the muſic hall, a great quantity of paintings, tapeſtry, and furniture, were deſtroyed by it. The abovementioned library is one of the moſt conſiderable in Germany. The ſecond caſtle is called the Old or Red Caſtle, which contained the cabinet of natural and artificial curioſities removed from thence to Jena, in 1781. The two halls in which it ſtood were then occupied by the drawing academy, which was originally eſtabliſhed in 1778. We muſt not omit to mention the town church (the principal miniſter of which is the general ſuperintendent of the principality), containing the family burial-place of the elder line of the houſe of Saxony, and the tomb of the unfortunate Elector John Frederic, before the high altar; the ſeminary academy, orphan-houſe, the delightful green called the Star, lined with rows of trees, and the palace of Belvedere, with its orangery and hermitage, 2 miles diſtant from the town. Weimar lies 8 miles N. W. of Jena, in lat. 51° 2′ N. long. 9° 2′ E.

WEINGARTEN, a large village in the diſtrict of Bretten, in the Lower Palatinate, with a church belonging jointly to the Calviniſts and Catholics.

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In the midſt of the town is the ſo called Tower mountain, on which is an old watch-tower, without a roof. In 1778 this place contained 1618 inhabitants. It lies 5 miles N. N. E. of Durlach.

WEINHEIM, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Heidelberg, in the Lower Palatinate, ſituated on the river Weſchnitz, which riſes in the Odenwald, and diſcharges itſelf into the Rhine, near Worms. It contains great quantities of trout. The town ſtands in a delightful country, 9 miles N. E. of Manheim, and about the ſame diſtance N. of Heidelberg. It contains a commandery of the Teutonic order, with a church, a Carmelite convent, an hoſpital, 2 Calviniſt churches, one in the town, built by the contributions of the citizens in 1731, and the other in the ſuburb. The laſt is generally, though improperly, called the church of the old town. The Lutherans have alſo a church in the ſuburb. The old caſtle of Windeck, near Weinheim, lies in ruins.

WEINSBERG, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, in the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the frontiers of the Lower Palatinate. This town ſuſtained a ſevere ſiege in 1140, during the reign of the Emperor Conrad III. The well-known ſtory of the courage of the women is the invention of later times.

WEISCHENFELD, a ſmall town in the biſhopric of Bamberg and circle of Franconia, 18 miles E. S. E. of Bamberg.

WEISSENBERG, a ſmall town of Upper Luſatia, in the circle of Budiſſin. The miniſter of this place is always choſen by the people in the public market-place. In 1758 the Pruſſians were defeated by the Auſtrians under General Daun, at the village of Hochkirchen, on the road between Weiſſenberg and Bautzen.

WEISSENBURG, CRON WEISSENBURG, a town of France, capital of a diſtrict in the department of the Lower Rhine. It is ſituated on the Lauter. In this town was formerly a princely provoſtſhip united with the biſhopric of Spire, in Germany. Its fortifications were rebuilt in 1746, and ſtrong lines of defence extended from hence to Lauterburg; which however were forced by the Pruſſians in 1793, who likewiſe took the town itſelf, but were ſoon after obliged to evacuate it. The adjacent country yields very good wine, and great quantities of cheſnuts. Weiſſenburg was formerly a free Imperial town. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Lauterburg, in lat. 49° 3′ N. long. 5° 37′ E.

WEISSENBURG, in the Nordgau, a free Imperial town, near the fortreſs of Wülzburg, in Anſpach, between the diſtrict of Gunzenhauſen and county of Pappenheim. The inhabitants, exceeding 3300 in number, are Proteſtants, and have 2 churches, and a conſiderable Latin ſchool. The magiſtracy is compoſed of the great and ſmall council; to the former belong 21 members, to the latter 13. This town gives to a Roman month 34 florins, and to a chamber tax 33 dollars 75 kr. It lies 12 miles W. of Oettingen, in lat. 48° 56′ N. long. 8° 37′ E.

WEISSENFELS, a diſtrict and town in the circle of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. Upon a white rock, above the town, is the caſtle of Auguſtuſburg, formerly the reſidence of the dukes of the line of Saxe-Weiſſenfels, which became extinct in 1746. The town is not in ſuch a thriving ſituation as before that period. It has ſeveral manufactures, amongſt which is one of ſilk ſtuffs, a ſuperintendency, an academy, a Latin town-ſchool, and an hoſpital. The number of inhabitants amounts to 5000. The great covered wooden bridge over the Saale was burned by the French troops in 1757. In 1776 the town ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 13 miles S. W. of Leipzig.

WEISSENHORN, a ſmall town, caſtle, and county of Swabia, held by the counts of Fugger, of the line of Raymund, as a fief of the Houſe of Auſtria: 10 miles S. S. E. of Ulm.

WEISSENSEE, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the circle of Thuringia, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. It has a ſuperintendency and a commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in the neighbourhood of this place was drained, and converted into arable and paſture land in 1705. This town has ſuſtained frequent injuries and devaſtations by fire, and lies 13 miles N. of Erfurt.

WEISSENSTADT, a ſmall town of Bayreuth, in the diſtrict of Wunſiedel, 5 miles from the mountain called Fichtelberg, ſituated on the left bank of the Eger, with a bridge over that river, the arch of which is hewn out of a ſingle ſtone. Not far from this place is a large lake: 17 miles W. of Culmbach.

WEISSENSTEIN, a ſmall town and caſtle of Swabia, 6 miles S. of Gemund, ſituated on the river Lauter, in the lordſhip of Rechberg, with a pariſh-church and court of chancery.

WEISSKIRCH, a ſmall town and lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, belonging to the Prince of Dietrichſtein: 23 miles E. S. E. of Olmütz.

WEISSMAYN, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, which in 1757 ſuffered ſeverely from the Pruſſians. It lies 10 miles W. of Culmbach.

WEITRA, a ſmall town, caſtle, and lordſhip of Auſtria, in the circle above the Manhardſberg and diſtrict below the Ens, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to the Prince of Fürſtenberg. Near it is the village of Old Weitra.

WEYPERT, a mine-town, in the circle of Saaz, in Bohemia, with manufactures of ſwords and fire-arms: 8 miles S. of Annaberg.

WELMICH, a diſtrict and ſmall town on the Rhine, in the lower archbiſhopric of Triers: 14 miles S. of Coblentz.

WELS, a town of Auſtria, on the river Traun, in the diſtrict above the Ens and quarter of Hauſrück, with a great trade in timber. It has a caſtle,

caſtle, and conſtitutes a bailiwick, held ſince 1653 as a fief by the princes of Auerſperg, who, from thence, ſtyle themſelves counts of Wels. In 1519 the Emperor Maximilian I. and in 1690 Charles V. Duke of Lorrain, died at this place. The great foreſt of Wels is thus named after the town. It lies 14 miles s. s. w. of Linz.

WELSCHBILLIG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Triers, 7 miles N. of Triers.

WELWAARN, a pretty large town of the circle of Rakonitz, in Bohemia, under the juriſdiction of the Burgrave of Prague, 13 miles N. of Prague.

WEMBDINGEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Bavaria, belonging to the principality of Sulzbach, 8 miles E. of Nordlingen.

WENINGS, a ſmall town and caſtle belonging to the Prince of Iſenburg-Birſtein, in the county of Upper Iſenburg. The caſtle, called Moritzſtein, is the uſual reſidence of the dowager-counteſſes of Iſenburg-Birſtein: 5 miles N. E. of Büdingen.

WERBEN, a ſmall town in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, at the conflux of the Havel and the Elbe, with a commandery of the knights of Malta, 3 miles W. of Havelberg.

WERDAU, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge and diſtrict of Zwickau, which was entirely burned down in 1756: 5 miles W. N. W. of Zwickau.

WERDEN, a ſmall town in the county of Mark, on the river Ruhr, on the frontiers of Berg. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It has a Catholic Benedictine abbey, which, with the town, is under the juriſdiction of Pruſſia. It yields good coal and limeſtone, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Düſſeldorf.

WERDENFELS, a county of Bavaria, on the frontiers of Tirol, belonging to the Biſhop of Freyſingen.

WERDER, a ſmall town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, between Berlin and Brandenburg, ſituated on an iſland formed by the Havel. It belongs to the diſtrict of Levin, and its inhabitants ſubſiſt by fiſhing and by raiſing a variety of fruits.

WERINGEN, a ſmall town on the Rhine, in the diſtrict of Zons, in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, 11 miles N.N.W. of Cologne.

WERL, a town and diſtrict, with a caſtle, in the quarter of Werl and dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 8 miles s. of Hamm.

WERNE, a ſmall town and diſtrict, in the quarter of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Münſter, on the Lippe: 6 miles w. of Hamm.

WERNIGERODE, a county in the circle of Upper Saxony, on the Harz, bordering on Halberſtadt, Blankenburg, Hildeſheim, and the Hannoverian diſtrict of Elbingerode. The country is full of mountains, the principal of which is the lofty Brocken, or Blockſberg, and belongs to the counts of Stolberg-Gedern, as a fief of the electorate of Brandenburg. The capital of it is

WERNIGERODE, a town containing between 8 and 900 houſes, which, ſince the conflagration in 1751, has been rebuilt in a better ſtyle than before. It is divided into the old town, the new town, and ſuburb, through which laſt runs the rivulet of Zillich. Upon a high mountain, above the town, is the palace, the reſidence of the counts of Stollberg, with a fine garden, a large menagerie, and a valuable library, containing a numerous collection of Bibles. It lies 12 miles W. of Halberſtadt, in lat. 51° 53′ N. long. 8° 33′ E.

WERTHEIM, a county in the circle of Franconia, between the archbiſhopric of Mentz and biſhopric of Wurzburg, yielding excellent wine. It belongs jointly to the princes and counts of Löwenſtein-Wertheim. The lines of princes and counts give each 26 florins 30 kr. to a Roman month, and to a chamber tax both contribute 86 dollars 51 kr.

WERTHEIM, the capital of the county of the ſame name, is ſituated on the Tauber, which here diſcharges itſelf into the Mayn. The princes, who are Catholics, and the counts, who are Proteſtants, have both palaces here, and it is the ſeat of the colleges of government, belonging jointly to both lines. The pariſh-church is uſed in common by Catholics and Proteſtants. The magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants. The town and ancient caſtle are a fief of Bohemia. On the north ſide of the Mayn, oppoſite the town, is the village of Kreuz-Wertheim, with a caſtle. In 1781, during the Roman Catholic proceſſion, on the firſt Sunday after Trinity, a violent quarrel took place between the latter and ſome of the counts' ſervants; upon which, by the deſire of the princes, 600 of the Biſhop of Würzburg's troops were diſpatched with artillery and implements for ſtorming, and made themſelves maſters of the place, but evacuated it about a week afterwards. It lies 16 miles W. of Würzburg, in lat. 49° 49′ N. long. 7° 13′ E.

WERTHER, a town and diſtrict, in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia, 19 miles E. of Münſter.

WERTINGEN, a ſmall town of Swabia, belonging to Auſtria, 17 miles N. N. W. of Augſburg.

WERWYCK, a ſmall town of Flanders, on the river Lys, formerly belonging to Auſtria, 9 miles S. E. of Ypres.

WESEL, a fine large town in the dutchy of Cleve, on the Rhine, which is here joined by the Lippe. It was formerly an Imperial town, and in 1679 a citadel was built in it. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who did not evacuate it till 1763. In the ſame year its works were demoliſhed, ſo that it has nothing left but walls, ditches, and a citadel. In 1784 it contained 1457 houſes and 4409 inhabitants. It has 2 Calviniſt churches and an academy, a French Walloon congregation, a Lutheran and a Catholic church, 3 Catholic convents for monks, a commandery of the knights of Malta, and, on account of its convenient ſituation, enjoys good trade. A veſſel goes and returns every fortnight between this place and Holland.

The

The road from hence to the ſmall town of Xantes lies through a delightful country. Lat. 51° 38′ N. long. 4° 12′ E.

WESEL (UPPER), a diſtrict and town on the Rhine, between Bacharach and St. Goar, in the lower archbiſhopric of Triers. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined caſtle of Schoenburg.

WESEN, a large village of Switzerland in the bailiwick of Gaſter, ſituated near the county of Sargans, and belonging to the cantons of Schweiz and Glaris: 7 miles s. of Uznach.

WESENBERG, a ſmall town in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, 8 miles s. W. of Strelitz, which in 1706 was reduced to aſhes, excepting a few houſes.

WESEP, a ſmall town of Holland on the Vecht, 4 miles S. E. of Amſterdam.

WESER, one of the largeſt rivers in Germany, which riſes in the princely county of Henneberg, 10 miles from Eisfeld, and is at firſt called the Werra, but after being joined by the Fulda at the town of Münden, belonging to Hannover, it receives the name of Weſer, and diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean on the frontiers of the dutchy of Bremen.

WESSELY, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, 8 miles s. of Hradiſch.

WESTERBURG, a lordſhip of Wetteravia on the frontiers of Siegen, belonging to the counts of Leiningen. The ſmall town containing the caſtle, the uſual reſidence of the counts, is likewiſe called Weſterburg. Its inhabitants are of various religions. It lies 17 miles E. N. E. of Coblentz.

WESTHOFEN, a ſmall but fine town of the Lower Palatinate, in the diſtrict of Alzey, with about 1400 inhabitants, and 3 churches for the three principal religions of the Empire: 7 miles N. W. of Worms.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France in the department of the Lower Rhine, which before the revolution belonged to Heſſe-Darmſtadt, as part of the dominions of Hanau: 12 miles W. of Straſburg.

WESTPHALIA, THE CIRCLE OF, one of the ten circles of the German Empire, comprehending all the provinces between Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, and between the Rhine and Weſer. On the north it is bounded by the German Ocean, on the ſouth by Lower Saxony, Upper and Lower Rhine, and on the weſt by the Netherlands. It comprehends the biſhoprics of Münſter, Liege, Paderborn, and Oſnabrück; the abbies of Corvey, Stablo, Werden, Eſſen, Hervorden, Thorn, and St. Cornelius Münſter; the dutchies of Oldenburg, Cleve, Jüliers, and Berg; the principalities of Eaſt Frieſland, Mörs, Minden, Verden, and the territories of the princes of Naſſau; the counties and lordſhips of Mark, Ravenſberg, Sayn, Bentheim, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholz, Blankenheim, and Geroltſtein, Hoya, Manderſcheid, Lippe, Rickum, Rietberg, Schauenburg, Virneburg, Wied, Steinfurt, Pyrmont, Holzapfel, Schleiden, Gronsfeld, Spiegelberg, Wittem, Gehmen, Gimborn, Wickerad, Kerpen, Mylendonk, Reichenſtein, and the Imperial cities of Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dortmund. The directors of the circle are the Biſhop of Münſter and the Elector of the Palatinate as Duke of Jüliers, alternately with the Elector of Brandenburg as Duke of Cleve. This circle is one of the largeſt, although in many reſpects leſs favoured by nature than the others. But this is compenſated by the induſtry of the inhabitants, which is particularly exerted in the linen-manufactures. The ſtrong linens eſpecially deſerve notice, which are made in Oſnabrück, Tecklenburg, and the county of Ravenſberg, and likewiſe in ſmaller quantities in Diepholz, Minden, the upper county of Lingen, and ſome parts of Münſter, which are generally ſent from Bremen, but partly by way of Amſterdam and Hamburg, to Spain, Portugal, England, Scotland, and France, moſt of which are ſent abroad to their foreign ſettlements. It is made of a mixture of hemp and flax, and is wove ſo thick and cloſe that rain does not eaſily penetrate it; ſo that in warm climates it is uſed inſtead of woollen-cloth. To keep up the goodneſs and quality of the linen, ſeveral offices are eſtabliſhed under the management of commiſſaries, or inſpectors, of which there are 6 in Oſnabrück, 4 in Minden, 3 in Ravenſberg, 1 at Tecklenburg, and 1 at Ibbenbüren, where the linens are meaſured, numbered, and claſſed according to their quality, and ſtamped with the arms of the country. Theſe inſtitutions have within the laſt thirty years greatly increaſed the ſale of this article; and during the ſame period the linens have been made much better and finer, and have riſen almoſt one third in price. About 50,000 pieces are made annually, each 80 ells in length. The proportion of theſe ells to Flemiſh is as 100 to 175. They are one Flemiſh ell in breadth. The total value of linens exported from Weſtphalia is about 180,000*l.* ſterling per annum.

WESTPHALIA, a dutchy in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the north by the biſhoprics of Münſter and Oſnabrück and the county of Lippe, on the weſt by the county of Mark, on the ſouth by the dominions of Naſſau, and on the eaſt by the county of Witgenſtein, Hatzfeld, Waldeck, and Heſſe. It is mountainous and full of foreſts, and belongs to the archbiſhopric of Cologne; but has its own particular conſtitution, laws, and provincial aſſemblies, compoſed of the nobility and the deputies of 25 towns and 9 liberties, or villages. They are commonly held at Aremberg, the capital of a county incorporated with the dutchy, where is likewiſe a court of chancery. The country is divided into the quarters of Brilon, Rüten, Geſeke, and Werl. The number of inhabitants is computed at 100,000.

WETTER, a ſmall town and diſtrict of Upper Heſſe, with a convent for nuns of noble extraction, 6 miles N. of Marburg, belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel.

WETTERAVIA, an extenſive province in the circle of Upper Rhine, thus named from the river Wetter, extending from ſouth to north from Franconia and the ſource of the river Kinzig to the dutchy of Berg; bounded

bounded on the weſt by the Rheniſh archbiſhopries; by Heſſe and the abbey of Fulda on the eaſt. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn. The ſouthern, or Wetteravia Proper, comprehends the lower county of Katzenelnbogen, the counties of Naſſau, Dietz, Idſtein, Wiſbaden, Weilburg, Solms, Upper Iſenburg, or Büdingen, and Hanau, with the Imperial cities of Frankfurt, Wetzlar, Friedberg, and Gelnhauſen. The northern part is the Weſterwald; the territories of which belong to the circle of Weſtphalia, but all that lies between the Mayn and Franconia belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine.

WETTIN, a diſtrict and ancient county in the circle of Saale and dutchy of Magdeburg, which formerly had its own counts. The capital,

WETTIN, is ſmall, and belongs to the King of Pruſſia, but the noble family of Winkel has an equal ſhare in the juriſdiction. The town-church belongs to the Lutherans. The caſtle ſtands on a mountain. At this place is a ferry over the Saale. It lies 9 miles N. N. W. of Halle.

WETZLAR, a free Imperial city of Wetteravia, on the Lahn, ſtanding near a ridge of mountains, 7 miles W. of Gieſſen, and 27 N. N. W. of Frankfurt, in the circle of Upper Rhine. Its ſituation is very uneven, for which reaſon carriages cannot go into the town. It contains about 700 houſes, and 7000 inhabitants: beſides whom, there are 1000 perſons in Wetzlar belonging to the Imperial chamber there, 50 ſoldiers maintained by the town, and 100 kept by the Landgrave of Darmſtadt as protector of the town, and quartered at free coſt among the citizens. The magiſtrates (of whom the bailiff appointed by Darmſtadt is always one) are Lutherans, as well as the greateſt part of the inhabitants. To the Catholics belong half of the principal church, a Franciſcan convent, and the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits. The Calviniſts have likewiſe a church. This town is chiefly celebrated for the Imperial chamber, which was removed hither from Spire in 1693. Whoever wiſhes to ſtudy the laws of the Empire finds abundant opportunity at Wetzlar. In this place there is no want of amuſements, parties of pleaſure, promenades, gardens, &c. The territory of Wetzlar extends to the Præmonſtratenſian convent of nuns at Altenburg, ſituated on a mountain on the Lähn. The town has 2 ſuburbs, the Long Street and the New Street, and a caſtle called Carlſmund, or Kalſchmitt. To a Roman month it gives 32 florins. Lat. 50° 33′ N. long. 6° 11′ E.

WICK, a town on the Maas, in Luxemburg, oppoſite Mäſtricht, with which it has a communication by a bridge. It belongs to the Dutch.

WIDAWA, a town of Great Poland, in the waywodſhip of Siradia.

WIDDERN, a ſmall town on the Jaxt, in the canton of Odenwald, in Franconia. It has 2 caſtles, a Proteſtant pariſh-church, and is a cohereditary place, belonging to the biſhopric of Würzburg, the Duke of Würtemberg, and the barons of Gemmingen. It lies 9 miles W. S. W. of Crautheim.

WIED, a county in the circle of Weſtphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine, between the dominions of Cologne, Triers, Berg, and Solms. It is compoſed of 2 parts, the Upper County, or Wied Runkel, in the midſt of the lordſhips of Naſſau, containing the village of Runkel and Dierdorf, the reſidence of the ſovereign: thereto is likewiſe annexed his part of Lower Iſenburg, in the circle of Lower Rhine. In 1791 the count of this part was raiſed to the rank of a prince of the Empire by the Emperor Leopold II. Both he and his ſubjects are Calviniſts. The Lower County, or Wied Neuwied, on the Lower Rhine, between Coblentz and Andernach, belongs to the other reigning Count of Wied. Neuwied, the reſidence of the count, is a handſome town: and upon a mountain near the village of Wied there is an ancient decayed caſtle. To a Roman month this county gives 96 florins, and to a chamber aſſeſſment 64 dollars 80 kr.

WIEDENBRUCK, a ſmall town on the Ems, in the diſtrict of Reckenberg, in Oſnabrück, with a collegiate church, a convent of Capuchins, and one of Auguſtine nuns: 7 miles N. of Lipſtadt.

WIELICHOW, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Korten and waywodſhip of Poſen, in Great Poland.

WIELUN, a town in a diſtrict to which it gives name, in the waywodſhip of Siradia, in Great Poland.

WIELYN, a town on an iſland of the Netze, in the circle of the ſame name, and diſtrict of Netze, in Weſt Pruſſia, belonging to the princely houſe of Sapieha: 46 miles E. N. E. of Cuſtrin.

WIERINGEN, an iſland belonging to Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, oppoſite the town of Medemblik.

WIESENSTEIG, a lordſhip of Swabia, between the territory of Ulm and the dutchy of Würtemberg. It formerly belonged to the counts of Helfenſtein, but upon the extinction of that family in 1627 devolved to Bavaria and Fürſtenberg. By occaſion of the misfortunes of the houſe of Bavaria during the Spaniſh ſucceſſion war the Duke of Würtemberg took poſſeſſion of this lordſhip in 1704, but by the peace of Baden in 1714 was obliged to reſtore the whole of it to the Elector. In 1735 the houſe of Bavaria purchaſed the third part of Wieſenſteig, which belonged to Fürſtenberg, ſo that it is now in poſſeſſion of the whole lordſhip. The capital,

WIESENSTEIG, is ſituated on the river Fils, in a valley encloſed with mountains, and has a caſtle and convent: 16 miles W. N. W. of Ulm.

WIESENTHAL (UPPER), a ſmall town, containing a church and 188 houſes, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 5 miles N. E. of Joachimſthal, ſituated on the rivulet of Wieſenthal, on the frontiers of Bohemia. It has manufactures of iron, ſteel, and fire-arms. Cloſe by it is the village of Lower Wieſenthal, comprehending 147 houſes, with a paper-mill, and has a conſiderable trade in

leather. That part of it lying beyond the rivulet of Wieſenthal belongs to Bohemia, and is called Böhmiſch Weiſenthal; but it comprehends only a few houſes.

WIFFLISBURG, AVENCHES, a handſome town, and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the Lake of Murten: 14 miles W. S. W. of Bern.

WILD AND RHINE COUNTY, is ſituated in the circle of Upper Rhine on the river Nahe, on the frontiers of Triers, the Palatinate, and France, and likewiſe in the Hundſrück. Thereto belong the caſtles and towns of Rheingrafenſtein, Daun, Grumbach, Kirn, Neufville, Greeweiller, Wildenberg, Pütlingen, &c. The name of Wild-graves, or Counts, is derived from the wild or rude appearance of the country. The Wild, or Rhine-graves, were in former times two diſtinct families, which were united at the commencement of the fifteenth century. There were 3 principal branches till 1750, when the male line of Daun became extinct. The two remaining ones are, Solms, raiſed to the princely rank, and Grumbach, which is ſubdivided into Grumbach and Stein, or Rheingrafenſtein.

WILDBAD, a ſmall town and caſtle with a celebrated warm bath, on the Enz, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 11 miles S. S. E. of Durlach.

WILDBERG, a ſmall town of the dutchy of Würtemberg, on the river Nagold, in the Schwarzwald.

WILDBERG, a ſmall town in the circle of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, 14 miles E. N. E. of Havelberg.

WILDEMANN, a mine-town in the Upper Harz, in the principality of Grubenhagen, belonging jointly to Hannover and Brunſwick. In 1739 it ſuſtained great injury by fire. It lies 8 miles S. W. of Goſlar.

WILDERHAUSEN, a town on the Hunte in the diſtrict of the ſame name, between the dutchy of Oldenburg, the county of Diepholz, and the diſtricts of Ruhle and Kloppenburg, in Münſter, belonging to the electoral houſe of Hannover. It has a Proteſtant ſuperintendency. The Catholics, who compoſe almoſt half the inhabitants of the town, perform divine worſhip in private. Near this place is the village of Hundloſen, where are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a caſtle which belonged to the counts of Waſaborg, whoſe family became extinct in 1754. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Bremen.

WILDUNGEN, a diſtrict and town in the county of Waldeck, with mines of copper, iron, and lead. It ſtands upon 2 mountains. That part containing the caſtle is called Old Wildungen; near which are 3 ſprings of mineral water: 6 miles W. of Fritzlar.

WILHELMSTEIN, a fortreſs on the Lake of Steinhud, upon an iſland formed of ſtones ſunk for the purpoſe, in that part of the county of Schauenburg belonging to Lippe. It was erected in 1765 by William Count of Schauenburg-Lippe, who was captain-general in the Portugueſe ſervice, for the improvement of his new inventions and experiments in the art of war, and for the inſtruction of the military ſchool eſtabliſhed by him at that place. It is very ſtrongly fortified, and in time of war the garriſon commands the paſſage of the Weſer and Leine. In 1787 the governor could not be perſuaded to give up this place to Heſſe-Caſſel. It lies 16 miles N. W. of Hannover.

WILHELMSTHAL, a ſmall open town in the diſtrict of Landeck and county of Glatz: 16 miles S. E. of Glatz.

WILLEBADESSEN, a ſmall town on the Nette, in the diſtrict of Dringenberg and biſhopric of Paderborn: 11 miles S. E. of Paderborn.

WILLEMSTADT, a ſmall fortified town of Dutch Brabant, built in 1583 by William Prince of Orange; it has ſtraight ſtreets, handſome houſes, a good harbour, and belonged to the Prince of Orange, as hereditary Stadtholder of the United Provinces; but the States General kept a governor and garriſon in it. It was beſieged by the French in 1793; but the garriſon, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, made ſuch a gallant reſiſtance, that they were compelled to raiſe the ſiege with great loſs. It was however taken by them in 1795. It lies 12 miles S.W. of Dordrecht, and 14 W. N. W. of Breda. Long. 2° 7′ E. lat. 51° 42′ N.

WILLISAU, a ſmall town and caſtle in the bailiwick of the ſame name in Switzerland, belonging to the canton of Lucern: 14 miles W. N. W. of Lucern.

WILSDRUF, WILSDORF, a ſmall town in the circle of Miſnia, between Dreſden and Noſſen, belonging to a lord of Schönberg, of the houſe of Reindſberg. It was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1744. Between this town and the village of Keſſelſdorf, the Saxons, after a bloody engagement, were defeated by the Pruſſians in 1745.

WILSNACK, a ſmall town of Brandenburg, in the circle of Havelberg, in the Prignitz, 14 miles N.W. of Havelberg, belonging to the lords of Saldern.

WILSOWITZ, a ſmall town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradiſch, 21 miles S. E. of Prerau.

WILSTER, a town in the dutchy of Holſtein, with about 1600 inhabitants, 5 miles W. of Itzehoe, near the Elbe, belonging to the King of Denmark.

WILTZ, a village and caſtle of Luxemburg, formerly belonging to Auſtria: 10 miles E. S. E. of Baſtogne.

WIMPFEN, a free Imperial town on the Neckar, in Swabia, of the Lutheran religion. From its high ſituation it is called Wimpfen on the Mountain, to diſtinguiſh it from a ſmall town about 2 miles diſtant, called

WIMPFEN IN THE VALLEY, which contains the Catholic collegiate church of St. Peter, and a Dominican convent. In 1761 a ſalt-work was eſtabliſhed at this town. In 1783 a miſunderſtanding aroſe between the magiſtrates and a part of the citizens,

cens, which was terminated by a decision of the Emperor in favour of the former. To a Roman month this town gives 22 florins, and to a chamber tax 51 dollars 75½ kr. Lat. 49° 14′ N. long. 6° 55′ E.

WINDECKEN, a district and small town on the river Nidder, in the county of Hanau, 6 miles N. of Hanau.

WINDISCH-FEYSTRITZ, a small town and castle on a river of the same name in Lower Stiria, in the circle of Cilley: 9 miles W.S.W. of Marchburg.

WINDISCHGRATZ, a small town of Lower Stiria, in the circle of Cilley, which gives name to the counts of Windischgrätz, who belong to the Franconian bench, and are divided into several branches. It lies 20 miles N.W. of Cilley.

WINDLINGEN, a small town, on the Lauter, at its conflux with the Neckar, in the dutchy of Würtemberg: 7 miles N.W. of Weilheim.

WINDSBACH, a small town, castle, and district in the margravate of Anspach, on the Rednitz: 10 miles S. E. of Anspach.

WINDSHEIM, a free Imperial town of Franconia, situated on the river Aisch, of the Protestant religion. Besides the parish-church, it has another belonging to the hospital, and an academy. The ramparts which surround it serve for a promenade. In 1762 it was taken by the Prussians. The town contains above 400 houses, and about 2500 inhabitants. To a Roman month it pays 29 florins, and to a chamber tax 36 dollars 8 kr. It lies 15 miles N. of Anspach, lat. 49° 34′ N. long. 8° 9′ E.

WINEDEN, a town and castle in the dutchy of Würtemberg, in Swabia, 5 miles N. E. of Waiblingen.

WINNWEILER, a small town and castle in the circle of Upper Rhine, the capital of the county of Falkenstein. It belongs to the house of Austria, and lies 8 miles N. N. E. of Kaiserslautern.

WINSCHOT, a small fortified town, near the Dollert, in the province of Gröningen. The way from hence to Gröningen is particularly pleasant, on account of the numerous villages and delightful gardens: 15 miles S. S.W. of Embden.

WINSEN, a small town, castle, and district in the principality of Lüneburg, situated on the little river Lahe, near the mouth of the Elmenau, which discharges itself into the Elbe: 15 miles S. E. of Hamburg.

WINTERBERG, a small town in the district of Medenbach and quarter of Brilon, in the dutchy of Westphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 12 miles S.W. of Corbach.

WINTERBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to the Prince of Schwarzenberg: 10 miles W. of Prachatitz.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Kyburg, on the Eulach, subject to Zurich, having a good trade, and 3 baths of mineral water. The articles made by the turners, cabinet-makers, and smiths of this place are in great estimation; and it has also manufactures of earthenware, striped camlets, and cotton. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Zürich.

WINTZIG, a small town in the principality of Wolau, in Silesia, where the Lutherans obtained a church and school in 1709, in consequence of the convention of Altranstadt: 10 miles N. of Wolau.

WIPPERFURT, a small town on the river Wipper, in the dutchy of Berg, in Westphalia, 25 miles E. N. E. of Cologne.

WIPPRA, a small town on the Wipper, in the district of Rammelburg and county of Mansfeld, subject to the Elector of Saxony: 7 miles W. of Mansfeld.

WISBADEN, a handsome town of Wetteravia, celebrated for its baths, in a lordship and district of the same name, in one of the most delightful parts of Germany, 18 miles W. of Frankfurt, 3 from the Mayn, and 6 from the Rhine, surrounded entirely with pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. It belongs to the Prince of Nassau-Usingen. Amongst the many baths, that of Nassau is the principal, which is divided into two; the smallest of them has every convenience for persons of quality. In the town, the inhabitants of which do not exceed 2500, are the prince's palace, the principal church with its curiosities, the town-house, the orphan-house, &c. The established religion is the Lutheran; but many of the inhabitants are Calvinists, Catholics, and Jews. The number of persons who resort hither annually for the benefit of the waters, is about 4000, who enjoy the most perfect liberty, and live cheaper than at any other watering-place in Germany. This town is the seat of a regency, a court of justice, and a consistory. Lat. 50° 3′ N. long. 5° 51′ E.

WISCHAU, a lordship and small town of Moravia, in the circle of Brinn, belonging to the Bishop of Olmütz: 15 miles E. N. E. of Brinn.

WISET, a small town on the Maas, in the bishopric of Liege, 5 miles S. of Mastricht.

WISMAR, a handsome trading town of Mecklenburg, on the Baltic Sea, with a safe harbour. By the peace of Westphalia it became the property of Sweden. Its former fortifications and the Whalefort were destroyed during Charles XII.'s wars. The town contains 1000 houses, but scarcely 6000 inhabitants. The 3 principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg, are its most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown, is established at this place. The valuable library of the former vice-president Mevius, which is still kept up, and annually augmented, deserves notice. Wismar lies 15 miles N. of Schwerin, in lat. 53° 56′ N. long. 9° 9′ E.

WITLICH, a small town and district on the river Leser, in the archbishopric of Triers, which suffered very severely in the wars with the French.

The caſtle is called Ottenſtein. In its neighbourhood is a great number of copper-mines: 19 miles N. N. E. of Triers.

WITSTOCK, a town in the Priegnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, ſituated on the river Doſſe, with celebrated cloth manufactures. At this place the Imperialiſts were defeated by the Swedes in 1636. It lies 17 miles N. N. W. of Ruppin.

WITTENBERG, the capital of the electoral circle, or dutchy of Saxony, on the Elbe: 40 miles N. N. E. of Leipzig. It is fortified in the ancient ſtyle. The old caſtle was entirely burned down excepting the walls, during the ſiege in 1760; the houſes deſtroyed thereby, to the number of 114, comprehending almoſt one fourth of the town, ſtill lie in ruins. Only the church belonging to the univerſity has been rebuilt, and was conſecrated in 1770. The univerſity was founded in 1502, by Frederic the Wiſe, Elector of Saxony; and here Doctor Martin Luther began the reformation in 1517. It has a particular foundation for Hungarian Proteſtants, in the Auguſtine convent, where they have a library of their own. In 1754 Baron Hohenthal built an orphan-houſe here. The bridge burned by the Swedes in 1637, was replaced by another erected in 1787. The number of inhabitants in Wittenberg is between 6 and 7000. Lat. 51° 54′ N. long. 10° 30′ E.

WITTENBERG, a ſmall town in the Priegnitz, on the Old Elbe, belonging to the barons of Putlitz, who collect a ſmall toll from the Elbe at this place: 7 miles S. S. W. of Perleberg.

WITTENBURG, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the county of Schwerin in Mecklenburg: 15 miles S. E. of Ratzeburg.

WITTICHENAU, an ancient Vandal town in the circle of Budiſſin, in Upper Luſatia, 5 miles S. of Hoyerſwerda, and 10 N. N. E. of Camenz. It is ſituated on the Black Elſter, and its inhabitants are of the Catholic religion.

WITTIGENAU, a town, lordſhip, and caſtle, in the circle of Bechin, in Bohemia, in the neighbourhood of which are ſeveral ſmall lakes: it belongs to the Prince of Schwarzenberg, and lies 12 miles E. of Budweis.

WITZENHAUSEN, a town of Lower Heſſe on the Werra, in the diſtrict of Ludwigſtein: 12 miles S. of Göttingen.

WLOSTOWICE, a town in the diſtrict of Lelow and waywodſhip of Cracow, in Poland.

WLOTHO, a diſtrict, bailiwick, and town on the Weſer, in the county of Ravenſberg, in Weſtphalia. The town has a Lutheran and a Catholic church: 7 miles S. W. of Minden.

WODNIAN, a royal borough, in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, 12 miles S. of Piſeck.

WOERDEN, a ſmall town of South Holland, on the Rhine, 9 miles W. of Utrecht.

WOLAU, a principality of Lower Sileſia, between the principalities of Glogau, Liegnitz, Breſlau, and Oels, the lordſhip of Trachenberg, and Poland. By the peace of 1742 it was ceded to the King of Pruſſia. The capital,

WOLAU, is ſurrounded by a moraſs, lies 20 miles N. W. of Breſlau, and has great cloth manufactures. Many of the houſes are handſome buildings, and it has a fine caſtle with a Catholic chapel, a Carmelite convent, a Proteſtant church and ſchool. In 1781 this place was conſumed by fire, and the King of Pruſſia gave 72,000 dollars towards defraying the expence of rebuilding it. Lat. 51° 18′ N. long. 14° 20′ E.

WOLDECK, a ſmall town of Mecklenburg, in the circle of Stargard, 16 miles N. E. of Strelitz.

WOLFACH, a ſmall town and caſtle in the lordſhip of Hauſen, in Fürſtenberg, in the valley of Kinzing, ſituated at the conflux of the Kinzing and Wolfach: 19 miles N. N. E. of Freyburg.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a principality of Lower Saxony, which is divided into 2 parts by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim and principality of Halberſtadt. The northern part borders on the dutchies of Lüneburg and Magdeburg; the ſouthern lies between the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. It is divided into the diſtricts of Wolfenbüttel, Schöningen, Harz, and Weſer: to which are annexed the principality of Blankenburg, and part of the diſtrict of Thedinghauſen. In 1775 the total number of inhabitants, excluſive of the military, was 166,340. The religion is the Lutheran. The ſtates are compoſed of the abbots and provoſts, the nobility poſſeſſing eſtates, and the deputies of the 8 oldeſt towns. The total revenues, ducal and provincial, exceed 260,000*l.* ſterling. The revenues of the duke are as great as thoſe of almoſt any German prince; and it is calculated, that, deducting all expences, he has annually 300,000 dollars (about 50,000*l.* ſterling) left for his private uſe. The mint coins annually above a million dollars in gold and ſilver, which brings a conſiderable ſum into the exchequer. The ſalt-works are another great branch of the revenue, and the cultivation of flax and ſpinning of yarn are very profitable to the country. The trade is inconſiderable, except the fairs of Brunſwick, at which, particularly at the ſummer fair, buſineſs is done to the amount of above a million dollars.

The preſent dukes of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel are deſcended from Duke Erneſt the Pious, who died in 1546, and from his eldeſt ſon Henry. His ſon Auguſtus was an excellent prince, and celebrated as an author by the name of Guſtavus Selenus, collected the famous library of Wolfenbüttel containing a great number of manuſcripts, and died in 1666, leaving behind him 3 ſons, the youngeſt of whom, Ferdinand Albert, founded the line of Bever; the 2 eldeſt, Rudolph Auguſtus and Anthony Ulric, reigned jointly, and in 1671 beſieged and took the city of Brunſwick, which till that time had enjoyed great privileges and immunities. After the death of the eldeſt in 1704, Anthony Ulric reigned alone till 1714, and left 2 ſons, Auguſ-



tus

tus William and Lewis Rudolph, the former of whom had Wolfenbüttel, and the latter Blankenburg, till the death of the elder in 1731, when he likewiſe ſucceeded to Wolfenbüttel. He alſo died without male heirs, and was in 1735 ſucceeded by Ferdinand Albert, of the line of Bever, who died the ſame year, and left his ſon Charles as his ſucceſſor. He was the founder of the *Collegium Carolinum* at Brunſwick, and, as an ally of England, took an active part in the war between 1757 and 1762. Notwithſtanding his dominions ſuſtained great injury thereby, yet, by prudence and economy, the debts, which in 1770 amounted to 7 millions of dollars, were at his death, in 1780, reduced to leſs than 5 millions. His ſon and ſucceſſor, the preſent Duke Charles William Frederic, who, as hereditary prince, obtained great renown by his military exploits, upon his acceſſion to the government, approved himſelf the friend of mankind and father of his country, and loſes no opportunity to add to the proſperity of his dominions by wiſe inſtitutions. The illuſtrious conſort of the heir-apparent to the Britiſh throne is a daughter of this prince. The Imperial and circular contingent of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel is 22½ horſe and 105 foot, or 690 florins. To a Roman month it gives 734 florins, and to a chamber tax 278 dollars 96½ kr.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a fortified town in the principality of the ſame name, ſituated in a ſwampy country, on the Ocker, which river has been made navigable from Brunſwick to this place. The raiſed pathway between thoſe two towns is rendered very pleaſant by the trees on both ſides of it. The town has many fine buildings, and is divided into 3 parts. That in the middle is called the reſidence, or citadel; the eaſtern part Heinrichſtadt, and the weſtern Auguſtſtadt. Near the caſtle is the old arſenal. In 1723 a fine circular building, in the form of the Pantheon, was erected, for the noble and very valuable library, containing a great number of manuſcripts, a collection of the oldeſt books on the invention of printing, and the Dutcheſs Elizabeth's collection of Bibles. In the principal church of the Virgin Mary, likewiſe called the New Church, is the old and new burial-place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. The academy is very famous, and is called the ducal great ſchool. Wolfenbüttel lies 5 miles s. of Brunſwick, in lat. 50° 10′ N. long. 8° 20′ E.

WÖLFERSHEIM, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Wetteravia, belonging to the Prince of Solms-Braunfels: 9 miles s. of Gieſſen.

WOLFHAGEN, a town, diſtrict, and ancient caſtle of Lower Heſſe, belonging to Caſſel: 7 miles N. E. of Waldeck.

WOLFSBERG, a ſmall town and caſtle of Carinthia, on the river Lavant, which formerly belonged to the Biſhop of Bamberg, but is now the property of the ſovereign. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Clagenfurt.

WOLFSTEIN, a ſmall town on the river Lauter, in the diſtrict of Lautern and Lower Palatinate. It has 73 dwelling-houſes, 3 churches, and 2 ſchools, for Catholics and Proteſtants of both perſuaſions, and about 500 inhabitants: 10 miles N. N. W. of Kaiſerſlautern.

WOLGAST, a conſiderable trading town in Hither Pomerania, belonging to Sweden, ſituated on the Peene, which here forms a tolerable harbour, and about 5 miles farther diſcharges itſelf into the Baltic Sea. Only the tower of the ancient caſtle is now ſtanding. All veſſels going out of the Baltic, up the Peene, to Stettin and Anclam, are obliged to paſs by, and to pay a toll at this place. In 1784 the number of inhabitants amounted to 3324. Lat. 54° 3′ N. long. 11° 29′ E.

WOLIN, a ſmall town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, belonging to the provoſt of the cathedral of Prague: 10 miles N. N. W. of Prachatitz.

WOLKENSTEIN, a ſmall open town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 6 miles N. of Annaberg. Two miles from hence, near the road to Freyberg, is a bath of mineral water, called Our Lady of the Mountain.

WOLKMARSHEIM, a town in the lordſhip of Kugelberg, in the dutchy of Weſtphalia, belonging to the Elector of Cologne: 12 miles N. E. of Corbach.

WOLLIN, a circle and iſland of Hither Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia, formed by the two eaſtern branches of the Oder, the Swine and Diwenow, the Great Haff and Baltic Sea. It is fertile, and abounds in fiſh and fowl. The town of

WOLLIN is ſmall, ſituated on the Diwenow, near the Great Haff, 45 miles from Stettin, has a caſtle, and is connected by a bridge with Farther Pomerania. In 1715, during the war among the northern powers, Wollin was taken by the Pruſſians and ſtrongly fortified. By the peace of 1720 it was ceded for ever to the King of Pruſſia, as Elector of Brandenburg. It lies 7 miles s. s. w. of Camin.

WOLMIRSTADT, a diſtrict, ſmall town, and caſtle, on the Ohra, 10 miles N. of Magdeburg, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. At this place there is a Lutheran convent of nuns.

WOLSZTYN, a ſmall town, with a Lutheran church, in the diſtrict and waywodſhip of Poſen.

WORAUN, a ſmall but ſtrong town of South Holland, on the river Merwe. The air and water of this place are better than thoſe of any other town in Holland. It lies 12 miles W. of Dordrecht.

WÖRDEN, a ſmall town of Weſtphalia, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, ſituated on the frontiers of the abbey of Corvey, between Brackel and Spalenberg.

WÖRLITZ, a ſmall town, diſtrict, and caſtle, with a delightful garden, in the principality of Anhalt, 10 miles W. of Wittenberg.

WORMDIT, a diſtrict, town, and caſtle of Ermeland,

meland, in Weſt Pruſſia: 18 miles S. E. of Mühlhauſen.

WORMS, a biſhopric in the circle of Upper Rhine, between the Lower Palatinate, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and Heſſe-Darmſtadt, on the Rhine. It is inhabited by Calviniſts as well as Catholics. The biſhop in eccleſiaſtical matters is under the Archbiſhop of Mentz, and is a director of the circle of Lower Rhine. The chapter which reſides in the Imperial city of Worms is compoſed of 13 canons and 9 domiciliaries. The quota of this biſhopric is 2 horſe and 13 foot, or 76 florins per month, and to a chamber tax it contributes 50 dollars 64 kr.

WORMS, a free Imperial city on the weſt bank of the Rhine, in the circle of Lower Rhine. It has been well rebuilt, ſince its deſtruction by the French in 1689, but there are ſtill many vacant places, or at leaſt many ſpots formerly covered with houſes are now occupied by orchards and vineyards. It contains at preſent about 700 houſes and 6000 inhabitants, including Jews. The magiſtrates and many of the citizens are Proteſtants, but the Catholics enjoy the public exerciſe of their religious worſhip: to them belong the epiſcopal cathedral, which is now magnificently rebuilt, 5 other churches, 6 convents, &c. Amongſt the Lutheran churches the new one is particularly worthy of notice, on account of its beautiful pulpit, altar, and paintings, and is erected on the ſpot where Dr. Luther formerly made his public confeſſion of faith. The academy is likewiſe Lutheran. The Calviniſts have a church here. We muſt not omit mentioning the mint, with its curioſities and paintings, the town-houſe, where the magiſtrates meet twice a week, and where Dr. Luther appeared at the diet of 1521, before the Emperor Charles V. The adjacent country yields excellent wine, corn, and fruits. In 1743 the treaty of Worms was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. The Elector Palatine is protector of this city. It has the fourth place on the Rheniſh bench, alternately with Lübeck. To a Roman month it gives 24 florins, and to a chamber tax 218 dollars 34 kr. In 1792 Worms ſurrendered to the French, who exacted a heavy contribution from it. After the loſs of Mentz, they were obliged to evacuate it, but it was retaken by them in 1794. It lies 10 miles N. of Manheim, in lat. 49° 36′ N. long. 6° 3′ E.

WOSCHNICK, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, 16 miles N. N. E. of Beuthen.

WRIEZEN, BRIEZEN, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark and circle of Upper Barnim, ſituated between Friedland and Freyenwalde on the Oder, and on a lake formed by the inundations of that river. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, amongſt whom are 12 families of Jews: the remainder are Calviniſts and Lutherans. It has a great trade in fiſh, and lies 35 miles E. N. E. of Berlin.

WROCLAWEK, a town near the Viſtula, in the waywodſhip of Inowrotzlaw, in Poland.

WRONKY, a town on the Warta, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, in Poland.

WRZESNIA, a ſmall town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Gneſen.

WSCHOWA, FRAUSTADT, a town of Poland, in the waywodſhip of Poſen, on the frontiers of Sileſia, containing 3 Proteſtant churches and many German inhabitants. A great trade is carried on at this place with Poliſh wool and oxen, and in the vicinity of the place is a great number of windmills. Near the town the Swedes defeated the Saxons and Ruſſians in 1706, and immediately proceeded againſt the dominions of the Elector of Saxony.

WUNNEBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, in Weſtphalia, 11 miles S. S. W. of Paderborn.

WUNSCHELBURG, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the county of Glatz, with a good trade in yarn: 10 miles W. N. W. of Glatz.

WUNSDORF, a town in the principality of Calenberg, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, with a foundation for 4 nuns of noble extraction, and a prioreſs: 9 miles N. W. of Hannover.

WUNSIEDEL, a conſiderable town in the principality of Bayreuth, ſituated on the Röſſlau, near the frontiers of Bohemia. It has a ſuperintendency. In the war of Smalkald and the thirty years war, this town ſuſtained great injury from the Spaniſh and Italian troops of Charles V. and from the Imperialiſts and Swedes. In 1731 it had the misfortune to be almoſt entirely conſumed by fire; but by the aſſiſtance of the Margrave George Frederic Charles it was ſoon rebuilt in a better manner than before. It lies 12 miles W. of Eger.

WURBENTHAL, a ſmall open town of Sileſia, in the inferior lordſhip of Freudenthal, 25 miles S. of Neiſſe.

WURMSEE, a lake of Bavaria, near the caſtle of Starenberg, 15 miles S. of Münich, 10 miles in length and 3 in breadth. Captain Zimmerman, who ſailed round the world with Captain Cook, introduced the firſt veſſels of Engliſh conſtruction on this lake.

WURTEMBERG, a dutchy in the circle of Swabia, bounded on the north by the Lower Palatinate, on the weſt by Baden and the Ortenau, on the ſouth and eaſt by ſeveral provinces of Swabia. It is plentifully ſupplied with all the gifts of nature, but particularly yields great quantities of corn, fruit, and wine, the various kinds of which are called Neckar wine, from the river Neckar, which runs through the dutchy. The inhabitants are very induſtrious. Their number, including thoſe of the newly-acquired part of Limpurg, amounted in 1789 to 592,073. Amongſt them are 8 congregations of the Waldenſes, whoſe anceſtors in 1699 emigrated from the vallies of Piedmont and ſettled in Würtemberg, chiefly in the diſtricts of Brackenheim, Heimſheim, Maulbronn, and at Canſtadt. Thoſe parts were principally allotted them

them which were ſtill deſolate from the thirty years war; theſe they improved with the greateſt induſtry, and introduced the cultivation of potatoes, or at leaſt cauſed that root to be more generally known. They are diſtinguiſhed for civility and hoſpitality, and ſpeak both the German language and a dialect of bad French, called Patois, which is moſt commonly uſed. The county of Mömpelgard, with 9 incorporated lordſhips, lying in France, contain 50,000 inhabitants; ſo that the total number of the Duke of Würtemberg's ſubjects may be eſtimated at nearly 650,000.

The ſtates of this dutchy, ſince the nobility in the ſixteenth century ſeparated itſelf from them, are compoſed of 14 prelates, or abbots, and 68 towns and villages. From theſe are choſen 4 prelates and 12 burgomaſters, to repreſent the whole province, who ſince 1554 have been divided into the greater and ſmaller committee. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheran. The principal of the clergy are the ſpecial and general ſuperintendents, the latter of which offices are always held by the abbots of Bebendorf, Adelberg, Maulbronn, and Denkendorf. This dutchy has in particular excellent inſtitutions for the inſtruction and ſupport of ſtudents, and eſpecially of thoſe who devote themſelves to the ſtudy of divinity. All the revenues formerly enjoyed by the Catholic clergy and the rich abbies, deducting a few expences, are wholly and ſolely appropriated to the ſupport of the church and ſchools. Almoſt every village has its German ſchool, and in the larger ones and the towns is likewiſe a Latin ſchool, wherein are taught the ancient and in general the modern languages, logic, arithmetic, &c. The miniſter of each place is always at the ſame time inſpector over the ſchool, beſides which they are viſited every year by a profeſſor of philoſophy of Tübingen, and the maſter of the academy at Stutgard, who give an account of the ſame to the conſiſtory. From theſe ſchools are ſelected ſuch youths as wiſh to ſtudy divinity, who are maintained by the duke, at firſt in the convents of Blaubeuren and Denkendorf, and are afterwards removed, to attain a greater proficiency, to thoſe of Bobenhauſen, or Maulbronn: from thence they go to the univerſity of Tübingen, where not only during their ſtudies, but likewiſe during their ſubſequent preparation, they are boarded gratis in the ducal ſeminary, and enjoy many other privileges. Beſides the above-mentioned univerſity and academy at Stutgard, the high ſchool at the ſame place muſt likewiſe be taken notice of as one of the advantages of Würtemberg; it was at firſt only an orphan-houſe, but became a very flouriſhing inſtitution, through the liberality of its founder Duke Charles Eugene.

The title of the Duke of Würtemberg is Duke of Würtemberg and Teck, Count of Mömpelgard, Lord of Heidenheim and Juſtingen. He is, together with the Biſhop of Conſtance, co-director of the circle of Swabia, is exempt from the jurisdiction of the court of juſtice at Rothweil and of all the Swabian courts, poſſeſſes the *privilegium de non appellando* (the right of deciding without any appeal to the Imperial courts) in diſputes between ſubjects of Würtemberg; has one vote for Würtemberg and one for Mömpelgard, in the college of princes, is territorial ſovereign of the county of Löwenſtein, protector of the Imperial towns of Eſslingen and Reutlingen, and poſſeſſes other rights over various places in Swabia.

The dukes of Würtemberg are deſcended from the ancient famous houſe of Beutelſbach. Of this family was Conrad, Lord of Beutelſbach, Würtemberg, and Löwenſtein, whom the Emperor Henry IV. is ſaid to have made Count of Würtemberg, as a reward for his fidelity. After him, the hiſtory of this ancient houſe is very obſcure and doubtful. Amongſt the following counts the moſt remarkable is Ulric the Well-beloved, who, by the compact of Urach in 1473, and that of Münſing in 1482, made the ſovereignty of the whole country inherent in the eldeſt of the family, although in the joint name of the whole.

The Emperor Maximilian I. in 1495 made Count Eberhard Duke of Würtemberg, who died without legitimate iſſue in 1496, and was ſucceeded by his couſin Eberhard II. who ſoon reſigned in favour of his brother Henry. But the latter finding himſelf incapable of conducting the government, he was followed by his ſon Ulric, 11 years of age, under the adminiſtration of 12 counſellors, from amongſt the prelates, the nobility, and the towns, and was declared of age by the Emperor in his 16th year. This Duke Ulric was, in 1519, deprived of his dominions by the Swabian league, whereupon they were ſold to the Emperor Charles V. who gave them to his brother Ferdinand, and till 1534 they were under Auſtrian governors. But at length Philip Landgrave of Heſſe, with the aſſiſtance of the French, reinſtated the former duke by force of arms. At length, it was agreed, that the dutchy ſhould be ceded to Ulric, upon condition of his holding it as a fief of the Houſe of Auſtria; in the mean time, the Proteſtant religion had extended itſelf through the whole country. The line of this ſame Ulric expired with his grandſon Duke Lewis in 1593, whereupon Frederic, a ſon of Ulric's brother, George, ſucceeded to the government, from whom are deſcended all the preſent dukes of Würtemberg.

This Frederic in 1599 purchaſed the territorial claims of Auſtria upon the dutchy, as a fief, for 425,000 florins, and it was at the ſame time ſtipulated, that, in caſe of failure of the duke's male deſcendants, it ſhould revert to Auſtria. The temporal electors, who had never acknowledged the above claims of Auſtria upon Würtemberg, refuſed to acknowledge this contract of ſucceſſion as valid, becauſe, upon the expiration of the male line, this country by right belongs to the Empire. Upon the death of the Emperor Charles VI. Würtemberg

temberg aſſerted, that the Auſtrian claims were at an end; but this was not admitted by the new Houſe of Auſtria. Frederic's 3 ſons founded 3 ſeparate lines, John Frederic, that of Stutgard, Lewis Frederic that of Mömpelgard (which laſted till 1723, ſee MONTBELLIARD), and Julius Frederic the Julian.

Eberhard III. John Frederic's eldeſt ſon, continued the line of Stutgard, and Frederic the younger founded the collateral line of Neuſtadt (which expired in 1742, with Duke Charles Rudolph); Eberhard III. was ſucceeded by his ſon William Lewis, and the latter by Charles Alexander, the ſon of his uncle Frederic Charles; who in 1712 had embraced the Catholic religion, and in 1737 was followed by his ſon the late Duke Charles Eugene, who was declared of age in 1744, in his 16th year, by the Emperor Charles VII. He increaſed his dominions by the purchaſe of the Imperial lordſhip of Juſtingen, and ſeveral other conſiderable poſſeſſions, took part in the ſeven years war againſt the King of Pruſſia and his allies, in 1761 founded the academy of ſciences, and afterwards the military academy, now the high ſchool of Stutgard. He likewiſe collected the copious and valuable library at Stutgard. In 1782 he was viſited by the daughter of his brother Frederic Eugene, who, with her conſort, the Grand Duke (now Emperor) of Ruſſia, were entertained by the duke with ſplendid feſtivity. The preſent duke in 1797 married the Princeſs Royal of England, and ſucceeded his father the year following.

The Julian line was divided into the branches of Oels and Weltlingen, which latter became extinct in 1705. The founder of the former, Silvius Nimrod, by marrying the daughter and heireſs of Charles Frederic Duke of Münſterberg-Oels, obtained poſſeſſion of the dutchy of Oels, in Sileſia. From this line ſprung the collateral one of Bernſtatt, which expired in 1745. The preſent Duke of Münſterberg-Oels, Charles Chriſtian Erdmann, is the laſt of the male line of his family, and the heir apparent to that dutchy is his ſon-in-law, Prince Frederic Auguſtus of Brunſwick-Wolfenbüttel.

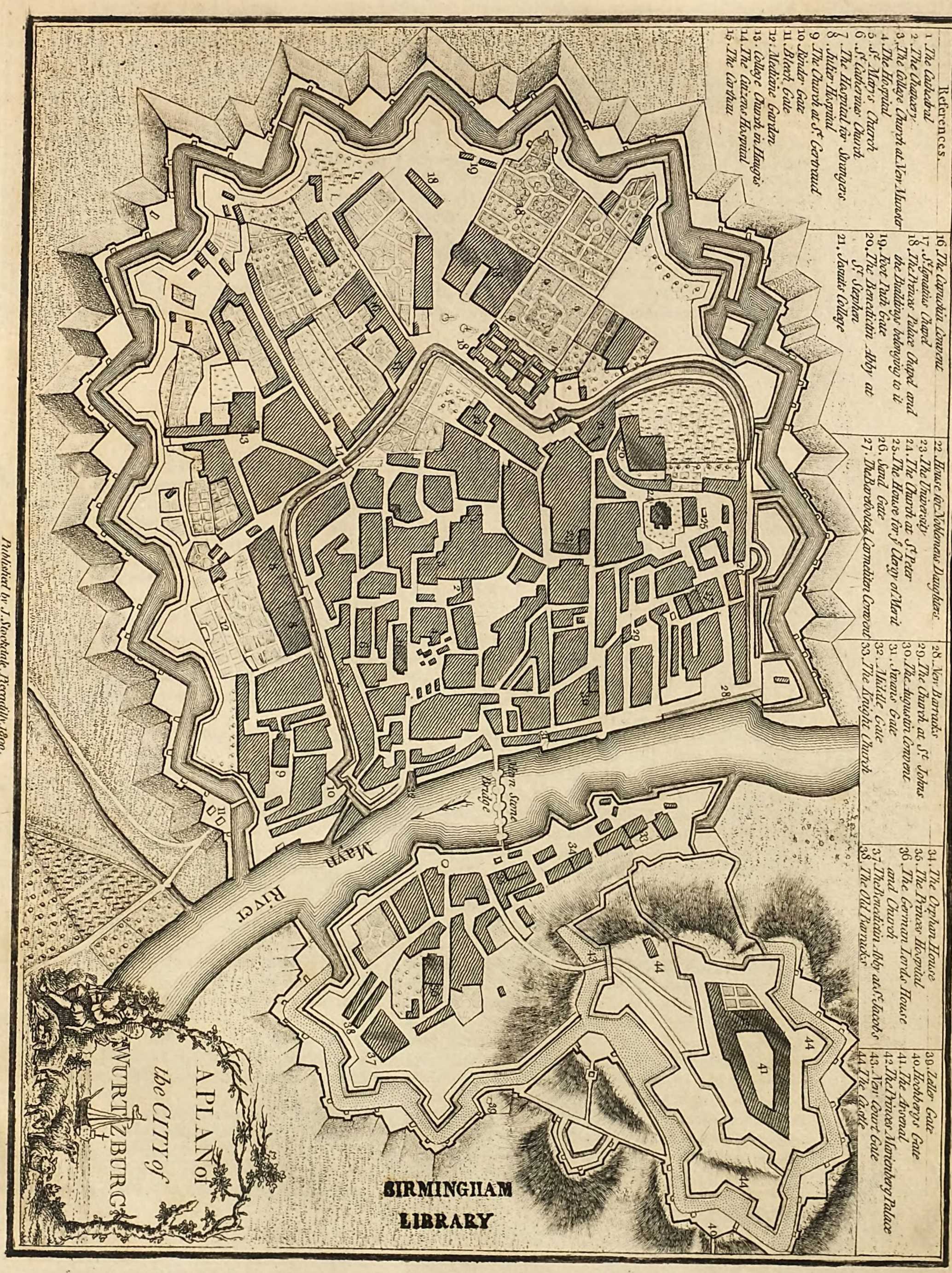
WURZACH, a ſmall town and caſtle, the reſidence of the counts of Waldburg, in Swabia, on the river Aitrach: 11 miles W. S. W. of Memmingen.

WURZBURG, a biſhopric in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the weſt by Mentz, Fulda, and Wertheim; on the ſouth by Mergentheim, Hohenlohe, and Anſpach; on the eaſt by Bamberg, and on the north by Henneberg. It is a very fertile country, particularly in excellent wine. It contains 33 towns and 11 market villages. Notwithſtanding the eſtabliſhed religion is the Catholic, yet it contains 25 Lutheran pariſhes and ſeveral Calviniſt congregations. The biſhop is ſuffragan of Mentz; upon ſolemn occaſions, a naked ſword is carried before him, and in 1752 he was inveſted by Pope Benedict XIV. with the archiepiſcopal pallium and croſs. He has the title of Duke of Franconia, and his revenues are eſtimated at between 25 and 30,000*l.* ſterling. In the matricula of the Empire he is charged 850 florins, and to a chamber tax he pays 826 dollars. The chapter is compoſed of 24 canons and 30 domiciliaries, all of whom muſt be of noble extraction.

WURZBURG, the capital of the above biſhopric and reſidence of the biſhop, is ſituated on the Mayn. The fortreſs of Frauenburg, although out of the town, adds to the ſtrength of it, and contains a princely palace, a good arſenal, and an ancient church. The new palace in the town, the cathedral of St. Kilian, and the chapel wherein the counts of Schönborn are interred, deſerve notice. In the town are 4 hoſpitals, in one of which, namely Julius hoſpital, ſeveral hundred poor people are maintained; the foundation of St. Burkhard, for noblemen; that of St. Ann for nuns of noble extraction; 6 convents for monks, 2 for nuns, and a houſe and church belonging to the Teutonic knights. In the ſuburb called Hoch are the collegiate and the pariſh churches of St. John the Baptiſt and St. John the Evangeliſt, erected by Henry of the family of the counts of Rotenburg, who was biſhop from 995 to 1018. The canons of it are called, in old records, *Domini de Monte*, or Lords of the Mountain, and the gate which leads from the town of Würzburg to this church, is called the Gate of Hochberg. The univerſity was founded in 1403 by Biſhop John of Eglofſtein, but in 1410 was removed to Erfurt, on account of the enmity of the citizens to that meaſure. In 1564 it was in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed by Biſhop Frederic, but not completely till 1582, by Biſhop Julius, of Meſſpelbrunn. Its preſent flouriſhing ſituation is in a great meaſure owing to the improvements and regulations of the following biſhops, during the laſt century: John Philip II. of the family of Greifenklau, of Vollrath; Philip Francis and Frederic Charles Count of Schönborn, Adam Frederic Count of Seinſheim, and the preſent biſhop Francis Lewis Charles Baron of Erthal, who likewiſe erected an admirable anatomical theatre in 1788. The population of Würzburg is eſtimated at 16,000 perſons. Amongſt other things, we muſt not omit mentioning the cannon and bell foundery of Würzburg, nor the cloth and ſtuff manufactures eſtabliſhed in the houſe of correction. The circumjacent country yields an excellent kind of wine. Würzburg lies in lat. 49° 49′ N. long. 7° 43′ E.

WURZEN, a town, caſtle, and diſtrict, on the Mulda, with a ferry over that river, in the circle of Miſnia, 15 miles E. of Leipzig; with a regency and conſiſtory, belonging to the Elector of Saxony. The town itſelf is ſmall, but the ſuburbs are extenſive. The caſtle ſtands at the Eulenburg gate. Beſides the cathedral, it has 2 other churches and a Latin ſchool. The beer brewed here is reckoned the beſt in Saxony, and great quantities of it are ſent to Leipzig and other places.

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places. It has fine bleaching-grounds for linen. Hops are cultivated in the adjacent country, and in the Mulda is a ſalmon-fiſhery. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 3600.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a diſtrict and royal palace, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg and circle of Teltow, 15 miles S. S. E. of Berlin, ſituated on the Spree, on the frontiers of Lower Luſatia. The palace ſtands in a delightful ſituation, and thereto belong a fine garden, fountains, and a menagerie. Wuſterhauſen is likewiſe the family place of the barons of Landſberg, who poſſeſs conſiderable eſtates in the vicinity of it. It has alſo a new church; and two fine buildings have been erected, one on each ſide of the caſtle.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a ſmall town, with 2000 inhabitants; ſituated on the Doſſe, in the county of Ruppin, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. It was almoſt entirely conſumed by fire in 1758, and lies 10 miles E. N. E. of Havelberg.

WUSTRAU, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the principality of Lüneburg, at the conflux of the Jetze and Dumme. The ancient family of Wuſtrau formerly reſided here, the laſt of whom, Michael Victor, was killed at the ſiege of Brunſwick in 1615: 14 miles S. of Dannenberg.

WYL, WEIL, a town of Switzerland, on the river Thur, in the territory of the Abbot of St. Gall, which was taken in 1712 by Zurich and Bern: 19 miles S. S. W. of Conſtance.

# Y.

Y, a river, or rather a bay, of the Zuyder Zee, which almoſt ſeparates South from North Holland. It extends from the Pampus to Beverwick. Veſſels go out of the Y into the lake of Haerlem, by the little river Spar.

YDRIA, a town of Inner Auſtria, on the little river Idria, or Iderza, about 20 miles from the Adriatic Sea. It is ſituated in a valley, and contains above 300 ſmall houſes, each of which ſtands ſeparate, and an ancient caſtle. It is celebrated for its quickſilver mine, which yields a clear annual profit of above a million gulden. In 1786 a cinnabar manufactory was eſtabliſhed here. Ydria lies 20 miles W. of Laybach.

YSENDICK, a fortified town of Dutch Flanders, between Sluys and Hulſt.

YSERE, a river, which riſes at the foot of Mount Tarentaiſe, in Savoy, in the valley of Tignes, enters France, and diſcharges itſelf into the Rhone, above Valence.

YSSEL, the Old Yſſel, a large river, which riſes in the dutchy of Cleve, in Weſtphalia, and diſcharges itſelf, by 2 channels, into the Zuyder Zee.

YSSEL, the New Yſſel, a large canal, which is ſupplied by the Rhine, near Arnheim, and diſcharges itſelf, near Duiſburg, into the Old Yſſel.

YSSEL, the Little Yſſel, a river in the province of Utrecht, which diſcharges itſelf into the Maas above Rotterdam.

YSSELSTEIN, a ſmall town, with an ancient caſtle, on the Little Yſſel, in South Holland, till lately belonging to the Prince of Orange: 5 miles S. S. W. of Utrecht.

YSSNY, a free Imperial town of Swabia, in Algow, on the river Yſſna, between the county of Trauchburg and the lordſhip of Eglof. The magiſtrates and moſt of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the Abbot of St. George, in the town, is a Catholic and a ſtate of the Empire. It has the twenty-fifth place amongſt the Imperial cities at the diet of the Empire, and the twentieth at thoſe of the circle of Swabia. To a Roman month it gives 38 florins, and to a chamber tax 33 dollars 75 kr. It lies 6 miles E. S. E. of Wangen. Lat. 47° 45′ N. long. 7° 38′ E.

YVERDUN, a bailiwick and town of the Pays de Vaud, on the Zihl, ſubject to the canton of Bern. It has ſtill ſome remains of Roman antiquities, is compoſed of very good houſes, and ſtands in one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the whole country. The number of its inhabitants amounts to about 2200. Its harbour on the Lake of Neufchatel always contains a great number of ſhips freighted with wines from the neighbouring towns, and merchandize coming from and going to Germany, Italy, and France. From the walls of the town to the lake, between the branches of the Orbe and Talant, is a fine promenade, planted with trees, about 600 paces in length; and the other approaches to it are by delightful walks. In the town are 2 ſtorehouſes, and a college for the inſtruction of youth in the ſciences. At this place the learned Profeſſor Felice of Naples eſtabliſhed a printing-office, and, with the aſſiſtance of ſeveral celebrated French and Swiſs literati, undertook the publication of a new edition of the Encyclopedie. In the neighbourhood of the town are ſome fine mills, and a canal, with ſluices, by which they are ſupplied with water. On the other ſide of the river, near the fine ſuburb La Plaine, is a bath of wholeſome mineral water, for the uſe of which the canton of Bern ſome years ago erected a larger and more commodious bathing-houſe. This town is the birth-place of the Engliſh General Haldimand, who had a command in Canada. Yverdun lies 11 miles W. of Freyburg, in lat. 46° 44′ N. long. 4° 35′ E.

# Z.



ZACHAN, a ſmall thriving town of Farther Pomerania, belonging to the diſtrict of Satzig: 13 miles E. of New Stargard.

ZAGOROW, a town of Great Poland in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh.

ZAHDEN, ZEHDEN, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the New Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated in a valley near the Müglitz: 7 miles N. E. of Freyenwalde.

ZAHNA, a ſmall town in the electoral circle of Saxony, 5 miles N. E. of Wittenberg, with a ſuperintendency. In 1719 it was greatly damaged by fire occaſioned by lightning.

ZANO, a ſmall town of Farther Pomerania, belonging to Pruſſia, 5 miles N. E. of Cöſslin.

ZAUDITZ, a ſmall town in the Pruſſian part of the principality of Jagerndorf, in Sileſia, 7 miles S. W. of Ratibor.

ZAVELSTEIN, a ſmall town of Würtemberg in the diſtrict of Calw, 24 miles W. of Stutgard.

ZDUNY, a town with a Lutheran church, in the waywodſhip and diſtrict of Kaliſh, in Poland.

ZEALAND, one of the Seven United Provinces, between the mouths of the Scheld and Maas and the German Ocean; bounded on the north by Holland, on the eaſt by Brabant, on the ſouth by Flanders, and on the weſt by the German Ocean. It contains 9 towns, 105 villages, and is compoſed of 15 or 16 iſlands, the principal of which are, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, Tolen, and Schouwen. It ſends 2 deputies to the ſtates at the Hague. The natives make good ſeamen.

ZEHDENICK, a town in the Ucker Mark, 5 miles from the frontiers of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. In 1789 it contained 277 houſes and 2021 inhabitants. To this town belongs a royal diſtrict, comprehending 8 villages and a caſtle, with a convent for Lutheran nuns of noble extraction. As the adjacent country yields great quantities of iron ore, it has a large iron-foundery for bombs, cannon-balls, and mortars, which are ſent to diſtant provinces. It lies 28 miles N. of Berlin.

ZEIL, a town and diſtrict on the Mayn, in the biſhopric of Bamberg, between Bamberg and Schweinfurt.

ZEITZ, a town with about 7000 inhabitants in the margravate of Miſnia, on the right bank of the Elſter, 21 miles S. S. W. of Leipzig. In its fine caſtle, called Moritzburg, the former dukes of Saxe-Zeitz reſided. It has 4 churches, a conſiſtory, and good cloth and ſtuff manufactures. In 968 it was made a biſhop's ſee by the Emperor Otto I. which was removed to Naumburg, but a collegiate church was ſtill left at Zeitz. Its laſt biſhop, Julius Pflug, eminent for his learning, died in 1564. Hereupon Alexander Duke of Saxony was made adminiſtrator of the biſhopric, who dying the following year, his father, the Elector Auguſtus, took upon himſelf the adminiſtration, in which he was ſucceeded by the ſubſequent electors. In 1633 the Elector John George I. gave it to his fourth ſon, Maurice, who founded the line of Zeiz, and was in 1681 ſucceeded by his ſon Maurice William. The latter having embraced the Catholic religion, in 1717, the chapter declared the adminiſtration of the ſee to be vacant, and a regency *ad interim* was appointed under the protection of the Elector of Saxony. In the mean time Duke Maurice William died in 1718, having a few weeks before returned to the Proteſtant faith: upon which the Elector took poſſeſſion of the biſhopric (as the late Duke had died without male iſſue, and his brother had likewiſe embraced the Catholic religion); and in 1729, in conſequence of an agreement to that effect, he received the homage of the chapter of Naumburg as ſovereign. To the collegiate church belong 7 Lutheran canons. Zeitz lies in lat. 51° 4′ N. long. 9° 40′ E.

ZELL, CELLE, a handſome town in the dutchy of Lüneburg, at the conflux of the little rivers Fuſe and Aller. It has a caſtle defended by ramparts and a broad wet ditch, and was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Zell, which family became extinct in 1705 by the death of George William, whereupon all the dominions of Zell devolved to the electoral houſe of Lüneburg. Here are the ſupreme court of appeal for all the electoral dominions of Brunſwick, a court of chancery, and court of juſtice. The town contains a great houſe of correction, a cuſtom-houſe, an orphan-houſe, a workhouſe, and houſe of induſtry; it is likewiſe the ſeat of a ſociety of agriculture and of a general ſuperintendency. Beſides the Lutherans, Catholics, Calviniſts, and Jews are tolerated. The colony of French, to which Zell is greatly indebted, is continually decreaſing. It has conſiderable manufactures of ſnuff, wax, and hats. From 1772 this town was the reſidence of Caroline Matilda Queen of Denmark, ſiſter of his Britannic Majeſty, who died here May 10, 1775. A monument of Saxon marble, deſigned by Oeſer, was erected to her memory in the ſo called French Garden. Zell lies 28 miles N. E. of Hannover, in lat. 52° 42′ N. long. 7° 49′ E.

ZELL ON THE HAMMERSBACH, a ſmall free Imperial town of Swabia, in the Ortenau, 16 miles S. E. of Straſburg, under the protection of the Houſe of Auſtria. The ſo called Valley on the Hammerſbach, which is an independent ſtate of the Empire, is no farther connected with the town than in paying one third of its Imperial and circular contingents. To a Roman month the town gives 21 florins, and to a chamber tax 11 dollars 46 kr.

ZELL, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the archbiſhopric of Triers, ſituated on the Moſel, 5 miles N. E. of Trarbach.

ZELLERSEA, on the frontiers of Swabia and Switzerland, along the Rhine, is a bay of the Lake of Conſtance, wherein lies the iſland of Reichenau.

ZEMPELBURG, a town in the circle of Camien and diſtrict of Netze, in Pruſſia.

ZERBST, a town, diſtrict, and caſtle, on the Nute, 5 miles from the Elbe, in the principality of Anhalt, the reſidence of the princes of Anhalt-Zerbſt. It is the largeſt and fineſt town in the whole principality; containing about 1500 houſes and 7000 inhabitants. Here are 2 Lutheran churches, and 1 for Calviniſts. The academy of this place, belonging jointly to all the princes of the houſe of Anhalt, was founded in 1583, for both religions, by Prince Joachim Erneſt. Beſides the academy, there is alſo a Lutheran and a Calviniſt ſchool. The magiſtrates are half Lutherans and half Calviniſts. The town-houſe is a fine ſtructure. Zerbſt has good manufactures of gold and ſilver, and a great trade in beer, brewed there. It lies 18 miles S.E. of Magdeburg. Lat 52° 2′ N. long. 9° 55′ E.

ZEULENRODA, a thriving town of Vogtland in the lordſhip of Greitz, belonging to the counts Reuſs. In 1706 the whole town was conſumed by fire except a few houſes, and in 1790 the ſame misfortune occurred again. Before the laſt conflagration the number of its inhabitants amounted to 3300. It lies 8 miles W. of Greitz.

ZIEGENHALS, a ſmall town on the Biela, in the principality of Neiſſe, in Sileſia, containing ſeveral founderies. It is likewiſe celebrated for the excellent glaſs made there. It lies 10 miles S. of Neiſſe.

ZIEGENHAYN, formerly a county but now a diſtrict of Lower Heſſe, belonging to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. Its capital, of the ſame name, lies in a moraſs, 19 miles E. N. E. of Marburg, and is entirely ſurrounded by the river Schwalm. It is a fortified town, having only one gate, and in caſe of ſiege may be laid under water. The ſuburb called Weinhauſen, or Wichhauſen, is a handſome place, and more extenſive than the town itſelf. It contains a fine caſtle belonging to the prince, an arſenal, the archives of the whole houſe of Heſſe, and the prince's ſtud of horſes. In 1757 it was taken by the French. In 1761 it was ineffectually beſieged by the Allies, and two thirds of the town were reduced to aſhes by their cannonade.

ZIEGENRUCK, a ſmall town and diſtrict in the circle of Neuſtadt, on the Saale, near Schleitz, formerly belonging to the territories of Saxe-Zeiz, but now to the electoral houſe of Saxony. This diſtrict is under the bailiff of Arnſhaug: 10 miles S. of Neuſtadt.

ZIEGESER, or ZIESAR, a diſtrict and ſmall town, with a caſtle, a Lutheran and a Calviniſt church, in the circle of the ſame name and Middle Mark of Brandenburg. The circle of Zieſar forms part of the circle of Zauch, and by order of the King has ſince 1773 been under the regency of Magdeburg, on account of its proximity to that dutchy. It lies 13 miles S.W. of Brandenburg.

ZIERENBERG, a diſtrict and ſmall town of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſituated on a hill on the Warne, over which is a ſtone bridge, in Lower Heſſe, 8 miles W. N. W. of Caſſel. This place has frequently ſuffered by conflagrations. The lateſt was in 1753.

ZIELENZIG, a ſmall town in the commandery of Lagau, belonging to the knights of Malta, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, with a court of juſtice, and manufactures of cloth: 20 miles E. S. E. of Cüſtrin.

ZINZIG, a diſtrict and ſmall town near the Rhine, in the dutchy of Jüliers, in Weſtphalia: 8 miles S. S. E. of Bonn.

ZIRKSEE, a town with a harbour on the iſland of Schouwen, in the province of Zealand, on the Scheld. It is ſaid to be the oldeſt place in all Zealand, and was the reſidence of the ancient counts. The ſea has ſwallowed up the greateſt part of the town. It has a trade in ſalt and corn.

ZITTAU, the third amongſt the ſix towns of Upper Luſatia, ſituated on the Neiſſe, 17 miles S. of Görlitz. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and has 4 large and 2 ſmall gates. Within the walls are the 2 principal churches, a large town-houſe, a handſome orphan-houſe, an excellent town library, and the ſuburbs contain 3 churches and 3 hoſpitals. In the ditch round the town there is a ſpring of mineral water. This place has a very extenſive trade in linen, white damaſks for table and bed-linen, likewiſe in woollen cloths and blue paper: it was far more conſiderable before the ſeven years war; for in 1757, 564 houſes, amongſt which were many public buildings, were deſtroyed by the bombs and cannonade of the Auſtrians, and only 138 houſes were left ſtanding. At preſent their number amounts to 900, and that of the inhabitants, of whom at the former period there were 14,000, is now about 12,000. Zittau lies in lat. 50° 54′ N. long. 12° 36′ E.

ZLABINGS, an ancient town of Moravia in the circle of Iglau, 31 miles S. of Iglau.

ZLIN, a lordſhip and ſmall town of Moravia in the circle of Hradiſch, 13 miles N. E. of Hradiſch.

ZOCZOW, a ſmall town in the diſtrict of Wielun, in Great Poland.

ZNAYM, a well-built royal borough, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Teya, in Moravia. It has a fine town-houſe, a college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits, a pariſh-church worth notice, and a Capuchin convent. The caſtle is held as a fief of Bohemia by the barons of Deblin, and the eldeſt of that family ſtyles himſelf Burgrave of Znaym. The vicinity of the town yields good wine. Znaym lies 35 miles S. S. W. of Brinn, in lat. 48° 47′ N. long. 13° 35′ E.

ZNIN, a town on a lake, with a Dominican convent, in the circle of Labitſchin and diſtrict of Netze, in Pruſſia: 38 miles W. of Culm.

ZÖBLITZ, a ſmall town in the circle of Erzgebirge, in Miſnia, 4 miles E. of Marienberg, on the frontiers of Bohemia, belonging to the diſtrict of Lauterſtein. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by making lace and ſpinning yarn, but principally by the manufacture of the ſerpentine ſtone, of which they make a variety of curious articles. It is of different colours, as red, yellow, green, brown, grey, and black. In the red quarry, which yields the fineſt ſort and be-

longs ſolely to the ſovereign, are found likewiſe aſbeſtos of different colours, and granites. In 1774 the greateſt part of the town was conſumed by fire.

Zoffingen, a ſmall town of Switzerland near the Aar, under the protection of the canton of Bern, which keeps a bailiff here, who, however, has no authority over the town. It is very ancient, and of the Calviniſt religion. Near it grow very lofty fir-trees, which might ſerve for maſts of ſhips if the place were not ſo far diſtant from the ſea: but nevertheleſs ſome of them are ſent to Holland, Geneva, and Venice. It lies 19 miles N.N.W. of Lucern.

Zoll-Engers, a ſmall town on the Rhine, between Coblentz and Andernach, belonging to the Elector of Triers. The adjacent country is called Engerſgow.

Zons, a ſmall town and caſtle in the lower archbiſhopric of Cologne, in the diſtrict of Hulchradt, ſituated on the Rhine; it has a toll from that river, which with the town and caſtle belongs to the chapter of Cologne. It lies 12 miles N.N.W. of Cologne.

Zörbig, or Little Zerbst, a diſtrict and town in the circle of Leipzig, with a caſtle, which is ſeparated from the town by a ditch, and was formerly the reſidence of a branch of the line of Saxe-Merſeburg: 9 miles N. of Halle.

Zossen, a diſtrict, formerly a lordſhip, in the circle of Teltow and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on the Notte, containing a ſmall town and caſtle: 19 miles S. of Berlin.

Zschocken, a large village of Erzgebirge in the diſtrict of Stollberg, one third of which belongs to the family of Grünhayn, another to Schönburg, and the remaining one to Solms-Wildenfels. It lies 5 miles S.E. of Zwickau.

Zuckmantel, a ſmall town belonging to the Biſhop of Breſlau, in the Auſtrian part of the principality of Neiſſe. It is celebrated for its mines of gold, ſilver, copper, and iron, which were formerly very lucrative. In 1741 this town was plundered and laid in aſhes by the Pruſſians. It lies 14 miles S. of Neiſſe.

Zug, the ſmalleſt of the thirteen Swiſs cantons, bounded on the weſt by Lucern, on the north by Zurich, on the ſouth by Schweiz, and on the eaſt by the two laſt-mentioned cantons. The inhabitants are entirely Catholics. Its chief town is

Zug, ſituated on the Lake of Zug, in a fertile and pleaſant country. Two whole ſtreets of the old town were ſwallowed up by the earth in 1435, for which reaſon the preſent new town was built upon a hill: 11 miles N.E. of Lucern.

Zukow, Zuchau, a convent of nuns of the Præmonſtratenſian order, in the circular diſtrict of Dantzig, in Weſt Pruſſia: 13 miles S.W. of Dantzig.

Zulauf, Sulau, a free inferior lordſhip and ſmall open town, with a caſtle, in Lower Sileſia, 5 miles S.W. of Militſch, belonging to the counts of Burghaus. In 1751, 60 houſes in the town were conſumed by fire, and in 1759 the whole lordſhip ſuffered greatly by the ravages of the Ruſſians.



Zulch, a diſtrict and ſmall town in the upper archbiſhopric of Cologne, part of which lies in Jüliers. This place is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Tolbiacum, near which the Allemanni were defeated by Clovis King of the Franks, at the end of the fifth century. This town contains 3 pariſh-churches and a Capuchin convent, and the adjacent country is full of noblemen's ſeats. It lies 15 miles S.W. of Cologne.

Zullichau, a town in the diſtrict of the ſame name, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, with a Lutheran pariſh-church, another for the Calviniſts, and a Latin ſchool. The caſtle ſtanding without the walls of the town has a rampart and ditches, and is the reſidence of the king's caſhier for the diſtrict. The 4 ſuburbs contain more houſes than the town itſelf: the total number is 649. Amongſt them is the large orphan-houſe, to which is annexed a ſchool, an academy, &c. Züllichau has good cloth-manufactures, and the neighbouring country produces great quantities of corn. Two miles from the town are about 70 vineyards belonging to the inhabitants. In 1759 this place ſuſtained great injury from the Ruſſians. Near Züllichau is the village of Kay, between which and Palzig the Ruſſians gained a victory over the Pruſſians, July 23, 1759. It lies 24 miles E. of Croſſen, in lat. 52° 9′ N. long. 13° 27′ E.

Zulz, a town in the circle of Neuſtadt, in the principality of Oppeln, in Sileſia, belonging to the Count of Matuſchka. In 1782 it was inhabited by 961 Chriſtians and 1061 Jews. It lies 14 miles W.S.W. of Neiſſe.

Zurich, one of the thirteen Swiſs cantons, bounded on the north by Schafhauſen, on the weſt by Bern and Lucern, on the eaſt by the county of Toggenburg and the Türgow, on the ſouth by the cantons of Zug, Schweiz, and Glaris. This canton, the inhabitants of which are all Calviniſts, is one of the moſt populous and fertile in corn, has a fine breed of cattle, and on the frontiers of Schafhauſen and the Türgau yields great quantities of wine. Next to Bern it is the moſt extenſive and powerful, containing about 175,000 inhabitants. Its militia is divided into 4 brigades, each brigade comprehending 5 regiments, and each regiment 10 companies of from 80 to 120 men: to which muſt be added 40 companies of horſe of from 60 to 100 men, and a corps of artillery. Every citizen and farmer is obliged to perform military duty, and to provide himſelf with arms, powder, ball, and regimentals. This canton preſides at the aſſemblies of the republic, whether they are held at Baden or Frauenfeld. The capital,

Zurich, is ſituated on the river Limmat, which runs out of the Lake of Zurich, in a delightful, fertile country. The above river riſes in Glaris, where it is called the Linth, and receives the name of Limmat at the town of Zurich. It is a large, pretty ſtrong, opulent town, embelliſhed with many handſome buildings, and is one of the largeſt towns in all Switzerland. In 1780 it contained about

1200 houſes and 10,559 inhabitants, 6047 of whom were citizens. Houſe-rent is uncommonly high at this place. The river Limmat divides it into the larger and ſmaller town, which are connected by two bridges. In the midſt of the river near the upper bridge is a tower, which is uſed as a priſon for criminals. The ſuburb on the little river Sill is very pleaſant, as is likewiſe the ſo called Shooting Place, with a long alley of lime-trees. In the little town is a hill planted with the ſame kind of trees, which is a delightful promenade, and commands an extenſive proſpect. The principal churches are the Great Minſter, and thoſe of the Virgin Mary and St. Peter. In the former is depoſited the treaſure of the canton, and part of it is appropriated to the uſe of a ſmall French congregation in the town. In the ſo called Water Church are a conſiderable public library, a cabinet of coins, and a collection of natural and artificial curioſities. The academy, which is compoſed of two colleges, has 15 profeſſors. The phyſiological ſociety has a capital library, a cabinet of natural curioſities, a botanic garden, and a variety of valuable inſtruments. The hiſtory of the Swiſs league, and other uſeful ſciences, have derived great advantage from the Helvetic Society inſtituted in 1762 by the celebrated Bodmer. The great council is compoſed of 162, and the ſmall one of 50 members. The citizens are divided into 12 claſſes, beſides the nobility, who have conſiderable privileges. The higheſt authority, with ſome reſtrictions, is in the hands of the great council, in conſequence of an agreement made in 1713 between the magiſtrates and the people. All queſtions relative to war, peace, or alliances, are ſubmitted to the claſſes, whoſe concurrence is requiſite. No citizen or peaſant of Zurich pays any taxes or tribute; all that is required of him is to provide himſelf with arms and regimentals. But every one is obliged to pay a trifling ſum to the claſs to which he belongs, which is annually collected on the 2d of January. The Prince of Schwarzenberg, who is a citizen of Zurich, pays the above the ſame as any other. The ſums thus collected and belonging to the claſſes are conſiderable. The police of Zurich is under excellent regulations. The ſtreets are clean and well paved, but ſome of them rather ſteep. After 10 o'clock at night no coach is allowed to be ſeen in the town. Their regulations in caſes of fire are uncommonly good. No beggars are ſuffered; but a comfortable proviſion is made for all the poor and ſick. The arſenal, which, with the armed galley kept in the dock, is ſhown publicly every year on the 2d of January, contains abundance of all kinds of warlike ſtores, and amongſt other things the croſs-bow with which William Tell ſhot the apple from his ſon's head, and the tyrant Geiſler from his horſe, thereby laying the foundation of the liberty of Switzerland. Trade and manufactures are very flouriſhing, particularly thoſe of ſtuffs curiouſly wrought with gold and ſilver flowers, half ſilk and half woollen ſtuffs, half and entire ſilk handkerchiefs, gloves and ſtockings, velvet, ſilk florentine, crape made half of ſilk half of wool, muſlin, cotton cloths, &c. which are made partly in the town, partly in the adjacent country and communities, and the demand for which is very great, eſpecially in Germany and Italy. The ſalt trade belongs ſolely to the magiſtrates. In 1798 this town was taken by the French, but it was retaken by the Auſtrians the year following. The latter were however ſoon obliged to evacuate it again. It has ſuffered greatly by the heavy contributions exacted by the French. Zurich lies 21 miles S. of Schafhauſen, in lat. 47° 22′ N. long. 6° 10′ E.

ZURICH, LAKE OF, one of the largeſt lakes in Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 25 miles in length, but ſcarcely 5 in breadth.

ZUSCHEN, a ſmall town in the county of Waldeck and circle of Upper Rhine: 12 miles S. E. of Corbach.

ZUTPHEN: the county or quarter of Zutphen is part of the dutchy of Gelderland, and is bounded on the weſt by Betau and Velau, on the north by Overyſſel, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Münſter, and on the ſouth by the dutchy of Cleve. Its capital,

ZUTPHEN, is ſituated on the Yſſel, at its conflux with the Berkel. It contains a large academy, and is well fortified. Beſides Calviniſts, the Walloons, Lutherans, Catholics, and Mennoniſts are likewiſe tolerated here. Zutphen lies 7 miles S. of Deventer, in lat. 52° 10′ N. long. 3° 48′ E.

ZUYDER ZEE, a large gulf of the German Ocean, between the United Provinces of Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overyſſel, and Frieſland.

ZWENKAU, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict belonging to the biſhopric of Merſeburg, ſituated on the Elſter, 6 miles S. of Leipzig, being entirely encloſed by the circle of Leipzig. This diſtrict contains only one village. Zwenkau ſuſtained great injury by fire in 1712 and 1752. The inhabitants of this town chiefly ſubſiſt by agriculture and breeding cattle; its 2 annual fairs are very much frequented.

ZWETL, a ſmall town with about 190 houſes, in Lower Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which diſcharges itſelf into the Kemp, in the quarter above the Manhardſberg, on the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia. It is a thriving town, and has a celebrated wealthy Ciſtercian convent: 21 miles N. of Ips.

ZWEYBRUCKEN, DEUXPONTS, a principality in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is bounded on the weſt by France and the county of Sarbrück, on the ſouth by France, and on the north and eaſt by the Lower Palatinate. The country is very mountainous, but yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine. It is compoſed of 4 diſtricts, Zweybrücken, Neucaſtel, Lichtenberg, and Meiſſenheim. This principality formerly belonged to the kings of Sweden of the houſe of Zweybrücken, who were deſcended from Stephen II. ſon of the Emperor Rupert. Charles XI. inherited it in 1681, and after him it deſcended to his ſon Charles XII. But the latter being killed at the

ſiege

ſiege of Frederichſhall in Norway, in 1718, the Count Palatine Guſtavus Samuel, as the neareſt relation, took poſſeſſion of the country, but he was oppoſed by the Elector of the Palatinate, to whom he at length ceded his claims to Zweybrücken, during the life of the King of Sweden, for a yearly penſion of 6000 dollars. He was of the Roman Catholic religion, and in 1709 married at Straſburg, Dorothea, the daughter of Leopold Lewis Count Palatine of Veldenz, who died at Straſburg in 1723, a ſhort time previous to which he had been divorced from her upon pretence of a too near relationſhip, and had married the lady Louiſa Dorothea von Hoffman, who had been made a counteſs of the Empire by the Emperor. He died in 1731, and with him expired the line of Zweybrücken. The ſucceſſion to the principality was now conteſted by the Elector of the Palatinate and the Count Palatine of Birkenfeld: France declared in favour of the latter. Meanwhile, by the command of the Emperor, the Landgrave of Heſſe and Abbot of Fulda put the country in ſequeſtration. But whilſt both parties were uſing their utmoſt endeavours to gain their point, in 1733 a contract was concluded, whereby the houſe of Birkenfeld obtained poſſeſſion of the whole principality, except a ſmall diſtrict lying between thoſe of Creuzenach and Alzey, in the Palatinate, which was ceded to that elector. This contract was confirmed by the Emperor; and Chriſtian III. Count Palatine of Birkenfeld, aſſumed the government of Zweybrücken. In 1735 he was ſucceeded by his ſon Chriſtian IV. and after his death in 1775 his nephew the preſent Duke Charles II. ſon of the Count Palatine Frederic, entered upon the government. There is another collateral line of the houſe of Zweybrück-Birkenfeld, deſcended from the Count Palatine John Charles, uncle to Chriſtian III. which was formerly called Gelnhauſen, but now bears the name of Birkenfeld. The Count Palatine of Zweybrücken ſtyles himſelf duke, on account of the dutchy of Bavaria. His matricular aſſeſſment is 10 horſe and 30 foot, or 240 florins per month. To a chamber tax he gives 172 dollars 36 kr.

ZWEYBRUCKEN, the capital of the principality of the ſame name, contains a magnificent palace. The fine organ deſerves particular notice in the large town-church, the chancel of which belongs to the Catholics, and the nave to the Calviniſts, as do likewiſe the new Lutheran church, the Proteſtant academy, and the French Calviniſt church in the ſuburb. The King of Poland, Staniſlaus Leſzczynſky, who died in 1766, reſided for ſome time in this place in 1709, and in a valley about a mile from the town erected the palace of Schuhflick, the greateſt part of which is gone to decay. In the thirty years war this town ſuffered very much, and was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the French in 1677. It has at preſent about 550 houſes and 4000 inhabitants. In 1793 it was taken by the French, and the duke with difficulty eſcaped. They were afterwards obliged to quit it again, but retook it in 1795. Zweybrücken lies 13 miles E. of Saarbrück, in lat. 49° 15′ N. long. 5° 3′ E.

ZWICKAU, a pretty large town and diſtrict in the electorate of Saxony, on the Schneeberg Mulda, in the circle of Erzgebirge, near the frontiers of Vogtland. It contains 3 churches, of which that of the Virgin Mary has a very grand appearance, on account of its fine ſteeple. Here are likewiſe a ſuperintendency, a good ſchool, with a copious library, and a cabinet of natural curioſities. In the caſtle of Oſterſtein, which is ſeparated from the town by a ditch, in 1775 was eſtabliſhed a well-conducted public houſe of induſtry, but which the inhabitants complain of as depriving them of their ſubſiſtence. Their number amounts to about 5000, and they ſupport themſelves by the manufactures of cloth, trade in corn, brewing, tanning, and making varniſh. The adjacent country yields hops and tobacco. In the diſtrict are quarries of ſandſtone, ſlate, &c. About 4 miles from the town, on both ſides of the Mulda, are coal-pits, the moſt remarkable of which is that at the village of Planitz, on account of the ſubterranean fire, which is ſaid to have been purpoſely thrown into it in 1641 during the ſiege of Zwickau, by the Imperialiſts and Saxons. In the war of 1756 this town ſuſtained great injury, and it ſeems to have made leſs progreſs in recovering from it than any other place in Saxony.

ZWINGENBERG, a ſmall town, caſtle, and diſtrict, in the dominions of Darmſtadt. The only road betwen Darmſtadt and Heidelberg goes through this place, on one ſide of which is the lofty mountain called Malchberg, and on the other nothing but moraſſes, woods, and ditches. It lies 10 miles S. of Darmſtadt.

ZWITTAU, a town and lordſhip of Moravia, in the circle of Olmütz, 9 miles S.E. of Leitomiſchel.

ZWOLL, the fineſt and moſt opulent town in the province of Overyſſel, ſituated on the little river Aa. It is regularly fortified, and has 3 handſome ſuburbs. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, but it contains likewiſe many Catholics, Mennoniſts, and ſome Lutherans. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the church of St. Michael, the town-houſe, the orphan-houſe, the foundation for ſuperannuated men, the hoſpital for ſoldiers, and the ammunition and corn magazines. A canal, upon which are ſeveral forts, runs from hence to the Yſſel; the Aa is here deep enough for laden veſſels, and by means of it the town has a communication with the Zuyder Zee. On the adjacent mountain of St. Agnes was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which the pious Thomas à Kempis lived 71 years, till his death in 1471. Zwoll lies in lat. 52° 31′ N. long. 3° 38′ E.

ZWÖNITZ, a ſmall mine-town of Miſnia, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 14 miles S.S.W. of Chemnitz, which was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire in 1708.

ZYMIKY, a town and diſtrict in the waywodſhip of Kaliſh, in Poland.

# STATISTICAL TABLES;

EXHIBITING

A VIEW

OF ALL THE

# STATES OF EUROPE:

SHOWING, WITH THE GREATEST ACCURACY,

THEIR

POPULATION, MILITARY AND MARINE STRENGTH, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
FORM OF GOVERNMENT;
WITH THEIR SEAS, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS, CLIMATE, SOIL,
AND PRODUCTIONS;
DIVISION OF EACH COUNTRY, CHIEF TOWNS, SITUATION, NUMBER OF HOUSES AND
INHABITANTS; HISTORICAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

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*TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF*

J. G. BOETTICHER, OF KŒNIGSBERG.

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*WITH*

A SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE;

CONTAINING

THE CHANGES SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL WORK:

BY WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

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LONDON:
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TO

NICHOLAS GAY, Esq. F.R.S.

WHO HAS TRAVELLED GENERALLY OVER ALL THE COUNTRIES

TREATED OF IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED,

AS A RESPECTFUL TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM AND FRIENDSHIP,

BY HIS OBLIGED, OBEDIENT,

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

*JOHN STOCKDALE.*

London,
26th March 1800.

THE

# TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE nature of the ſubject of the following ſheets ſuggeſts a few obſervations, which, as they might *not* at firſt ſight occur to every Reader, the Tranſlator thinks himſelf juſtified in laying before the Public.

The population, commerce, and wealth of moſt countries, are continually either on the increaſe or the decline. The nature of things precludes the poſſibility of their being permanent or long ſtationary at any one point.

The boundaries and the forms of government of different countries are not ſubject to that imperceptible and conſtant change which takes place in commerce, population, &c. but on the other hand they are liable to ſudden and violent revolutions; and in fact ſuch is the mutability of human affairs, that the moſt perfect and accurate Statiſtical Tables muſt, in the courſe of a very ſhort ſpace of time, become incorrect.

Our German Author fixed on ſuch a fortunate period for his compilation as may not probably occur again for many years to come, in conſequence of the unexampled revolutions which ſince that time have taken place on the Continent.

With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of Europe, it muſt be regarded as a temporary one; and as it has been the uniform practice of nations not to conſider any augmentation or diminution of territory as durable until ſtipulated for, or guaranteed by a treaty of peace, upon the ſame principle it is impoſſible to have any ſtatiſtical account of the leading nations and ſtates of Europe, poſterior to the commencement of the French Revolution.

For the above reaſons, theſe Statiſtical Tables may be conſidered as the lateſt that could be compoſed; at the ſame time aware of the ſurpriſing changes which have happened ſince they were compiled, and with a view to give in one publication every poſſible information, the Publiſher has annexed an additional Table, by Mr. Playfair, containing accurate ſtatements of the loſſes or acquiſitions of Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, the Swiſs Cantons, and Sardinia; the Papal Territory, and other States of Italy; including Malta, Naples, Poland, Ruſſia, Spain, and the Turkiſh Dominions in Africa; the changes in their government, revenues, forces, commerce, &c. till the commencement of the campaign of 1799; ſo that without making any alteration in the excellent tables of the German Author, the preſent ſtate of Europe is exhibited as preciſely as the fluctuating and confuſed ſituation of affairs will admit of, or as the uncertain nature of the durability of ſuch Tables requires.

The following remark, we preſume, will not be thought improper. Should Europe return to ſomething like its former ſituation, theſe Statiſtical Tables will be found an excellent guide in calculating the immenſe expence, devaſtation, and bloodſhed, incurred by this horrible war; for by their means Europe *before* and *after* it may be compared and determined. But on the other hand, ſhould it never return to a ſtate ſimilar to its former one, it muſt be eſteemed a fortunate circumſtance that theſe Tables were publiſhed previous to the deſtruction of that ſyſtem which has prevailed for ſo many centuries, concerning which it will always be important to poſſeſs accurate information.

As to the preſent ſtate of European nations, though very changeable, it is extremely intereſting. Great Britain, in particular, appears as the moſt conſpicuous figure in the grand picture of European politics. For her was reſerved the glory of preſerving Europe, and all civilized ſociety, from the impious and frantic attacks of furious anarchiſts; or at leaſt of having almoſt ſingly and unſupported made an attempt for that purpoſe at an expence exceeded only by her reſources, her fortitude, and magnanimity. Thus in the Additional Table, the encreaſed commerce, the great naval and military armaments of Britain, &c. &c. will be given with that accuracy which the importance of the ſubject deſerves.

It is but juſtice to the preſent work to mention, that the Firſt Table of Great Britain is an almoſt entirely new compilation from the beſt Engliſh authorities; that no labour has been ſpared to render it as complete and correct as poſſible, and under this head Mr. Stockdale feels it incumbent upon him to acknowledge the able aſſiſtance for which he is indebted to his worthy friend Mr. Chalmers.

Here it is neceſſary to notice a very eſſential miſtake of the German Author in his ſtatement of the deficiency in the finances of France before the Revolution, which he there eſtimates at £.750,000 ſterling—it was £. 4,200,000; and Mr. Neckar propoſed to reduce it by economy to 56 French millions, or about £. 2,350,000.

THE

# AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the multiplicity of Statiſtical Tables publiſhed during the laſt ten years (ſome of which well deſerve the attention and approbation of the Public, both on account of the copiouſneſs of the information they contain, and the ſkill with which they are arranged) yet I think myſelf authorized to publiſh the preſent Work, being ſatisfied in my own mind, that the many advantages it will be found to poſſeſs will prevent its being rendered ſuperfluous, even by the ingenious labours of my predeceſſors. In drawing up the following Tables, I have directed my attention particularly to three points; namely, How Tables ought to be conſtructed; what are the principal advantages they afford; and to what claſs of readers they may chiefly be ſerviceable.

Tables ought to preſent us, as it were at a glance, a complete and diſcriminate view of the ſubject to which they refer. They ought, therefore, to be neither ſo diffuſe as to contain any thing not immediately connected with their ſubject, nor ſo conciſe as to omit any thing requiſite to its illuſtration. The greateſt poſſible accuracy ought likewiſe to be obſerved: the greateſt *poſſible*, I ſay; becauſe I believe it to be impracticable, even with the aſſiſtance of the beſt ſources of information, or with the greateſt abilities, and the moſt laborious exertions, to produce Tables, eſpecially Statiſtical ones, entirely free from errors of every kind. And, indeed, an obvious reaſon of this is, that the ſubject of Statiſtical enquiries is of a fluctuating nature, and undergoes changes from month to month.

As to the uſe of Tables, it appears to me to conſiſt principally in the following circumſtances: they afford a compendious, yet diſtinct view of all the different departments of the ſcience to which they refer; and they are a great help to the memory, by facilitating the recapitulation, ſo very neceſſary, of the facts we have committed to it, and which, in the diſtraction occaſioned by a multiplicity of heterogeneous purſuits, might otherwiſe very ſoon be obliterated from the mind. What I have ſaid will be a ſufficient intimation, that I have not conſtructed theſe Tables for ſuch as make ſtatiſtical knowledge their principal purſuit. They, no doubt, can want neither materials, nor leiſure, to draw up ſuch as ſhall be both more comprehenſive, and (at leaſt for their own private uſe) more correct than, for various reaſons, I was able to render mine. Yet I confeſs, that, if my labours meet with the approbation of ſuch perſons, I ſhall conſider it as my moſt gratifying reward. In my preſent Work I have more particularly aimed at being of ſervice to the man of buſineſs, who has not time for a laborious ſtudy of this ſcience, and yet may frequently wiſh to acquire information at an eaſy rate upon the various ſubjects which it comprehends. But, above all, I

hoped that my labours might prove ſerviceable to academical teachers and their pupils. The former may find theſe Tables very convenient, both in delivering their lectures, and in collecting the materials for that purpoſe, as they will here have a ſummary of the greateſt part of thoſe data, which they otherwiſe would, perhaps, be obliged to ſeek, at a great expence of time and trouble, amongſt a variety of different authors. I ſay—perhaps; becauſe I am well aware that many teachers can very well diſpenſe with the aſſiſtance I am able to afford them; although I am perſuaded that many alſo are very willing to make uſe of ſuch Tables, notwithſtanding they are perfectly competent either to conſtruct or improve them for their own uſe, had they but leiſure for ſuch undertakings.

To the Student they will be ſerviceable, both in the neceſſary recapitulation of what he has learnt of Hiſtory, Geography, &c. and alſo in pointing out thoſe deficiencies in his knowledge, which he will afterwards have to ſupply by the ſtudy of proper books upon the ſubject, and the information to be derived from the Lectures of his Teacher.

Whether or not ſuch Tables may be uſed with advantage in the inſtruction of children, is a queſtion that I ſhould be loth to anſwer in the negative; for I have found by long experience, that they may be very advantageouſly employed, in order to give them pretty accurate notions of the relative extent of different countries, of the various productions of nature and art, of commerce, &c.; and the acquiſition of ideas upon theſe ſubjects tends, in my opinion, very conſiderably towards unfolding and forming their minds. But as I may probably treat more at large of this topic upon a future occaſion, it is unneceſſary to dwell longer upon it at preſent. The experienced and judiciouſly careful Tutor will not miſinterpret my intention, but rather endeavour conſcientiouſly to fulfil his duty by promoting it. For Zoiluſes I have never attempted to write.

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THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE - - -

# TABLE I.

## GREAT BRITAIN,

WITH ITS

## ISLANDS AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS,

IN

*EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.*

# I. GREAT BRITAIN, WITH

| *NAME and SITUATION.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | POPULATION. *Sum Total of Inhabitants.* | POPULATION. *Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN—was called by the Romans BRITANNIA. Its firſt inhabitants were a tribe of the Celtæ, who were afterwards invaded by the Saxons. It was not called ENGLAND till EGBERT, in A. D. 828, united all the Saxon kingdoms into one dominion. It is ſituated between 50° & 56° N. lat.—2° E. & 6° 20′ W. long.<br><br>SCOTLAND.—Its firſt inhabitants were the CALEDONIANS, who afterwards acquired the name of PICTS. The SCOTS coming afterwards into it from IRELAND, gave it the name of SCOTLAND. It is ſituated between 54° & 59° N. lat.—1° and 6° W. long.<br><br>IRELAND—was called by the Romans, HIBERNIA; by the ancient Iriſh, ERIN. It is ſituated between 51° & 55° 30′ N. lat. —6° & 10° 40′ W. long. | ENGLAND is bounded on the North, by Scotland; on the Eaſt, by the German ocean; on the Weſt, by St. George's Channel; and on the South by the Engliſh Channel.<br><br>SCOTLAND is bounded on the South, by England; on the North, by the Deucaledonian ſea; on the Eaſt, by the German ocean; and on the Weſt, by the Iriſh ſea.<br><br>IRELAND is bounded on the North, Weſt, and South, by the Atlantic ocean; on the Eaſt it is ſeparated from England and Scotland by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh ſea. | GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND contain, in all, 104,700 ſquare miles.<br><br>England contains 49,450 - -<br>Scotland - - 27,793 - -<br>Ireland - - 27,457 - - | 8,400,000<br>1,600,000<br>4,000,000 | 169<br>57<br>152 |

## *MILITARY and MARINE Strength.*

The land forces of theſe kingdoms, in time of peace, amount to about 40,000 men, including troops and garriſons in Ireland, Gibraltar, the Eaſt Indies, and America; but in time of war, there have formerly been in Britiſh pay, natives and foreigners, above 150,000; and there have been in the pay of Great Britain, ſince the commencement of the American war, 135,000 men, beſides 42,000 militia.

The whole royal navy conſiſted in the year 1792, of

| N°. | Rates. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | 1ſt | 15,664 |
| 21 | 2d | 41,125 |
| 112 | 3d | 176,062 |
| 21 | 4th | 22,413 |
| 103 | 5th | 884,115 |
| 42 | 6th | 23,330 |
| 192 | Sloops, &c. | 70,530 |
| 498 | | 433,239 |

The complement of ſeamen in time of peace, has uſually amounted to 12 or 15,000 men. In time of war, they formerly amounted to about 80,000 men; and after the commencement of the American war, to above 100,000, including marines. In 1797, parliament voted for the ſervice of the year 120,000 ſeamen, including marines.

The mercantile ſhipping belonging to the Britiſh dominions in 1792, conſiſted of 16,079 ſhips, of the burden of 1,540,145 tons, and navigated by 118,286 men.

## *REVENUE and EXPENCES.*

In lieu of the king's hereditary revenues, there have been ſettled upon his Majeſty, for defraying the whole expences of the civil government, £. 1,000,000 a year.

The annual amount of the old revenue, conſiſting of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Stamps, &c. was,

| In the years | £. | In the years | £. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1792, | 14,284,000 | 1796, | 14,292,000 |
| 1793, | 13,941,000 | 1797, | 13,332,000 |
| 1794, | 13,858,000 | 1798, | 14,275,000 |
| 1795, | 13,557,000 | 1799, | 15,245,000 |

| | *Principal.* | *Intereſt and Charges.* |
|---|---|---|
| The amount of the national debt on the 5th of January 1786 - - | £. 239,154,879 | £. 9,266,940 |
| D° on the 5th Jan. 1791 - | 240,154,879 - | 9,289,110 |
| D° created during the war, from 1793 to 1799 | 178,177,039 - | 8,264,896 |

But there was eſtabliſhed in 1786, a ſinking fund of £. 1,000,000 a year, which with the help of ſeveral additions, amounted annually in 1799, to £. 2,185,000

And there has been eſtabliſhed with the war, a new ſinking fund of £. 1. per cent. on the money borrowed, amounting in 1799, to - - - - - - - - 2,109,043

£. 4,294,043

The old ſinking fund had redeemed of the old debt, in 1799 - - - - - £. 28,677,689

The new ſinking fund had redeemed of the new debt, in 1799 - - - - - 8,704,082

£. 37,381,771

There have alſo been redeemed by the Sale of the land tax, and by other means - 26,652,616

£. 64,034,387

So that in December 1799, the ſinking fund was about the 79th part of the capital debt remaining unredeemed.

### IMPORTS.

The total value of importations into Great Britain, in the 7 years ending with 1791, was - £. 124,185,000

D° in the 7 years ending with 1798 - - 153,793,000

The annual average of the 1ſt 7 years, is £. 17,740,000

D° of the 2d 7 years, is - - - - - 21,970,000

### EXPORTS.

The total value of exportations from Great Britain, in the 7 years ending with 1791, was - 128,918,000

D° in the 7 years ending with 1798 - - 192,575,000

The annual average of the 1ſt 7 years, is 18,416,000

D° of the 2d 7 years - - - - - - - 27,510,000

The exceſs of the laſt is - - £. 9,094,000

But according to a more accurate eſtimate from the mercantile value of the goods imported and exported, the real value in 1798, of the imports, was £. 46,963,000

D° of the exports - - - - - - - - 48,000,000

The *nominal* Balance of Trade - - £ 1,037,000

## *Principal HISTORICAL FACTS.*

A tribe of the Celtæ were the firſt inhabitants of Britain, in the earlieſt ages. Julius Cæſar made the firſt expedition into Britain, 55 years before Chriſt.

The Romans abdicated their government of this country in 446. The Anglo-Saxons chiefly governed from 449 to 1014. They firſt arrived under Hengiſt and Horſa, in 449. The Anglo-Saxons gradually eſtabliſhed ſeven ſeparate kingdoms in Britain, 455. Egbert united all the different kingdoms of the heptarchy, by the name of England, 828.

The Danes from 1014 to 1041. Sweno king of Denmark, conquers England 1014, and Canute the Great, unites it with the Daniſh crown, 1017. The Anglo-Saxons from 1042 to 1066. The Normans from 1066 to 1154. William, duke of Normandy, conquered England, 1066. The houſe of Anjou ruled from 1154 to 1400. Henry II. aſcended the throne 1154, and conquered Ireland, 1172. Edward I. conquered Wales, 1284. Wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, from 1400 to 1453. The houſe of Lancaſter reigned till 1461. The houſe of York, till 1484, in which year Henry VII. united the claims of both the houſes. The houſe of Tudor ruled from 1485 to 1603. Henry VIII. aboliſhed the ſupremacy of the Pope in England, 1534. Elizabeth reigned from 1558 to 1603, and completely eſtabliſhed the reformation. The Houſe of Stuart from 1603 to 1649, and again from 1660 to 1689; and in the female line, from 1689 to 1714.

James VI. (as James I. in England) united England and Scotland under one ſovereign, 1603. Charles I. publicly aſſaſſinated, 1649. Cromwell uſurped the government under the name of Protector, from 1654 to 1658. His ſon Richard ſucceeded, but abdicated the following year; and monarchy was reſtored in Charles II. ſon of Charles I. 1660. William III. prince of Orange, and hereditary Stadtholder of Holland, was placed on the throne after the abdication of his father-in-law, James II. 1689. The latter took refuge in France, with his ſon, afterwards the Pretender.

The reign of queen Anne laſted from 1702 to 1714. Under her, England and Scotland were united into one kingdom, with the name of Great Britain, 1706. The houſe of Hanover from 1714 to the preſent time. George I. from 1714 to 1727. George II. from 1727 to 1760. The Pretender's ſon, Charles-Edward, after having at firſt gained ſome ſucceſſes, was totally defeated at Culloden, and eſcaped with difficulty to France, 1746. GEORGE III. the reigning ſovereign, aſcended the throne 1760. He concluded the war, which had been carried on with France for the ſpace of ſeven years. The war, which Great Britain had carried on from the year 1775, with her American colonies, was ended by the peace of Paris in 1782, in which Great Britain acknowledged the independency of her revolted colonies.

# ITS ISLANDS AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

## *MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, and LAKES.*

In ENGLAND. The moſt noted *Mountains* are, the Peak in Derbyſhire, the Cheviot hills on the borders of Scotland, the Chiltern in Bucks, Malvern in Worceſterſhire, the Wrekin in Shropſhire, Plinlimmon and Snowdon in Wales.—*Rivers* are: the Thames, the Medway, the Severn, the Trent, which being joined by the Ouſe and other rivers toward the mouth, obtains the name of the Humber; the Tyne, the Tees, the Eden, the Avon, the Derwent, the Ribble, the Merſey.—*Lakes:* Sohammere, Wittleſeamere, and Ramſeymere, in the iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire; all theſe meres in a rainy ſeaſon overflow the country, and form a lake of 40 or 50 miles in circumfereuce. Winandermere in Weſtmoreland, and ſome ſmall lakes in Lancaſhire, that go by the name of Derwentwaters.

In SCOTLAND. The principal mountains are, the Grampian hills, Ben Lawers, and Schihallion, in Perthſhire; Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonſhire; Ben Neviſh, in Inverneſsſhire; Ben Wyves, in Roſsſhire; and the Cheviot hills on the borders of England.—*Rivers:* the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, the Spey, the Tweed, the Clyde.—*Lakes:* Loch Tay, Loch Lomond, Loch Neſs, Loch Aw, Loch Fyne, Loch Spinie. Beſides its rivers and lakes, the coaſts of Scotland are in many parts indented with large navigable bays, as the bay of Glenluce and Wigtown, Solway Firth, the Firth of Forth, Murray, Cromarty, and Dornoch Firths.

In IRELAND. The mountains of Mourne and Iveagh, in the county of Down.—*Rivers:* the Shannon, Ban, Barrow, Nore and Suir.—*Bays:* bay of Carrickfergus, of Strangford, Dundrum, Cadingford, Dundalk, Dublin, Waterford, Dungarvan, Cork, Kinſale, Baltimore, Glandore, Dunmanus, Bantry, Kinmare, Dingle, Shannonmouth, Galway, Sligo, Donegal, Killebegs, Lough Swilly, and Lough Foyle.—*Lakes:* L. Neagh, Killarney, Lough Erne.

## *CLIMATE and SOIL.*

### ENGLAND,

Notwithſtanding its northerly ſituation, and the frequent prevalence of fogs and rains, enjoys a ſalubrious and temperate climate, and its ſoil is remarkably fertile.

### SCOTLAND,

In the Low Country, is much the ſame as England in climate and ſoil. In the High Country the air is more piercing, but healthy. The ſoil is more barren, and chiefly adapted for paſture.

### IRELAND.

The climate of IRELAND is moiſt; in ſummer, very hot; but, in winter, more temperate, and leſs detrimental to the health of its inhabitants than might be ſuppoſed from the multitude of lakes and moraſſes with which it abounds. The ſoil is, in general, very fertile.

## *MINERAL, VEGETABLE, and ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.*

ENGLAND. Tin, copper, zinc, lead, and a ſmall quantity of ſilver and gold, in the mines of Cornwall (where the number of miners amounts to 100,000) iron, marble. In Northumberland and Cheſhire, alum and ſalt pits; Fuller's earth, pit and ſea coal. (The mines of Northumberland alone ſend every year upwards of 600,000 chaldrons of coals to London.) Grain of all kinds, excellent fruits (cyder of Herefordſhire and Devonſhire) wood for dyeing. Hemp and flax, clover and a variety of meliorating graſſes for the ſoil. Oxen, horſes, aſſes, mules, ſwine, ſheep (it is believed that 12 millions of fleeces are ſhorn annually) maſtiffs and bull-dogs, poultry of all kinds, wild-fowl, river and ſea fiſh, as ſalmon, trout, char, eels, pike, crawfiſh, cod, mackerel, haddock, herrings, oyſters, &c.

SCOTLAND. Silver, tin, lead, coals, marle, marble, ſlate, free-ſtone, grain of all kinds, hemp and flax, fruit and garden roots of all kinds. On the ſea-coaſt, algamarina or dulſe. Horſes, black cattle, ſheep, goats; ſwine, and other domeſtic animals; a great variety of deer, and all other kinds of game; and a great variety of river and ſea-fiſh.

IRELAND. Productions are much the ſame as thoſe of England and Scotland. Turf and moſs are uſed for firing where coals are ſcarce. Great plenty of black cattle, hogs, and ſheep (whence a vaſt export of ſalt proviſions.)

CONTINUED ON PAGES 6 AND 7.

## *CONSTITUTION.*

By the conſtitution of Great Britain, the legiſlative power is veſted in the king, lords, and commons.

The ſupreme executive power is veſted in the king, whoſe duties to the ſtate are expreſſed in his coronation oath; viz. "to govern according to the law; to execute judgment in mercy; and to maintain the eſtabliſhed religion."

The houſe of lords conſiſts of the lords temporal and ſpiritual; the latter being the two archbiſhops and twenty-four biſhops of the realm. The lords temporal of England ſit by deſcent, or creation; the Scots nobility are repreſented by ſixteen peers choſen by themſelves. The houſe of commons conſiſts of the repreſentatives of the people, and hold their ſeats by election. All grants of money begin in their houſe, although their grants have not the force of laws, until they have paſſed into an act of parliament.

## *Order of SUCCESSION.*

The fundamental maxim upon which the right of ſucceſſion depends, is, "That the crown, according to the conſtitution, is hereditary; but that the right of inheritance may be changed or limited, by act of parliament; under which limitations it ſtill continues hereditary." At the revolution in 1689, the convention of eſtates declared, that the miſconduct of king James II. amounted to an abdication of the government, and that the throne was thereby vacant. In conſequence of this vacancy, and from a regard to the ancient line, the convention appointed the next proteſtant heirs of king Charles I. to fill the vacant throne, in the old order of ſucceſſion, with a temporary exception, or preference to the perſon of king William III. On the impending failure of the proteſtant line of king Charles I. the king and parliament extended the ſettlement of the crown to the proteſtant line of king James I. viz. to the princeſs Sophia of Hanover (daughter of the elector palatine by the princeſs Elizabeth, who was daughter to king James I.) and the heirs of her body, being proteſtants; and ſhe is now the common ſtock.

GEORGE III. king of Great Britain, was born June 4th, 1738; was proclaimed king, Oct. 26th, 1760; and married Sept. 8th, 1761, to the princeſs Sophia Charlotte, of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

GEORGE Prince of Wales (Heir Apparent) was born Aug. 12th, 1762.

## *RELIGION.*

The conſtitution of the Church of England is epiſcopal, and it is governed by biſhops, whoſe benefices were converted by William the Conqueror into temporal baronies, in right of which every biſhop has a ſeat and vote in the houſe of peers. The benefices of the inferior clergy are their freeholds. The ſovereigns of England, ever ſince Henry VIII. have been called ſupreme heads of the church. The church of England is governed by two archbiſhops and twenty-four biſhops. Properly ſpeaking, however, the eccleſiaſtical government of England is lodged in the convocation, which is a national ſynod, conſtituted much upon the ſame plan as the parliament. They are convoked at the ſame time with every parliament, and their buſineſs is to conſider of the ſtate of the church: but though the convention meets, it has not done any buſineſs during many years.

The church of England is now, beyond any other national church, tolerant in its principles; and in England, no religious ſect is prevented from worſhipping God in that manner which their conſciences approve.

## *CHARACTER.*

The Engliſh are, in general, induſtrious, deliberative, penetrating, magnanimous and courageous. Their language is manly and energetic; their ardour in the purſuit of knowledge is by no difficulties to be daunted; and their literary compoſitions often exhibit a happy combination of German ſolidity with French amenity.

In a nation of this character, we expect with reaſon to meet with ſtriking examples, both of virtues and vices.

*Continued.*

(continued.)

# I. GREAT BRITAIN WITH

CONTINUED FROM THE PRECEDING PAGES.

| TITLES and ARMS. | Orders of KNIGHTHOOD. | Divisions of the BRITISH EMPIRE. | Chief TOWNS. | LATITUDE and LONGITUDE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The title of the king of England is, "By the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith."<br>Since the acceſſion of the preſent royal family of Great Britain, A. D. 1714, the royal achievement is marſhalled as follows: quarterly, in the firſt grand Quarter, Mars, three lions, paſſant guardant, in pale Sol, the Imperial enſigns of England, impaled with the royal arms of Scotland, which are, Sol, a lion rampant, within a double treſſure flowered, and counterflowered with fleurs-de-lis, Mars. The ſecond quarter is the royal arms of France, viz. Jupiter, three fleurs-de-lis, ſol. The third, the enſigns of Ireland, Jupiter, an harp, Sol, ſtringed Luna. And the fourth grand quarter, is his preſent majeſty's own coat, viz. Mars, two lions, paſſant guardant, Sol, for Brunſwick, impaled with Lunenburg, which is, Sol, ſemce of hearts, proper, a lion rampant, Jupiter; having ancient Saxony, viz. Mars, an horſe courant, Luna, enté in baſe; and in a ſhield ſurtout, Mars, the diadem, or crown of Charlemagne; the whole, within a garter, a ſovereign of that moſt noble order of knighthood.<br>The titles of the king's eldeſt ſon are, Prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall and Rothſay, earl of Cheſter, electoral prince of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Iſles, and great ſteward of Scotland. | The order of the Garter was inſtituted by Edward III. 1344. It conſiſts of the ſovereign, who is always king or queen of England; of twenty-five companions, called knights of the garter, who wear a medal of St. George killing the dragon, commonly enamelled on gold, ſuſpended from a blue ribbon, which croſſes the body from the ſhoulder. The garter, which is of blue velvet, bordered with gold, is buckled under the left knee; on it are embroidered the words: *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe.*<br>The order of Bath is ſuppoſed to have been inſtituted by Henry IV. about the year 1300. The knights wear a red ribbon, hanging from the left ſhoulder, with an enamelled medal, the badge of the order, a roſe iſſuing from the dexter ſide of a ſceptre, and a thiſtle from the ſiniſter, between three Imperial crowns placed within the motto, *Tria junƈta in unum.* This order having been diſcontinued, was revived by king Geo. I. 1725.<br>In Scotland, the order of the Thiſtle, inſtituted, as the Scotch writers aſſert, by their king Achaius, in the 9th century. It conſiſts of the ſovereign and twelve companions, who wear a green ribbon, and who have on their enſign this motto: *Nemo me impune laceſſet.*<br>In Ireland, the order of St. Patrick, inſtituted 1783. It conſiſts of the ſovereign and fifteen knights companions. The badge is three crowns united togegether on a croſs, with the motto round, *Quis ſeparabit?* 1783, faſtened by an Iriſh harp to the crown imperial. A ſtar of eight points encircles it on the coat. | - - - - - - - - - - - - (A.) In EUROPE. - - - - - - - - - - - - | |
| | | (a) The Kingdom of ENGLAND is divided into 40 Counties; viz. | | Lat. Long. |
| | | Middleſex | London—Weſtminſter | Lond. - 51. 31 N. L. 1ſt Merid. |
| | | Eſſex | Chelmsford. | |
| | | Hertfordſhire | Hertford | - - - 52. 6 N. 4. 10 E. |
| | | Kent | Maidſtone—Canterbury | Cant. - 51. 16 N. 1. 15 E. |
| | | Surrey | Southwark—Kingſton. | |
| | | Suſſex | Chicheſter. | |
| | | Buckinghamſhire | Ayleſbury—Buckingham. | |
| | | Bedfordſhire | Bedford. | |
| | | Huntingdonſhire | Huntingdon. | |
| | | Cambridgeſhire | Cambridge | - - - 52. 12 N. 0. 9 E. |
| | | Suffolk | Bury—Ipſwich. | |
| | | Norfolk | Norwich | - - - 52. 40 N. 01. 25 E. |
| | | Oxfordſhire | Oxford. | |
| | | Berkſhire | Abingdon—Reading. | |
| | | Glouceſterſhire | Glouceſter | - - - 51. 5 N. 2. 16 W. |
| | | Worceſterſhire | Worceſter | - - - 52. 9 N. 1. 55 W. |
| | | Monmouthſhire | Monmouth. | |
| | | Herefordſhire | Hereford. | |
| | | Shropſhire | Shrewſbury. | |
| | | Staffordſhire | Stafford—Lichfield | Litchf. 52. 43 N. 1. 4 W. |
| | | Warwickſhire | Warwick—Coventry | Coventry 52. 25 N. 1. 25 W. |
| | | Leiceſterſhire | Leiceſter | - - - 52. 38 N. 1. 3 W. |
| | | Derbyſhire | Derby | - - - 52. 58 N. 1. 30 W. |
| | | Cheſhire | Cheſter | - - - 53. 15 N. 0. 3 W. |
| | | Nottinghamſhire | Nottingham | - - - 53. 00 N. 1. 6 W. |
| | | Lincolnſhire | Lincoln | - - - 53. 15 N. 0. 27 W. |
| | | Rutlandſhire | Oakham. | |
| | | Northamptonſhire | Northampton | - - - 52. 15 N. 0. 55 W. |
| | | Hampſhire | Wincheſter—Southampton | South. 50. 55 N. 1. 25 W. |
| | | Wiltſhire | Saliſbury | - - - 51. 00 N. 1. 45 W. |
| | | Dorſetſhire | Dorcheſter. | |
| | | Somerſetſhire | Bath—Briſtol—Wells | Bath - 51. 22 N. 2. 16 W.<br>Briſtol 51. 33 N. 2. 40 W. |
| | | Devonſhire | Exeter—Plymouth | Exeter 50. 44 N. 3. 29 W. |
| | | Cornwall | Launceſton. | |
| | | Yorkſhire | York | - - - 53. 59 N. 1. 1 W. |
| | | Durham | Durham | - - - 54. 48 N. 1. 25 W. |
| | | Northumberland | Newcaſtle | - - - 55. 3 N. 1. 24 W. |
| | | Lancaſhire | Lancaſter | - - - 54. 5 N. 2. 55 E. |
| | | Weſtmoreland | Appleby—Kendal. | |
| | | Cumberland | Carliſle | - - - 54. 47 N. 2. 35 W. |
| | | (b) The Principality of WALES is divided into 12 Counties; viz. | | |
| | | Flintſhire | Flint—St. Aſaph. | |
| | | Denbighſhire | Denbigh. | |
| | | Montgomeryſhire | Montgomery. | |
| | | Angleſea | Beaumaris. | |
| | | Caernarvonſhire | Caernarvon—Bangor. | |
| | | Merionethſhire | Dolgelly. | |
| | | Radnorſhire | Radnor. | |
| | | Brecknockſhire | Brecknock. | |
| | | Glamorganſhire | Llandaff | |
| | | Pembrokſhire | Pembroke—Haverfordweſt. | |
| | | Cardiganſhire | Cardigan | - - - 52. 10 N. 4. 38 W. |
| | | Caermarthenſhire | Caermarthen. | |
| | | (c) SCOTLAND is divided into 33 counties and ſtewartries; viz. | | |
| | | Edingburgh | Edinburgh | - - - 55. 57 N. 3. 7 W. |
| | | Haddington | Haddington—Dunbar | Dunb. 55. 58 N. 2. 25 W. |
| | | Berwick | Dunſe—Lauder. | |
| | | Roxburgh | Jedburgh—Kelſo | Kelſo 55. 38 N. 2. 12 W. |
| | | Selkirk | Selkirk. | |
| | | Peebles | Peebles. | |
| | | Lanerk | Glaſgow—Hamilton—Lanark. | Glaſgow 55. 51 N. 4. 10 W. |
| | | Dumfries | Dnmfries—Annan | Dumfries 55. 8 N. 3. 25 W. |
| | | Wigtown | Wigtown—Stranraer. | |

(Continued.)

# ITS ISLANDS AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS——*continued.*

| *Divisions of the* BRITISH EMPIRE. | *Chief* TOWNS. | *LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.* |
|---|---|---|
| In EUROPE——*continued.* | | |
| **SCOTLAND**—*continued.* | | |
| Kircudbright | Kirkcudbright. | Lat. Long. |
| Ayr | Ayr—Irwine—and Kilmarnock | 55. 30 N. 4. 35 W. |
| Dumbarton | Dumbarton | 55. 44 N. 4. 20 W. |
| Bute | Rothſay. | |
| Caithneſs | Wick—Thurſo. | |
| Renfrew | Renfrew—Paiſley—Greenock | Green. 35. 52 N. 4. 22 W. |
| Stirling | Stirling—Falkirk | Falk. 55. 58 N. 3. 48 W. |
| Linlithgow | Linlithgow — Borroughſtonneſs | Borroughneſs 55. 48 N. 3. 44. W. |
| Argyle | Inverary and Campbelton | |
| Perth | Perth | 56. 22 N. 3. 12. W. |
| Kincardin | Stonehive—Bervie. | |
| Aberdeen | Aberdeen—Peterhead. | |
| Inverneſs | Inverneſs | Inv. 57. 33 N. 4. 2 W. |
| Nairne | Nairne | |
| Cromartie | Comartie. | |
| Fife | Cupar—St. Andrews—Dumfermline. | |
| Forfar | Montroſe—Forfar—Dundee—and Arbroath | Dund. 56. 26 N. 2. 48 W. |
| Bamff | Bamff. | |
| Sutherland | Dornoch. | |
| Clacmannan | Clacmannan—Alloa. | |
| Kinroſs | Kinroſs. | |
| Roſs | Taine—Dingwall. | |
| Elgin | Elgin—Forres. | |
| Orkne and Shetland | Kirkwall—Lerwick. | |
| *(d)* IRELAND is commonly divided into Four Provinces: Leinſter, Ulſter, Connaught, and Munſter. | | |
| 1. LEINSTER comprehends the following 12 counties: | | |
| Dublin | Dublin | 53. 21 N. 6. 1. W. |
| Louth | Drogheda. | |
| Wicklow | Wicklow. | |
| Wexford | Wexford. | |
| Longford | Longford. | |
| Eaſt Meath | Trim. | |
| Weſt Meath | Mullingar. | |
| King's County | Phillipſtown. | |
| Queen's County | Maryborough. | |
| Killkenny | Killkenny. | |
| Kildare | Naas and Athy. | |
| Carlow | Carlow. | |
| ULSTER comprehends the following nine counties: | | |
| Down | Down Patrick. | |
| Armagh | Armagh. | |
| Monaghan | Monaghan. | |
| Cavan | Cavan. | |
| Antrim | Carrickfergus. | |
| Londonderry | Derry | 54. 52 N. 7. 40 W. |
| Tyrone | Armagh. | |
| Fermanagh | Eniſkillen. | |
| Donegal | Lifford. | |
| CONNAUGHT comprehends the following five counties: | | |
| Leitrim | Carrick on Shannon. | |
| Roſcommon | Roſcommon. | |
| Mayo | Ballinrobe. | |
| Sligo | Sligo. | |
| Galway | Galway. | |
| MUNSTER comprehends the following ſix counties: | | |
| Clare | Ennis. | |
| Cork | Cork | 51. 53 N. 8. 23 W. |
| Kerry | Tralee. | |
| Limerick | Limerick | 52. 35 N. 8. 48 W. |
| Tipperary | Clonmel. | |
| Waterford | Waterford. | |
| *(e)* In SPAIN. | Gibraltar | 36. 5 N. 5. 17 W. |

| *Divisions of the* BRITISH EMPIRE. | *Chief* TOWNS. | *LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.* |
|---|---|---|
| (B.) In ASIA. | | |
| *(a)* The Britiſh poſſeſſions in India before the treaty with Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, contained about 197,496 ſquare miles, and about 10 millions of inhabitants. Theſe conſiſt of three diſtinct governments, viz. | | |
| Government of Calcutta or Bengal | Calcutta | Lat. Long. 22. 34 N. 88. 34 E. |
| Government of Madras | Madras | 13. 4 N. 80. 33 E. |
| Government of Bombay | Bombay | 18. 56 N. 72. 43 E. |
| (C.) In AFRICA. | | |
| On the coaſt of Guinea, the ſettlements, | | |
| Sierra Leone and Fort St. James | | 8. 12 N. 12 W. |
| Cape of Good Hope | | 34. 29 S. 18. 28 E. |
| Iſland St. Helena | | 15. 55. S. 5. 44 W. |
| (D.) In AMERICA. | | |
| The Hudſon's Bay | FORTS.—Prince of Wales—Churchill—Nelſon—New Severn—Albany | Between 50 & 70 N. lat. 50 & 100 W. long. |
| Canada [Lower] | Quebec | 46. 55 N. 69. 48 W. |
| Canada [Upper] | Trois Rivières. | |
| | Montreal | 45. 35 N. 73. 11 W. |
| Nova Scotia | Halifax | 44. 40 N. 63. 15 W. |
| New Brunſwick | St. John's. | |
| ISLANDS. | | |
| Newfoundland | Placentia, Bonaviſta, St. John | 47. 26 N. 55 W. |
| Cape Breton | Louiſburg. | |
| St. John's | Charlotte Town. | |
| Bermuda | St George. | |
| Jamaica | Kingſton | 18. 15 N. 76. 32 W. |
| Bahama | Naſſau. | |
| Barbadoes | Bridgetown | 13. 5 N. 58. 3 W. |
| St. Chriſtopher's | | 17. 15 N. 62. 38 W. |
| Antigua | St. John's Town | 17. 47 N. 62. 4 W. |
| Nevis and Montſerrat | Montſerrat | 16. 47 N. 62. 12. W. |
| Barbuda—Anguille. | | |
| Dominica | | 15. 18 N. 1. 22 W. |
| St. Vincent—Grenada—and the Granadines. | | |
| New South Wales | Sydney. | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH EMPIRE.** | | | |
| **(A) IN EUROPE.** | | | |
| United Kingdom | London | 51° 30′ N. | 0° 5′ W. |
| Gibraltar | Gibraltar | 36° 8′ N. | 5° 21′ W. |
| Malta | Valetta | 35° 54′ N. | 14° 31′ E. |
| Heligoland | Heligoland | 54° 11′ N. | 7° 53′ E. |
| Ionian Islands | Corfu | 39° 37′ N. | 19° 55′ E. |
| **(B) IN ASIA.** | | | |
| Cyprus | Nicosia | 35° 10′ N. | 33° 25′ E. |
| Aden | Aden | 12° 47′ N. | 45° 0′ E. |
| Perim | Perim | 12° 39′ N. | 43° 25′ E. |
| Kooria Mooria Islands | Hasik | 17° 32′ N. | 54° 30′ E. |
| Socotra | Tamarida | 12° 30′ N. | 54° 0′ E. |
| **(C) IN AFRICA.** | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | Cape Town | 33° 56′ S. | 18° 28′ E. |
| St. Helena | Jamestown | 15° 55′ S. | 5° 44′ W. |
| Ascension | Georgetown | 7° 56′ S. | 14° 22′ W. |
| Sierra Leone and Dependencies | Freetown | 8° 30′ N. | 13° 17′ W. |
| Gambia | Bathurst | 13° 28′ N. | 16° 39′ W. |
| Gold Coast and Dependencies | Cape Coast Castle | 5° 6′ N. | 1° 15′ W. |
| Lagos | Lagos | 6° 26′ N. | 3° 24′ E. |
| Natal | Pietermaritzburg | 29° 36′ S. | 30° 24′ E. |
| **(D) IN AMERICA.** | | | |
| Falkland Islands | Port Stanley | 51° 40′ S. | 57° 51′ W. |
| Canada | Ottawa | 45° 24′ N. | 75° 43′ W. |
| Newfoundland | St. John's | 47° 34′ N. | 52° 42′ W. |
| Bermuda | Hamilton | 32° 17′ N. | 64° 45′ W. |
| Bahamas | Nassau | 25° 5′ N. | 77° 20′ W. |
| Jamaica and Dependencies | Kingston | 17° 58′ N. | 76° 48′ W. |
| Leeward Islands | Antigua | 17° 7′ N. | 61° 51′ W. |
| Barbados | Bridgetown | 13° 5′ N. | 59° 37′ W. |
| Windward Islands | Grenada | 12° 4′ N. | 61° 45′ W. |
| Trinidad and Dependencies | Port of Spain | 10° 40′ N. | 61° 31′ W. |
| British Guiana | Georgetown | 6° 48′ N. | 58° 12′ W. |
| Honduras | Belize | 17° 30′ N. | 88° 12′ W. |
| **FOREIGN—continued.** | | | |
| **(A) IN EUROPE.** | | | |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | 55° 41′ N. | 12° 36′ E. |
| Iceland | Reykjavik | 64° 9′ N. | 21° 57′ W. |
| Faroe Islands | Thorshavn | 62° 1′ N. | 6° 46′ W. |
| Greenland | Godthaab | 64° 11′ N. | 51° 44′ W. |
| Sweden | Stockholm | 59° 20′ N. | 18° 3′ E. |
| Norway | Christiania | 59° 54′ N. | 10° 45′ E. |
| Russia | St. Petersburg | 59° 56′ N. | 30° 19′ E. |
| Finland | Helsingfors | 60° 10′ N. | 24° 58′ E. |
| Germany | Berlin | 52° 30′ N. | 13° 24′ E. |
| Heligoland | Heligoland | 54° 11′ N. | 7° 53′ E. |
| Netherlands | Amsterdam | 52° 22′ N. | 4° 54′ E. |
| Belgium | Brussels | 50° 51′ N. | 4° 21′ E. |
| France | Paris | 48° 50′ N. | 2° 20′ E. |
| Portugal | Lisbon | 38° 42′ N. | 9° 8′ W. |
| Spain | Madrid | 40° 25′ N. | 3° 42′ W. |
| Gibraltar | Gibraltar | 36° 8′ N. | 5° 21′ W. |
| Malta | Valetta | 35° 54′ N. | 14° 31′ E. |
| Italy | Rome | 41° 54′ N. | 12° 29′ E. |
| Austria-Hungary | Vienna | 48° 13′ N. | 16° 22′ E. |
| Ionian Islands | Corfu | 39° 37′ N. | 19° 55′ E. |
| Turkey | Constantinople | 41° 0′ N. | 28° 59′ E. |
| **(B) IN ASIA.** | | | |
| Asiatic Turkey | Smyrna | 38° 25′ N. | 27° 8′ E. |
| Arabia | Muscat | 23° 37′ N. | 58° 36′ E. |
| Persia | Teheran | 35° 44′ N. | 51° 30′ E. |
| Afghanistan | Cabul | 34° 31′ N. | 69° 13′ E. |
| Russia | Tashkend | 41° 20′ N. | 69° 18′ E. |
| China | Pekin | 39° 55′ N. | 116° 25′ E. |
| Japan | Yeddo | 35° 41′ N. | 139° 46′ E. |
| Siam | Bangkok | 13° 45′ N. | 100° 35′ E. |
| **(C) IN AFRICA.** | | | |
| Egypt | Cairo | 30° 2′ N. | 31° 14′ E. |
| Tripoli | Tripoli | 32° 54′ N. | 13° 11′ E. |
| Tunis | Tunis | 36° 48′ N. | 10° 11′ E. |
| Algeria | Algiers | 36° 47′ N. | 3° 0′ E. |
| Morocco | Fez | 34° 4′ N. | 5° 0′ W. |
| Canary Islands | Las Palmas | 28° 8′ N. | 15° 25′ W. |
| **(D) IN AMERICA.** | | | |
| Mexico | Mexico | 19° 26′ N. | 99° 12′ W. |
| Hayti | Port au Prince | 18° 33′ N. | 72° 20′ W. |
| Dominica | Roseau | 15° 18′ N. | 61° 24′ W. |
| St. Lucia | Castries | 14° 0′ N. | 60° 59′ W. |
| St. Vincent | Kingstown | 13° 9′ N. | 61° 14′ W. |
| Grenada | St. George's | 12° 4′ N. | 61° 45′ W. |
| Trinidad | Port of Spain | 10° 40′ N. | 61° 31′ W. |
| Venezuela | Caracas | 10° 30′ N. | 66° 55′ W. |
| Dutch Guiana | Paramaribo | 5° 52′ N. | 55° 10′ W. |
| French Guiana | Cayenne | 4° 56′ N. | 52° 18′ W. |
| Brazil | Rio Janeiro | 22° 54′ S. | 43° 11′ W. |
| Uruguay | Montevideo | 34° 53′ S. | 56° 11′ W. |
| Argentine Republic | Buenos Ayres | 34° 36′ S. | 58° 22′ W. |
| Chile | Santiago | 33° 26′ S. | 70° 40′ W. |
| Peru | Lima | 12° 0′ S. | 77° 3′ W. |
| Bolivia | La Paz | 16° 30′ S. | 68° 9′ W. |
| Ecuador | Quito | 0° 13′ S. | 78° 30′ W. |
| United States of Colombia | Bogota | 4° 36′ N. | 74° 5′ W. |
| Central American States | Guatemala | 14° 37′ N. | 90° 31′ W. |
| Hayti | Port au Prince | 18° 33′ N. | 72° 20′ W. |
| Dominican Republic | San Domingo | 18° 28′ N. | 69° 53′ W. |
| **UNITED STATES.** | | | |
| Alaska | Sitka | 57° 3′ N. | 135° 20′ W. |
| Washington | Olympia | 47° 2′ N. | 122° 54′ W. |
| Oregon | Salem | 44° 56′ N. | 123° 1′ W. |
| California | Sacramento | 38° 34′ N. | 121° 29′ W. |
| Nevada | Carson | 39° 10′ N. | 119° 46′ W. |
| Idaho | Boise City | 43° 37′ N. | 116° 12′ W. |
| Montana | Helena | 46° 36′ N. | 112° 2′ W. |
| Wyoming | Cheyenne | 41° 8′ N. | 104° 49′ W. |
| Utah | Salt Lake City | 40° 46′ N. | 111° 54′ W. |
| Arizona | Prescott | 34° 33′ N. | 112° 30′ W. |
| New Mexico | Santa Fé | 35° 41′ N. | 105° 57′ W. |
| Colorado | Denver | 39° 44′ N. | 104° 59′ W. |
| Kansas | Topeka | 39° 3′ N. | 95° 40′ W. |
| Indian Territory | Tahlequah | 35° 54′ N. | 94° 58′ W. |
| Texas | Austin | 30° 16′ N. | 97° 44′ W. |
| Indian Territory | Muscogee | 35° 50′ N. | 95° 23′ W. |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | 40° 48′ N. | 96° 42′ W. |
| Dakota | Bismarck | 46° 48′ N. | 100° 47′ W. |
| Minnesota | St. Paul | 44° 57′ N. | 93° 5′ W. |
| Iowa | Des Moines | 41° 35′ N. | 93° 37′ W. |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | 38° 34′ N. | 92° 10′ W. |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | 34° 44′ N. | 92° 19′ W. |
| Louisiana | Baton Rouge | 30° 27′ N. | 91° 11′ W. |
| Mississippi | Jackson | 32° 18′ N. | 90° 11′ W. |
| Wisconsin | Madison | 43° 4′ N. | 89° 23′ W. |
| Illinois | Springfield | 39° 48′ N. | 89° 39′ W. |
| Michigan | Lansing | 42° 44′ N. | 84° 33′ W. |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | 39° 46′ N. | 86° 9′ W. |
| Ohio | Columbus | 39° 58′ N. | 82° 59′ W. |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | 38° 12′ N. | 84° 52′ W. |
| Tennessee | Nashville | 36° 10′ N. | 86° 47′ W. |
| West Virginia | Charleston | 38° 21′ N. | 81° 38′ W. |
| Virginia | Richmond | 37° 32′ N. | 77° 30′ W. |
| Maryland | Annapolis | 38° 58′ N. | 76° 30′ W. |
| Delaware | Dover | 39° 9′ N. | 75° 32′ W. |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | 40° 16′ N. | 76° 53′ W. |
| New Jersey | Trenton | 40° 13′ N. | 74° 46′ W. |
| New York | Albany | 42° 39′ N. | 73° 45′ W. |
| Connecticut | Hartford | 41° 46′ N. | 72° 41′ W. |
| Rhode Island | Providence | 41° 49′ N. | 71° 24′ W. |
| Massachusetts | Boston | 42° 21′ N. | 71° 4′ W. |
| Vermont | Montpelier | 44° 16′ N. | 72° 36′ W. |
| New Hampshire | Concord | 43° 12′ N. | 71° 34′ W. |
| Maine | Augusta | 44° 19′ N. | 69° 46′ W. |
| **HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.** | | | |
| Hawaii | Honolulu | 21° 18′ N. | 157° 52′ W. |

# TABLE II.

THE

# DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

## II. THE DOMINIONS OF

| NAME and SITUATION. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT, in Square Miles. | POPULATION. Sum Total of INHABITANTS. | POPULATION. Number of INHABITANTS to each Square Mile. | POPULATION. The Number it might contain, supposing there were 200 to each Square Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DENMARK, SLESWICK, and HOLSTEIN, are situated between 54 and 58 N. lat. 8 and 11 E. long. | DENMARK, SLESWICK, and HOLSTEIN, are bounded on the south by Germany; on the east by the Baltic Sea; on the north and west by the German Ocean. | All the Danish dominions, both in and out of Europe, contain, 182,400 square miles. | — 2,500,000 — | — 14 — | — 36,480,000 |
| NORWAY is situated between 58 and 71 N. lat. 5 and 31 E. long. | NORWAY is bounded on the west and north by the Northern Ocean; on the south by the German Ocean; and on the east by Sweden. | In Europe alone, 170,928 square miles; viz. | — 2,148,438 — | — 12 | |
| | | The diocese of Zealand 2,112 | — 345,740 — | — 163 — | — 422,400 |
| | | - - - - Fuhnen 1,376 | — 151,512 — | — 110 — | — 275,200 |
| | | - - - - Aarhuys 1,696 | — 125,282 — | — 73 — | — 339,200 |
| | | - - - - Ripen 2,416 | — 83,186 — | — 34 — | — 483,200 |
| | | - - - - Aalburg 1,456 | — 71,242 — | — 49 — | — 291,200 |
| | | - - - - Wiburg 1,200 | — 53,488 — | — 44 — | — 240,000 |
| | | The dutchy of Slesvick 2,640 | — 251,230 — | — 95 — | — 528,000 |
| | | - - - - Holstein 2,768 | — 311,758 — | — 112 — | — 553,600 |
| | | The kingdom of Norway - - - - 112,000 | — 700,000 — | — 6 — | — 22,400,000 |
| | | The Faro Islands - - - - | — 5,000 | | |
| ICELAND is situated between 63 and 66—30 N. lat. 9—40, and 23—40 W. long. | ICELAND lies in the Northern Ocean. | Iceland - - - - 43,264 | — 50,000 — | — 1 — | — 8,652,800 |
| GREENLAND. Its coasts navigators have not as yet been able fully to explore. It lies between 60 and 80 N. lat. 2 and 53 W. long. | GREENLAND is bounded on the south and east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by Baffin's Bay and the Straits of Davis; and on the north by the Frozen Ocean. | | | | |

| ARMY and NAVY. | REVENUE and EXPENCES. | Principal HISTORICAL DATES. | Form of GOVERNMENT, and Present MONARCH. | SUCCESSOR. | RELIGION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces - - 75,267 men.<br>Of these belong<br>To Denmark - 39,542<br>To Norway - 35,715<br>They consist of about 11,000 cavalry and 64,000 infantry.<br>The charges of their maintenance amount annually to about £.291,186.<br>The Navy consists of 33 ships of war; viz.<br>2 of 90 guns,<br>1 - 80.<br>11 - 70.<br>12 - 60.<br>7 - 50.<br>To these belong<br>10,964 seamen.<br>5,600 marines.<br>2,100 ordnance. | The annual revenue of the crown amounts to about £.1,520,000; of which<br>£.<br>Denmark contributes 543,554<br>Norway - - - - 290,000<br>Slesvick and Holstein 300,000<br>The West Indian islands 262,000<br>The toll levied upon ships passing the Sound - - - - 122,554<br>Altona - - - - 3,150<br>The expences of the state amount annually to about £.1,050,000; and it is burthened with a debt of £.2,600,000. | Normans, Cimbri, Teutones, Skioldungi, Angles, and Pagan monarchs to the year 1015.<br>Norway acquires possession of Greenland in the 10th century.<br>Christian kings from Knud (or Canute) the Great, 1015, to the union between Denmark and Norway under queen Margaret, 1387.<br>Norway acquires possession of Iceland, 1261.<br>From Margaret to the succession of the house of Oldenburg, 1448.<br>Slesvick and Holstein are united with Denmark, 1459.<br>*Princes of the house of Oldenburg:*<br>CHRISTIAN I. - - - to 1481.<br>JOHN - - - - - - - 1513.<br>CHRISTIAN II. - - 1523.<br>FREDERIC I. - - - 1533.<br>CHRISTIAN III. - - 1559.<br>FREDERIC II. - - - 1588.<br>CHRISTIAN IV. - - 1648.<br>FREDERIC III. - - 1670.<br>Under Fred. III. the three orders of the kingdom consented that the crown should be hereditary in the royal family, and invested the king with absolute power, Oct. 17, 1660.<br>CHRISTIAN V. - to 1699.<br>FREDERIC IV. - - - 1730.<br>CHRISTIAN VI. - - 1746.<br>Frederic V. the 'Father of his People,' to 1766: His successor is the present monarch, Christian VII. | The crown of Denmark is hereditary, as well in the female as in the male line; and the power of the king is absolute.<br>Christian VII. the reigning monarch, was born Jan. 29, 1749; succeeded to the throne Jan. 14, 1766; was married in the same year to the princess Carolina Matilda of Hanover, his present Britannic majesty's youngest sister; who, in 1772, after the catastrophe of Struensee and Brandt, was compelled to retire to Zell, where she died, universally lamented, 1775. Fruits of this marriage are: a prince and a princess. | The hereditary prince, according to the laws, becomes capable of assuming the reins of government when he has attained his 14th year.<br>The present heir to the crown is prince Frederic, born Jan. 28, 1768. He was admitted by his father to a share in the administration, April 14, 1784, after the removal of the queen dowager Juliana Maria and her son prince Frederic, who had held the reins of government since the year 1772, on account of the permanent imbecility of the king. | Until the commencement of the 10th century the Danes were Pagans; and they principally worshipped Odin, or Wodan, and his consort Freya. About that period they embraced the Christian religion; and since the year 1537 the Lutheran church has been established in the realm. The national church is superintended by twelve bishops.<br>In some provinces, other religious persuasions are also tolerated in the free exercise of their respective forms of worship. |

# THE KING OF DENMARK.

| *Principal* RIVERS, LAKES, *and* MOUNTAINS. | *CLIMATE and* SOIL. | *PRODUCTIONS.* |
|---|---|---|
| The Eyder, the Trave; the canal of Kiel, which connects the Baltic with the German Ocean; the Sound, the Great and the Little Belt: Several lakes in Norway; the celebrated Maelstrom, and the hot spring, Geyser, in Iceland.<br><br>Several chalk mountains; the Scheeren; the chain of high mountains, called the Koehlen, which divides Norway lengthwise: In Iceland, several mountains covered with perpetual snows, and the volcanos Hecla and Krabla. | The climate of Denmark is damp and cold; its soil tolerably level and fertile; that of the dutchies Holstein and Slesvick is particularly so. The climate of Norway varies very much in the different parts of the country: eastward of the Koehlen the winters are very severe, and the summers often extremely hot; but on the west side of that chain, the atmosphere is moist and temperate. Notwithstanding this diversity of their climate, the Norwegians are remarkably robust, and attain to a great age.<br><br>In Iceland, notwithstanding its northerly situation, both the summer and the winter are moderate, some few parts of the island excepted.<br><br>In Greenland, the cold in the winter is intense; and in some few days of the summer the heat is very oppressive. | DENMARK, SLESWICK, and HOLSTEIN produce corn in such abundance as often to be able to export, in one year, to the amount of £. 105,000; rape seed, hops, flax, tobacco, fruits, turf, limestone, chalk, black cattle (about 80,000 head are generally exported every year), horses, various kinds of fish, herrings, &c.<br><br>NORWAY—Barley, pease, potatoes, flax, hemp, wood, (the annual export of deal alone is reckoned at £. 175,000), gold, silver, copper (of which 5000 lbs. are annually exported), iron (the annual export of which amounts to £. 70,000), marble, pearls, pasturage, goats, rein deer, game of various kinds, furs, variety of wild fowl and fish; of their goat skins they export annually 80,000 raw hides, and 1,000 manufactured.<br><br>ICELAND—Turf, black cattle, sheep, rein deer, foxes, hawks (of these they sell annually to the amount of £. 500); eider ducks, (of eider-down 2000 lbs. are exported every year in a legal manner, and 1000 lbs. by unlawful means); whales, and other fish, mineral waters, &c.<br><br>GREENLAND—Whales, seals, deer, foxes, fish, asbestos, &c. |

| *DIVISIONS of the* REALM. | *Principal* CITIES *and* PLACES. | *Their* LATITUDE *and* LONGITUDE. | *Number of* HOUSES. | *Number of* INHABITANTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. In EUROPE. | | | | |
| *(a)* The kingdom of DENMARK. | | | | |
| (1) The diocese of Zealand. | (1) Copenhagen - | 55—41 N. lat. 12—27 E. long. | 4,000 | 90,000 |
| | Elsineur - | 56 N. | 636 | 5,000 |
| | Rothschild - | 55—40 N. | - - - | 4,000 |
| | Soroë | | | |
| (2) The diocese of Fuehnen. | (2) Odensee - - | 55—20 N. | | |
| | Nyburg | | | |
| | Uranienburg - | 55—54 N. 12—35 E. | | |
| (3) The diocese of Aarhuys. | (3) Aarhuys - | 56. N. | - - - | 4,000 |
| | Randers - - | 56—20 N. | | |
| (4) The diocese of Ripen. | (4) Ripen - - | 55—10 N. | | |
| | Rinkioebing - | 56 N. | | |
| (5) The diocese of Aalburg. | (5) Aalburg - - | 56—50 N. | - - - | 4,000 |
| | Ninkoebing | 56—40 N. | | |
| (6) The diocese of Wiburg. | (6) Wiburg | 56—20 N. | - - - | 4,000 |
| | Island Lessoë | 57 N. | | |
| *(b)* The dutchy of SLESWICK. | *(b)* Slesvick | | | |
| | Flendsburg - | 54—46 N. | - - - | 5,000 |
| *(c)* The dutchy of HOLSTEIN. | *(c)* Glueckstadt - | 53—50 N. | - - - | 6,000 |
| | Rendsburg - | 54 N. | 600 | 3,600 |
| | Kiel - - - | 54—2 N. | 800 | 4,500 |
| | Altona - - | 53—35 N. | 3,150 | 24,500 |
| *(d)* The kingdom of NORWAY. | *(d)* Bergen - - | 61—15 N. | - - - | 18,000 |
| | Drontheim - | 63—26 N. 11 E. | 1,318 | 8,000 |
| | Christiana - | - - - - - | 1,500 | 10,000 |
| | Fredericshall | - - - - - | - - - | 3,600 |
| | Wardehuys - | 70—22 N. | | |
| *(e)* The FARO ISLANDS, seventeen of which are inhabited. | *(e)* Thorshaven - | | | |
| *(f)* ICELAND. | *(f)* Skalholt - - | 64—50 N. | | |
| | Holum | | | |
| B. In ASIA. | | | | |
| (1) TRANQUEBAR, on the coast of Coromandel. (The expence of maintaining this settlement probably amounts to more than the revenue which it produces.) | (1) Tranquebar - Fort Dansburg, Fredericsnagor, and about 30 villages. | 11 N. | - - - | 15,000 |
| (2) Several of the NICOBAR islands. | | | | |
| C. In AFRICA. | C. Christiansburg | 5 N. | | |
| On the coast of Guinea, where the Danes trade for ivory and slaves. | | | | |
| D. In AMERICA. | | | | |
| *(a)* GREENLAND, on the west coast of which are about 7,000 inhabitants. | *(a)* Herrnhut | | | |
| *(b)* Three of the Antilles, which produce an annual revenue of about £. 262,500. | *(b)* Lichtenfels - | | | |
| (1) ST. CROIX contains about 20,000 persons employed in labour, and 356 plantations; and produces a revenue of £. 210,000. | (1) This island was purchased from France, A. D. 1733, for the sum of £. 262,000 | 17—50 N. | | |
| (2) ST. JAN. | (2) & (3) have been declared free ports. | 18—20 N. | | |
| (3) ST. THOMAS. | | | | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *ORDERS of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The character of this as well as of every other nation, it is difficult to delineate with truth and accuracy. We may however say of them: That with their former ferocious habits, they have also laid aside, in a great measure, their ancient simplicity and innocence. They are a brave, polite, and humane nation; rather more addicted to shew at present, than formerly; but well deserving of commendation, for their piety in religion, their loyalty to their king, and their strenuous endeavours to promote the general welfare of their country. | The coat is divided into four quarters by the cross of St. Daneburg. In the first grand quarter, or, four leopards, azure, surrounded with hearts, gules, for Denmark; in the second, gules, a lion, or, holding a battle-axe, encircled with a crown, argent, for Norway; the third quarter is divided, containing, azure, three crowns, or, for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and, or, two lions, for Slesvick. The fourth quarter is likewise divided. In a shield surtout, are gules, the nettle-leaf of Holstein, the swan of Stormar, and the knight on horseback, of Ditmur.<br><br>The heart-shield denotes Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. | 1. The Order of the Elephant. Its badge is an elephant surmounted with a castle, and suspended to a sky-blue ribbon, worn over the left shoulder, and crossing to the right side. On the left side is worn a star of eight points, embroidered with silver on the breast of the coat, having in the middle the cross of the Order of Danebrog.<br><br>2. The Order of Danebrog. Its badges consist of a white ribbon with red edges, worn scarf-wise over the right shoulder, from which depends a gold enamelled cross, set with eleven diamonds. On the breast of the coat they wear an embroidered star of eight points<br><br>3. The Order de la Fidelité, &c. |

# TABLE III.

THE

# GERMAN EMPIRE.

## III. THE GERMAN

| NAMES of the TERRITORIES. | Number of Square Miles contained. | POPULATION. Sum Total of Inhabitants. | To each Square Mile. | If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be | CHIEF TOWNS. | North Latitude. | Longitude East of London. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | D. M. | D. M. |
| Electorate of BAVARIA | 16,176 | 1,934,000 | 130 | 3,235,200 | Munich | 48. 9. | 11. 30. |
| | | | | | Manheim | 49. 28. | 8. 26. |
| Electorate of SAXONY | 11,680 | 1,896,000 | 162 | 2,336,000 | Dreſden | 51. 2. | 13. 40. |
| | | | | | Leipzig | 51. 19. | 12. 21. |
| Electorate of BRUNSWICK LUNEBURG | 8,224 | 850,000 | 103 | 1,644,800 | Hanover | 52. 25. | 9. 52. |
| | | | | | Goettingen | 51. 31. | 9. 54. |
| Electorate of MENTZ, with the Biſhopric of WORMS | 2,800 | 320,000 | 114 | 560,000 | Mentz | 49. 54. | 8. 20. |
| | | | | | Erfurth | 51. 6. | 11. 7. |
| Electorate of TRIERS, with the Biſhopric of AUGSBURG | 2,400 | 300,000 | 125 | 480,000 | Triers | 49. 50. | 6. 50. |
| | | | | | Coblenz | 50. 1. | 6. 30. |
| Electorate of COLOGNE, with the Biſhopric of MUNSTER | 5,760 | 550,000 | 95 | 1,100,000 | Bonn | 50. 47. | 10. 5. |
| | | | | | Munſter | 52. | 7. 20. |
| Territories of Ducal SAXONY | 2,336 | 440,000 | 190 | 467,200 | Weimor | 50. 53. | 11. 20. |
| | | | | | Gotha | 50. 58. | 10. 43. |
| | | | | | Jena | 51. 2. | 11. 35. |
| Territories of the Duke of BRUNSWICK | 1,472 | 175,000 | 114 | 294,400 | Brunſwick | 52. 19, | 10. 32. |
| | | | | | Helmſtadt | — | — |
| Territories of the Dukes of MECKLENBURG | 4,800 | 375,000 | 78 | 960,000 | Schwerin | 53. 54. | 11. 50. |
| | | | | | Roſtock | 54. 10. | 12. 37. |
| | | | | | Strelitz | — | — |
| Territories of the Duke of OLDENBURG | 720 | 85,000 | 118 | 150,000 | Oldenburg | — | — |
| Territories of the Duke of DEUX PONTS | 1,440 | 180,000 | 128 | 288,000 | Deux Ponts | — | — |
| Territories of the Duke of WIRTEMBERG | 3,200 | 600,000 | 187 | 640,000 | Stutgard | 48. 52. | 9. 10. |
| | | | | | Tubingen | 48. 34. | 8. 58. |
| Territories of the Landgraves of HESSE | 2,760 | 750,000 | 271 | 552,000 | Caſſel | 51. 19. | 9. 26. |
| | | | | | Darmſtadt | 49. 51. | 8. 35. |
| Territories of the Margrave of ANSPACH BAYREUTH | 2,320 | 320,000 | 138 | 464,000 | Bayreuth | 49. 57. | 10. 37. |
| | | | | | Anſpach | 49. 19. | 10. 33. |
| Territories of the Margraves of BADEN | 832 | 200,000 | 240 | 164,400 | Carlſruth | — | — |
| | | | | | Durlach | — | — |
| Territories of the Princes of ANHALT | 800 | 100,000 | 125 | 160,000 | Deſſau | — | — |
| Territories of the Princes of NASSAU | 928 | 130,000 | 140 | 185,600 | Dietz | — | — |
| Territories of the Princes of SCHWARZEBURG | 640 | 100,000 | 156 | 128,000 | Sonderſhauſen | 41. 45. | 11. 35. |
| Territories of the Princes of WALDECK | 624 | 80,000 | 128 | 124,800 | Arolſen | — | — |
| | | | | | Pyrmont | — | — |
| Territories of the Princes and Counts REUSS | 384 | 66,000 | 172 | 76,800 | Graetz | — | — |
| Territories of the Counts of LIPPE | 464 | 95,000 | 205 | 92,800 | Detmold | — | — |
| Territories of the Court of WERNIGERODE | 64 | 12,500 | 195 | 12,800 | Wernigerode | — | — |
| The Biſhopric of SALTZBURG | 2,880 | 250,000 | 87 | 576,000 | Saltzburg | 47. 46. | 12. 59. |
| The Biſhopric of LUTTICH, or LIEGE | 1,680 | 200,000 | 119 | 336,000 | Liege | 50. 40. | 4. 20. |
| | | | | | Spa | — | — |
| The Biſhopric of WURTZBURG | 1,520 | 200,000 | 131 | 304,000 | Wurtzburg | 49. 46. | 10. 13. |
| The Biſhopric of BAMBERG | 1,040 | 180,000 | 173 | 208,000 | Bamberg | 49. 57. | 10. 57. |
| The Biſhopric of OSNABURG | 896 | 120,000 | 154 | 179,200 | Oſnaburg | 52. 16. | 7. 47. |
| The Biſhopric of PADERBORN | 848 | 100,000 | 118 | 169,600 | Paderborn | 51. 37. | 7. 50. |
| The Biſhopric of HILDESHEIM | 800 | 70,000 | 87 | 160,000 | Hildeſheim | 52. 11. | 10. 1. |
| The Biſhopric of FULDA | 768 | 80,000 | 104 | 153,600 | Fulda | 50. 37. | 9. 41. |
| The Biſhopric of SPEYER, with WEISSENBERG | 448 | 50,000 | 111 | 89,600 | Bruchſal | — | — |
| The Biſhopric of PASSAU | 240 | 25,000 | 104 | 48,000 | Paſſau | 48. 30. | 13. 2. |
| The Biſhopric of FREYSINGEN | 224 | 23,000 | 102 | 44,800 | Freyſingen | — | — |
| The free Imperial City of ULM | 272 | 50,000 | 187 | 54,400 | Ulm | 48. 23. | 9. 56. |
| The free Imperial City of FRANKFORT on the MAYN | 96 | 36,000 | 375 | 19,200 | Frankfort on the Mayn | 50. 6. | 8. 35. |
| The free Imperial City of NUREMBERG | 320 | 50,000 | 156 | 64,000 | Nuremberg | 49. 27. | 11. 4. |
| The free Imperial City of HAMBURG | 32 | 120,000 | 3,750 | 6,400 | Hamburg | 53. 36. | 10. 6. |
| Territories of the Emperor of GERMANY | 65,440 | 10,446,000 | 159 | 13,088,000 | Vienna | 48. 12. | 16. 22. |
| Territories of the Elector of BRANDENBURG | 34,320 | 4,121,500 | 120 | 6,864,000 | Berlin | 52. 31. | 13. 22. |
| German Territories of the King of DENMARK | 2,768 | 311,758 | 113 | 553,600 | Glueckſtadt. | | |
| German Territories of the King of SWEDEN | 1,440 | 103,345 | 71 | 288,000 | Stralſund | 54. 19. | 13. 32. |
| Diſtricts of GERMANY not included under any of the preceding heads | 6,944 | 1,085,000 | 156 | 1,388,800 | | | |
| The GERMAN Empire in general | 196,800 | 25,251,103 | 128 | 39,360,000 | | | |

# EMPIRE.

| Number of Houses. | Number of Inhabitants. | REVENUE. | Number of FORCES maintained by the respective Princes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,700 | 38,000 | £. 1,166,666 | 12,000 |
| 1,548 | 24,000 | | |
| 2,500 | 50,000 | 1,283,333 | 24,000 |
| 1,400 | 29,000 | | |
| 1,536 | 15,448 | 962,499 | 20,000 |
| 1,000 | 7,628 | | |
| — | 27,000 | 175,000 | 2,200 |
| 2,851 | 15,000 | | |
| — | 15,000 | 91,000 | 1,240 |
| — | 12,000 | | |
| — | 11,000 | 105,000 | 1,000 |
| — | 13,000 | | |
| 725 | 6,000 | 277,000 | 1,300 |
| 1,274 | 11,280 | | |
| 816 | 5,300 | | |
| — | 22,383 | | |
| — | 4,000 | 262,500 | 2,000 |
| 950 | 9,000 | 215,680 | 1,500 |
| 1,650 | 10,000 | | |
| — | 2,500 | 40,830 | |
| 484 | 5,000 | | |
| 550 | 5,000 | 93,333 | |
| — | 20,000 | 245,000 | 6,000 |
| 1,390 | 20,000 | 367,555 | 12,000 |
| 520 | 5,000 | 140,000 | 4,000 |
| 900 | 10,000 | 220,666 | 2,000 |
| 900 | 10,200 | | |
| 400 | — | 140,000 | 1,500 |
| 650 | | | |
| 800 | 8,000 | 113,744 | |
| — | — | 64,111 | |
| 480 | | | |
| — | — | 35,874 | |
| 300 | | | |
| 450 | 4,500 | | |
| 287 | 1,950 | 35,000 | |
| 711 | 6,500 | 35,000 | |
| — | 18,000 | 175,000 | |
| — | 80,000 | 140,000 | |
| 350 | | | |
| — | 16,000 | 93,332 | |
| — | 20,000 | 81,665 | |
| 1,250 | 9,500 | 26,255 | |
| — | 9,000 | 70,000 | |
| 2,500 | 12,500 | 45,395 | |
| — | 7,300 | 37,000 | |
| — | — | 35,000 | |
| 783 | 6,000 | 23,274 | |
| — | 5,000 | | |
| 2,000 | 15,000 | | |
| 3,000 | 36,000 | 70,000 | |
| 8,000 | 30,000 | 227,554 | |
| 17,800 | 100,000 | 127,250 | |
| 5,392 | 254,000 | 6,300,000 | |
| 6,500 | 145,136 | 3,062,499 | |
| 1,200 | 10,840 | 21,856 | |

*Situation. Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains.*

Germany is situated between 45—15 and 55 N. lat. 5—28 and 21—40 E. long.

It is bounded on the east by Prussia, Poland and Hungary; on the south by the Adriatic sea, Italy and Switzerland; on the west by France and the Netherlands; on the North by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic.

SEAS, RIVERS, &c.

The North and the Baltic seas, the Gulph of Venice, the lake of Constance; the Danube, the Rhine, the Mayn, the Weser, the Elbe and the Oder.

MOUNTAINS.

The Vogesian mountains (the Hundsrück), part of the Alps; the Cahlenberg; the Schwartzwald; the Rauhe Alp, the Fichtelbirg; the Riesengebirg; the Boehmerwald; the Moravian mountains; the Erzgeberg, and the Hartz.

*PRODUCTIONS.*

Grain, flax, hemp, hops, culinary vegetables, excellent orchard-fruits, olive-oil, saffron, tobacco, ochre, rhubarb, rice, timber, &c.

Black cattle, sheep, horses, asses, hogs, game, wild-fowl, furs, bees, silk-worms, fish, pearls, &c.

Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, quicksilver, pit-coal, sulphur, diamonds, marble, alabaster, porcelain-clay, salt-petre, alum, copperas, rock salt, mineral waters, &c.

*HISTORICAL DATES; ARMS.*

GERMANS.

The German nations, Cimbri and Teutones, annoy the Romans 100 years before the birth of Christ.

Cæsar attacks the German Gauls 50 years before the birth of Christ.

Arminius 9 years after the birth of Christ.

The German Nations make various conquests A. D. 50.

The Germans found the empire of the Franks, 486.

Charlemagne, 768.

Lewis the German founds the German empire, 843.

Germany and France separated, 887.

Henry the Fowler, 919.

Germany becomes an elective empire, 1085.

Power of the Popes at its summit under Gregory VII from 1073, to 1300.

Henry IV. dies, 1106.

Territorial sovereignty of the seven electors of the states of the German empire, 1139.

Rudolf Count of Habsburg, 1273.

Declaration of the Diet, that the electorial college has a right to confer the empire without the consent of the pope.

Columbus, 1492.

Luther, 1518.

Charles V. and capitulation of Election, 1519.

Appellation of "Protestants" first assumed, 1520.

War of 30 years commences, 1518.

Peace of Westphalia, 1648.

Refugees from France. Change in manners, &c. 1685.

Charles VI. dies 1740.

Charles VII. of Bavaria elected emperor 1742.

Francis I. of Lorraine, consort to Maria Theresa queen of Hungary, and father to the Emperor Joseph II. elected 1745. Seven years war from 1756 to 1763. Joseph II. elected emperor 1765.

The ARMS of the emperor are: a black eagle with two heads, and with a golden beak and claws, in which it holds a sword, sceptre, and the imperial globe and cross. The necks of the eagle are encircled with collars of gold, and upon its heads is placed the imperial diadem.

*RELIGION, Form of Government, and LAWS.*

The prevailing Religion of the Empire is the Christian; which was first introduced into Germany in the 8th Century, and since the year 1648, the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist Churches, have equal rights. Every Prince of the Empire was then bound to leave each of these churches in possession of its rights; though he may tolerate the religious worship of any of them in his dominions.

The form of Government in the Empire is monarchical-aristocratical.

The Emperor, as head of the states of the Empire, is elected by the electors, and crowned at Frankfort; where he is obliged to promise that he will reign conformably to certain ordinances. His successor, appointed during his life time, is called King of the Romans. In cases of vacancy the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria have the jurisdiction of the Empire in the interim. The eligibility to the Imperial dignity is not confined to any particular house, or to any of the three religions of the Empire.

LAWS.

1. The Statutes of the Diet.

2. The Golden Bull of Charles the Fourth; 1356.

3. The general compact of pacification, and the order of execution; 1495.

4. The order of administration; 1500.

5. The order of police; 1548 and 1577.

6. The religious compact; and the order of the Imperial chamber; 1555.

7. The order of coinage; 1559.

8. The orders of the Aulic council; 1559, 1617, and 1654.

9. The capitulation of Election; and the order of criminal justice of Charles V. The Roman Law. The Lombard code of law; and the particular codes of each of the several states of the empire.

# TABLE IV.

THE

# KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

# IV. THE KINGDOM

| NAME and SITUATION. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | POPULATION. Sum Total of Inhabitants. | POPULATION. No of Inhabitants to each Square Mile. | POPULATION. If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FRANCE. By the Romans called GALLIA, was first peopled by the Celtæ, or Gauls; and afterwards, in the fifth century (after it had been ravaged by the successive eruptions of various nations) taken possession of by the FRANKS, a German tribe, from whom it received its present appellation.<br><br>It is situated between 42 and 51 N. lat. 4—50 W. and 8—20 E. long. | It is bounded on the West by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain; on the East it borders on Savoy, Switzerland, and Germany; and on the North it is bounded by the German Ocean and English Channel. | Total - 148,840 square miles. | — 26,000,000 — | — 174 — | — 29,768,000 |
| | | Picardy - - - - - - - 5,260 | — 878,000 — | — 116 — | — 1,052,000 |
| | | Champaigne - - - - - - 7,200 | — 850,000 — | — 118 — | — 1,440,000 |
| | | Burgundy - - - - - - 6,720 | — 1,135,000 — | — 168 — | — 1,344,000 |
| | | Franche Comté - - - - - 5,200 | — 730,000 — | — 140 — | — 1,040,000 |
| | | Dauphiné - - - - - - 6,000 | — 695,000 — | — 115 — | — 1,200,000 |
| | | Provence - - - - - - - 6,720 | — 769,000 — | — 114 — | — 1,344,000 |
| | | Languedoc - - - - - - 12,400 | — 1,780,000 — | — 143 — | — 2,480,000 |
| | | Roussilon - - - - - - - 1,680 | — 190,000 — | — 113 — | — 236,000 |
| | | Navarre - - - - - - - 1,760 | — 190,000 — | — 108 — | — 252,000 |
| | | Guienne - - - - - - - 17,680 | — 2,585,000 — | — 146 — | — 3,536,000 |
| | | Poitou - - - - - - - 6,080 | — 700,000 — | — 113 — | — 1,216,000 |
| | | Bretagne - - - - - - - 10,240 | — 2,345,000 — | — 229 — | — 2,048,000 |
| | | Normandy - - - - - - 9,520 | — 2,134,000 — | — 224 — | — 1,904,000 |
| | | Lorraine - - - - - - - 5,200 | — 880,000 — | — 169 — | — 1,040,000 |
| | | Metz, Toul, and Verdun - 3,040 | — 375,000 — | — 123 — | — 608,000 |
| | | F. Flanders and Artois - - 2,432 | — 730,000 — | — 300 — | — 686,400 |
| | | Hainault and Cambray - - 1,520 | — 268,000 — | — 176 — | — 304,000 |
| | | Alsace - - - - - - - 2,400 | — 400,000 — | — 166 — | — 480,000 |
| | | Generalité of Paris - - - 6,720 | — 1,708,000 — | — 254 — | — 1,344,000 |
| | | - - - - Gascoigne - 7,840 | — 850,000 — | — 108 — | — 1,568,000 |
| | | - - - - Orleans - - 5,920 | — 730,000 — | — 123 — | — 1,184,000 |
| | | - - - - Bourges - - 4,000 | — 543,000 — | — 135 — | — 800,000 |
| | | - - - - Tours - - - 8,000 | — 1,340,000 — | — 167 — | — 1,600,000 |
| | | - - - - Riom - - - 3,840 | — 720,000 — | — 184 — | — 768,000 |
| | | - - - - Moulins - - 5,200 | — 640,000 — | — 123 — | — 1,040,000 |
| | | - - - - Lyons - - - 2,560 | — 650,000 — | — 253 — | — 512,000 |
| | | - - - - Dombes - - 240 | — 30,000 — | — 125 — | — 48,000 |
| | | - - - - Alsace and Sundgau - 3,248 | — 652,000 — | — 200 — | — 649,600 |
| | | La Rochelle, Saintonge, and Angumois - - - - - 2,720 | — 465,000 — | — 170 — | — 544,000 |
| | | Corsica - - - - - - - 3,120 | — 130,000 — | — 41 — | — 624,000 |

| Military and Marine Strength. | Revenue and Expences. | Principal HISTORICAL DATES. | Form of Government and reigning Monarch. | Successor. | Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land Forces<br>Upwards of 225,000 men; viz.<br>Infantry - 170,000<br>Cavalry - 44,000<br>Artillery 11,000<br><br>The navy consists of 260 ships of war; viz.<br>Ships of the line - 75<br>Frigates - - - 74<br>Corvettes - - - 28<br>Galleys - - - 36<br>Cutters - - - 28<br>Bomb-Galleys - 19 | The whole revenue of the state, without deduction, amounts to £. 30,800,000; the clear revenue to £. 18,000,000.<br>The annual expences of the government are said to exceed the revenue by £. 700,000; which is in a great measure owing to the enormous debt of £. 148,750,000, which it has incurred; the interest upon which amounts annually to £. 7,000,000.<br>Schloetzer estimates the debt at £. 152,000,000, and the interest at £. 8,050,000 per annum. According to this calculation, the capital debt would exceed the whole annual income of the realm by one half; and the interest due thereupon would absorb nearly one half of the clear annual revenue of the government.<br>The whole of the current coin circulating in the kingdom is computed at<br>£. 105,000,000. | Celtæ, Gauls, and Romans to the year 400. Franks and the Merovingian race of Kings to 800. Clodowick introduces the Christian religion 490. Carolingian line from 800 to 987. Charlemagne from 768 to 814. France and Germany finally separated 843. Line of the Capets from 987 to 1328. House of Valois from 1328 to 1589.<br>Joan of Arc delivers France from the English 1429.<br>Francis I. from 1515 to 1547.<br>Massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.<br>House of Bourbon from 1589 to the present time. Henry IV. ascends the throne 1589, publishes the Edict of Nantes 1598; is assassinated by Ravaillac 1610.<br>Lewis XIII. to 1643.<br>Lewis XIV. (by the French called the Great) succeeds to the throne 1643; repeals the Edict of Nantes 1685. Dies 1715.<br>Philip Duke of Orleans; John Law, Mississippi scheme and universal distress from 1716 to 1723.<br>Lewis XV. from 1723 to 1774, May 10.<br>Lewis XVI. from 1774 to the present time. Is engaged in a war with England; endeavours, not without effect, to restore the finances; concludes a disadvantageous commercial treaty with England; and sees, in 1788, his realm distracted, notwithstanding the loyal attachment of his subjects, by internal commotions; which are happily appeased by the new minister M. Necker, a Protestant and Citizen of Geneva. | The authority of the king is despotic. The impotence of the French parliament has been evinced by the late occurrences, although they still make a vigorous stand against the encroachments of the regal power. The present disturbances of the kingdom, however, demonstrate how much the firm and resolute voice of the people, demanding of its king the administration of impartial justice, can, effect, even in the most despotic monarchy.<br>Lewis XVI. was born August 23, 1754; married, in the year 1770, Maria-Antoinette, arch dutchess of Austria, sister to the present Emperor of Germany, Joseph II.<br>Lewis ascended the throne A. D. 1774. The queen of France was born in the Year 1755, November 2. Fruits of this marriage are: 2 princes and 2 princesses.<br>The kings of France assume the title of Most Christian Majesty; and they are called by the pope of Rome, First born Son of the Church. | The heir apparent to the crown is called the Dauphin, and becomes of age as soon as he enters his fourteenth year; the 2d son of the king is called Monsieur; the brother of the king, Duke of Orleans; and all the princesses of the blood royal receive the title of Madame de France.<br>The present dauphin is named Louis-François-Xavier. He was born Oct. 22, 1781. | The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but greater toleration prevails at present, than when the edict of Nantes was repealed. The government seems even willing to place the rights and privileges of the Protestants upon a surer basis, by enacting new laws in their favour. At present, the number of Protestants in France, is computed at 200,000. The French clergy have always been accounted, with justice, the most enlightened of the Romish church; and it is asserted, that all France does not contain at present more than 150,000 ecclesiastics of both sexes. |

# OF FRANCE.

| SEAS, Rivers, and Mountains. | CLIMATE and SOIL. | PRODUCTIONS. |
|---|---|---|
| The German Ocean, the Engliſh Channel, the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean; ſeveral lakes.<br><br>The Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, the Maeſe, the Moſelle.<br><br>The Voſges, the Sevennes, the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Mountains of Jura, which divide France from Switzerland. | Nature ſeems to have bleſſed this country with every thing that can promote human felicity. The air is pure, very mild, though in the more northern parts rather cold, and ſo very ſalubrious, that invalids of every deſcription reſort hither, eſpecially to Montpellier, for the recovery of their health. | Grain, flax, hemp, wine (in good years, to the amount of fourteen million pounds ſterling, from about 1,600,000 acres) excellent fruits, raiſins, olive oil, manna, ſaffron, honey, tobacco, timber, cork, &c.<br>Black cattle, ſheep, ſilk (in the manufacturing of which, at leaſt two millions of perſons are employed. Mules, fiſh, game, wild fowl, &c. Copper, iron, precious ſtones, marble, alabaſter, pit-coal, rock-ſalt, bitumen, mineral waters, &c.<br>France imports from other countries, Gold, ivory, indigo, ſugar, coffee, cotton, ſpices, &c. |

| CHARACTER. | ARMS. | Orders of KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| The natives of this country, highly favoured by nature, are induſtrious, inventive (particularly in faſhions) polite, temperate, of remarkable vivacity, and moſt devotedly attached to their ſovereign; but they poſſeſs, on the other hand, much vanity, levity, and ſelfiſhneſs; and ſeek their higheſt glory in being thought the moſt poliſhed nation upon the earth. | The royal arms of France conſiſt of two ſhields joined: the right containing, azure, 3 fleurs de lis or, for France, the left, gules, ſeparate links of a chain, or; and in the middle a green emerald, as the hereditary arms of the houſe of Bourbon. | 1. The order of the Holy Ghoſt, whoſe badge is a goldenamelled croſs, with gold lilies in the corners of it. In the middle of this croſs on the right ſide is a dove, and on the left the figure of St. Michael. The croſs is worn from an azure blue ribbon.<br><br>2. The order of St. Michael.<br><br>3. The order of St. Lewis.<br><br>4. The order of War, &c. |

| DIVISION of the COUNTRY. | Chief TOWNS. | LATITUDE and LONGITUDE. | Number of Houſes. | Number of Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. In EUROPE. | | Lat. Long. | | |
| (1) BRETAGNE. | (1) Rennes | - - - | - - | 35,550 |
| | Nantes | 47. 13 N. 1. 34 W. | - - | 58,000 |
| | Breſt | 48. 22 N. 1. 31 W. | - - | 30,000 |
| | L'Orient | - - - | - - | 16,500 |
| (2) NORMANDY. | (2) Rouen | 49. 26 N. 1. 5 E. | 11,000 | 72,500 |
| | Caën | - - - | 4,000 | 32,000 |
| (3) PICARDY. | (3) Amiens | 49. 53 N. 2. 17 E. | 5,980 | 43,500 |
| | Calais | 50. 57 N. 1. 50 E. | - - | 6,500 |
| | Abbeville | - - - | 3,640 | 20,000 |
| (4) CHAMPAGNE. | (4) Troyes | - - - | - - | 32,000 |
| | Rheims | 49. 14 N. 37 E. | - - | 30,000 |
| (5) BOURGOGNE. | (5) Dijon | - - - | 3,000 | 20,000 |
| | Maçon | - - - | - - | 9,000 |
| (6) DAUPHINE'. | (6) Grenoble | - - - | 2,100 | 24,000 |
| (7) PROVENCE. | (7) Toulon | - - - | 2,400 | 28,000 |
| | Aix | - - - | - - | 24,000 |
| | Marſeilles | 43. 17 N. 5. 22 E. | - - | 87,410 |
| (8) LANGUEDOC. | (8) Toulouſe | 43. 35 N. 1. 21 W. | - - | 56,000 |
| | Montpellier | 43. 37 N. 3. 53 E. | - - | 30,000 |
| (9) GUIENNE. | (9) Bourdeaux | 44. 50 N. 0. 35 W. | 10,800 | 84,000 |
| | Limoges | 45. 49 N. 1. 15 E. | 2,573 | 22,000 |
| | Bayonne | 43. 29 N. 1. 31 W. | - - | 11,000 |
| (10) LYONS. | (10) Lyons | 45. 45 N. 4. 49 E. | 7,780 | 115,000 |
| | Bourbon | | | |
| (11) ORLEANS. | (11) Orleans | - - - | 4,500 | 39,500 |
| | Bourges | - - - | 3,738 | 25,000 |
| | Tours | - - - | - - | 21,600 |
| | Angers | - - - | 5,410 | 30,000 |
| | Rochelle | - - - | - - | 16,000 |
| (12) ISLE DE FRANCE. | (12) Paris | 48. 50 N. 2. 20 E. | 24,000 | 680,000 |
| | Verſailles | - - - | - - | 80,000 |
| (13) FRENCH NETHERLANDS. | (13) Liſle | - - - | 11,284 | 67,000 |
| | Dunkirk | 51. 2 N. 2. 22 E. | 3,640 | 27,000 |
| | Arras | - - - | 3,768 | 21,000 |
| | Cambray | - - - | 2,993 | 15,000 |
| (14) LORRAINE. | (14) Nancy | 48. 42 N. 6. 14 E. | 3,000 | 32,000 |
| | Metz | - - - | 5,827 | 40,000 |
| | Luneville | - - - | - - | 16,500 |
| (15) ALSACE. | (15) Straſburg | 48. 34 N. 7. 46 E. | 4,000 | 43,064 |
| | Colmar | - - - | 1,877 | 16,000 |
| (16) FRANCHE COMTE'. | (16) Beſançon | - - - | 3,290 | 25,500 |
| (17) CORSICA. | (17) Baſtia | - - - | - - | 5,000 |
| | Ajaccio | - - - | - - | 4,000 |
| | Corté | - - - | - - | 3,000 |
| B. In ASIA. | | | | |
| (1) On the Coaſt of COROMANDEL. | (1) Pondicherry | 11. 55 N. 79. 51 E. | upwards of | 20,000 |
| | Carical | - - - | upwards of | 15,000 |
| (2) On the MALABAR Coaſt. | (2) Mahe | - - - | upwards of | 6,000 |
| C. In AFRICA. | | | | |
| (1) In NIGRITIA. | (1) Senegal, or Fort Louis | 15. 53 N. 9. 10 W. | | |
| | Iſle of Goree | 14. 40 N. 17. 27 W. | | |
| (2) On CAPE BLANCO. | (2) Iſland Arguin | 20. 55 N. 17. 10 W. | | |
| (3) In the INDIAN OCEAN. | (3) Iſland Bourbon | 20. 51 N. 55. 30 W. | | |
| | Iſle of France | 20. 9 N. 57. 28 E. | | |
| (4) In the Kingdom of ALGIERS. | (4) Baſtion de France | | | |
| D. In AMERICA. | | | | |
| (a) Belonging to NEWFOUNDLAND. | (a) Iſland St. Pierre | 46. 46 N. 54. 17 W. | | |
| | Iſland Miquelon | | | |
| | Part of Newfoundland. | | | |
| (b) Of the ANTILLES. | | | | |
| (1) Nearly one-half of HISPANIOLA. | (1) Cape François | 19. 46 N. 72. 19 W. | | |
| (2) MARTINIQUE. | (2) Fort Royal | 14. 35 N. 61. 20 W. | | |
| (3) GUADELOUPE. | | 15. 59 N. 62. 0 W. | | |
| And ſome claim to part of the continent of AMERICA. | | | | |
| C. In SOUTH AMERICA. | | | | |
| (1) The Iſland CAYENNE. | | 4. 56 N. 52. 15 W. | | |
| (2) A part of GUIANA. | | | | |

# TABLE V.

## TUSCANY AND GENOA.

## V. TUSCANY AND

| NAME, Longitude and Latitude. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL. | Upon a Square Mile. | If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Grand Dutchy of TUSCANY is situated between 42° and 44° N. lat. and 10° 30′ and 12° 30′ E. long from London. | On the North it is bounded by the Papal Territories and the Dutchy of Modena; on the west and south by Lucca and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the east by the State of the Church. | 7,040 square Miles. | — 1,250,000 — | — 177 — | 1,408,000 |
| The Republic of GENOA lies between 43° 40′ and 44° 40′ N. lat. and between 7° 30′ and 10° 30′ E. long. | This Republic is bounded on the west and north by Piemont, Montferrat. Milan, Parma, and Modena, and on the south by the Gulf of Genoa. | 1,440 square Miles. | — 400,000 — | — 277 — | 288,000 |

| Warlike Force. | Revenues and Taxes. | The Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS. | Form of Government, and the present Sovereign. | Succession. | Established Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The land forces of Tuscany amount to about 6000 men.<br>Its naval force is composed of several frigates and gallies. | £. 525,000, raised by tithes, the capitation tax, customs, &c. | Hetrusci, Romans till 500.<br>Wandering nations and Greeks from 500 till 800.<br>The Frankish monarchs govern it by Marquises, who by degrees establish themselves in the hereditary sovereignty, from 800 till 1160.<br>It becomes the property of the German emperors, and is torn with dissensions from 1160 till 1400.<br>The house of Medici from 1400 to 1737.<br>Alexander Medici obtains the title of duke 1531.<br>Cosmus I. becomes grand duke 1569.<br>The house of Medici expires with John Gasto 1737.<br>Francis I. duke of Lorrain, becomes grand duke of Tuscany, and is succeeded by his son Peter Leopold 1765.<br>Peter Leopold ascends the imperial throne in 1790, and his son Francis becomes grand duke, who succeeds his father as emperor of Germany 1792. | Tuscany since 1778 has been a fief of the German Empire, hereditary in the male line, and the sovereign is an absolute prince.<br>The present grand duke and emperor of Germany is Francis Joseph Charles, born 12 Feb. 1768, and married in 1788 to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, princess of Wirtemberg, sister of the present empress of Russia, who died 1790. He married, secondly, his cousin Maria Theresa of Naples, by whom he has a daughter Maria Theresa, born 12 Dec. 1791. | The succession is hereditary in the male line. | The Roman Catholic is the established religion; but exerts itself to keep the people in ignorance, always opposes the excellent institutions of the grand duke, is very intolerant except at Leghorn, where the great number of foreigners seems to have annihilated religious prejudices. |
| The land forces of the Republic consist of 3,000 regular troops and 20,000 militia.<br>By sea, it has 4 gallies and several armed cutters. | About £. 180,000, arising from commerce, the customs, &c.<br>The money lent by the Republic amounts to nearly 8 million sterling.<br>The principal support of the state is the bank of St. George, which pays 3 per cent. interest, and is said to have a revenue of upwards of £. 1,750,000. | Ligurians, Romans, East Goths, Greek emperors, and Lombards till 800.<br>German emperors till 1200.<br>A republic till 1400.<br>Is subject to France and Milan till 1522.<br>Under the emperor of Germany till 1527.<br>Under France till 1528.<br>Andrew Doria delivers his native country, refuses the sole sovereignty offered to him, and introduces an aristocratical form of government in 1528.<br>Genoa has remained a republic from 1528 till the present time.<br>Falls into the hands of the French in 1798. | The government is vested in the nobility, who every two years elect a doge or duke, who must be at least 50 years of age. The senators are styled Excellency, and the doge has the title of Highness. | The succession is elective. The doge enjoys a pension at the expiration of his sovereignty and cannot be re-elected before the end of 10 years. | The exterior religious ceremonies are conformable to the established Roman Catholic church. The state swarms with ecclesiastics, but most of them live in poverty and contempt, and their head, the Pope, has very little power over this state. |

# GENOA.

| *Principal* WATERS *and* MOUNTAINS. | *SOIL and* CLIMATE. | PRODUCTIONS. | *Diviſion of the* COUNTRY. | *Chief* TOWNS. | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Mediterranean Sea, the Lake of Caſtiglione, the rivers Arno, Ombrone, &c.<br>The Marema, which at the time of the Romans was very populous, but is now a ſwampy, unhealthy diſtrict; the baths of Piſa, and numerous mountains belonging to the Appenines. | It is one of the fineſt countries in Italy, has in general a temperate and healthy climate, and very few uncultivated ſpots, except the mountains, covered for a great part of the year with ſnow, the Maremma, and the frequent inundation of the rivers. | Corn (of which it yields annually 1,500,000 quarters) flax, hemp, wine, fine fruits, vegetables, ſaffron, manna, linſeed oil (upwards of 129,335 tons annually) cheſnuts (above 783,000 buſhels per annum) cork and timber. Oxen, horſes, ſheep, pigs, ſilk worms (yielding annually above 200,000 pounds of ſilk) game and fiſh. Salt, alum, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, precious ſtones, marble, alabaſter, clay for porcelain, mineral water, &c. | The Grand Dutchy of TUSCANY. | | | | |
| | | | A. The OLD STATE. | | | | |
| | | | (a) The province of Florence. | (a) Florence<br>Prato<br>Piſtoja. | 43.46.30N.lat.<br>11.7E.long. | 9,000<br>- - | 80,000<br>10,500 |
| | | | (b) The province of Piſa. | (b) Piſa<br>Leghorn | 43.43.7.N.lat.<br>10.17E.long.<br>42.55N.lat.<br>10.25E.long. | - -<br>- - | 20,000<br>45,000 |
| | | | B. The NEW STATE. | Volterra | - - - | - - | 5,000 |
| | | | (a) The province of Sienna. | (a) Sienna<br>Caſtiglione. | - - - | - - | 15,000 |
| | | | C. The ISLANDS. | | | | |
| | | | (1) The Iſland of Gigho. | (1) | | | |
| | | | (2) Part of the Iſland of Elba. | (2) Coſmopoli or Porto Ferrajo. | | | |
| | | | (3) The Iſland of Gorgona. | (3) | | | |
| | | | (4) 13 other Iſlands. | (4) | | | |
| The Gulf of Genoa, many ſmall rivers and lakes; great numbers of mountains belonging to the Alps, the principal of which is the lofty ridge called the Bochetta, which ſeparates Genoa from Lombardy. | The republic has a pure ſalubrious air, and its induſtrious inhabitants know how to improve their country, to the beſt advantage. | Fine fruits, pulſe, vegetables, wine, oil (which is preferred before that of Provence) raiſins, ſponges, but no great quantity of corn. Some ſilk worms and fiſh. Coral, marble, ſlate, &c. | The Republic of GENOA. | | | | |
| | | | (a) La Riviera di Levante. | (a) Genoa<br>Spezzia. | 44. 25. N. lat.<br>940.45E.long. | - - | 80,000 |
| | | | (b) La Riviera di Ponente. | (b) Savona.<br>Noli.<br>San Remo. | | | |
| | | | (c) The Marquiſate of Finale. | (c) Finale. | | | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Order of* KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| The natives of Tuſcany are well made, induſtrious, ſenſible, affable, hoſpitable to ſtrangers, entirely devoted to trade, and are all fond of what is termed pleaſure. | Or, ſix balls gules, the three uppermoſt of which are charged with fleurs de lys or, for Lorrain: ſurmounted with a crown and a fleur de lys or, or by a crowned creſt, with a falcon argent. | The order of knighthood of St. Stephen, inſtituted by Coſmus I. in 1561, is diſtinguiſhed by a golden croſs, pendent from a flame coloured ribbon. The knights wear on their breaſts a crimſon croſs, ſet in gold. The grand duke is always grand maſter of the order. |
| The people are induſtrious, ſcheming, crafty, ignorant, wholly employed in trade, civil to ſtrangers, and addicted to gaming. | Argent, a croſs gules, ſurmounted with a crown for the Iſland of Corſica. | None. |

# TABLE VI.

## PARMA, MODENA, MONACO, MASSERANO, LUCCA, MARINO, RAGUSA, AND MALTA.

## VI. PARMA, MODENA, MONACO, MASSERANO,

| NAME and SITUATION. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | Number of INHABITANTS. Total. | On a Square Mile. | If each Square Mile contained 200 there would be | DIVISION of the COUNTRY. | Chief TOWNS. | LATITUDE. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Dutchy of PARMA. The dominions of the Duke lie between Genoa, Milan, Mantua, and Modena. | 1,440 ſquare miles. | 300,000 | 208 | 288,000 | 1. The dutchy of PARMA. | 1. Parma, and the palaces of Kolorno and Sala. | 44°. 44′. 50″, N. l. |
| | | | | | 2. The dutchy of PIACENZA. | 2. Piacenza, and the ruins of Velleja. | 44. 34. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 3. The dutchy of GUASTALLA. | 3. Guaſtalla. | 44. 56. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 4. The principality of SABIONETTA. | | |
| | | | | | 5. The principality of BOZZOLO. | | |
| The Dutchy of MODENA. The dominions of the Duke lie between Parma, the State of the Church, Lucca, and Tuſcany. | 1,440 ſquare miles. | 320,000 | 222 | 288,000 | 1. The dutchy of MODENA. | 1. Modena. | 44. 34. — N. l. |
| | | | | | | Reggio. | 44. 44. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 2. The dutchy of MIRANDOLA. | 2. Mirandola. Concordia. | 44. 54. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 3. The principality of NOVELLARA. | 3. Novellara. | 44. 46. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 4. The principality of MASSA and CARRARA. | 4. Maſſa. | 44. — — N. l. |
| | | | | | | Carrara. | 44. 10. — N. l. |
| The Principality of MONACO. It lies at the ſouth-weſt extremity of the territory of Genoa. | 22 miles in circumference. | 10,000 | — | — | 1. The principality of MONACO. | 1. Monaco. Menton. | 43. 40. — N. l. |
| The Principality of MASSERANO. It lies in Piemont. | — | — | — | — | 1. The principality of MASSERANO. | 1. Maſſerano, and Crevacora. | 45. 30. — N. l. |
| The Republic of LUCCA. It lies on the Mediterranean Sea, and is encloſed by Modena and Tuſcany. | 288 ſquare miles. | 120,000 | 416 | 57,600 | 1. The republic of LUCCA. | 1. Lucca. The villages of Maciuccoli and Nozzano. | 43. 15. — N. l. |
| The Republic of MARINO. It lies in the Papal dominions. | 32 ſquare miles. | Above 5,000 | 156 | 6,400 | 1. The republic of ST, MARINO. | St. Marino. | 44. 20. — N. l. |
| The Republic of RAGUSA. It lies in Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice. | 352 ſquare miles. | 56,000 | 159 | 70,400 | 1. The CONTINENT. | 1. Raguſa. | 42. 50. — N. l. |
| | | | | | | St. Croix. | |
| | | | | | | Stagno. | 43. — — N. l. |
| | | | | | 2. The ISLANDS. | 2. The iſland of Meleda. | |
| The Iſland of MALTA. It lies in the Mediterranean Sea, ſouth of Sicily. | 128 ſquare miles. | 150,000 | 1,171 | 25,600 | 1. The iſland of MALTA. | 1. La Valetta. | 35. 54. — N. l. 14. 33. 30. E. lo. from London. |
| | | | | | | Citta Vittoriosa. | |
| | | | | | 2. The iſland of COMINO. | 2. A Fort and Church. | 36. 5. — N. l. |
| | | | | | 3. The iſland of GOZZO. | 3. Gozzo. | |

## LUCCA, MARINO, RAGUSA, AND MALTA.

| *Number of INHABITANTS.* | *REVENUES.* | *Warlike Force.* | *Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign.* | *Eſtabliſhed RELIGION.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *HISTORY.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35,000<br>20,000 | £. 175,000 ſterling, ariſing from the land tax, the capitation tax, the domains, from farming, the ſale of tobacco, ſalt, flour, butchers' meat, &c. The Duke ſpends almoſt all of it at his palace of Kolorno. | 1,500 men. | It is a fief of the Roman Empire, and in 1748 was ceded to the infant of Spain, by Savoy and Auſtria. The preſent Duke is Ferdinand, born Jan. 20, 1751; ſucceeded to the government July 18, 1765; and in 1769 married Maria, ſiſter of the two laſt and aunt of the preſent Emperor of Germany: The iſſue of this marriage is one ſon and four daughters. | The Roman Catholic. The clergy are ſtill pretty numerous, notwithſtanding they have been very much reduced ſince 1765; and in 1769 the tribunal of Inquiſition was aboliſhed. | Corn, wine, oil, cheſnuts, &c. Horned cattle, ſheep, pigs, ſilk-worms, &c. Iron, copper, ſalt, vitriol, petroleum, &c. | Romans till 500. Lombards till 800. Emperors of the Franks, and various ſovereigns, till 1545. The houſe of Farneſe is inveſted with it by the Pope in 1545, and becomes extinct in 1731. Spain till 1735. Auſtria till 1748; and Spain ſince the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. |
| 30,000<br>20,000 | £. 140,000 ſterling. | 5,000 men; of whom 4,340 are infantry, 600 cavalry, 60 horſe-guards. | The Duke is a vaſſal of the Roman Empire, but rules with abſolute authority. The preſent Duke is Hercules III. born Nov. 22, 1727: married in 1741 Maria Thereſa, heireſs of Maſſa and Carrara. By this marriage he has one daughter, married to the Archduke Ferdinand, uncle of the Emperor of Germany, governor of Auſtrian Lombardy, and heir apparent to theſe dutchies. | The Roman Catholic. During the laſt century, many of the convents have been ſuppreſſed; many new taxes have been impoſed; and the power of the church has thereby been greatly diminiſhed. | Corn, wine, fruits, olives, &c. Oxen, ſheep, fiſh, &c. Precious ſtones, marble, petroleum, amber, &c. | Romans till 500. Lombards till 800. Under various ſovereigns till 1288. Obizzo, of Eſte, becomes marquis in 1288. The houſe of Eſte, by which it is ſtill governed, is raiſed to the ducal dignity in 1452. |
| — | Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling. | No land force: The naval force conſiſts of two ſmall veſſels. | It is under the protection of France. | The Roman Catholic. | | |
| — | — | — | It is a fief of the ſee of Rome, and belongs to the houſe of Ferreri and Acciajoli. | The Roman Catho lic | | |
| 42,000 | £. 75,000 ſterling. | 500 regular troops, but in caſes of neceſſity it can raiſe 18,000 men. | The goverment is ariſtocratical: The nobility compoſe the great council; out of which the nine anziani and the gonfaloniere are elected every ten months. | The Roman Catholic: But it is here very moderate, as the induſtry of the inhabitants does not allow them much time for ceremonies. | Corn, wine, fruit, oil, cheſnus, cattle, ſilk-worms, fiſh, &c. Not even the ſmalleſt ſpot is left uncultivated. | Romans, Lombards, Franks, German emperors, various maſters. In 1370 it eſtabliſhes its independence, which it again loſes. Receives its preſent conſtitution in 1430. |
| 5,000 | — | — | It is under the protection of the Pope: The form of government is democratical; the chief power is in the hands of two capitani, who are changed every two months. | The Roman Catholic. | Principally wine. | This ſmall republic aroſe about the fifth century, when St. Marinus lived as a hermit on the mountain where the town now ſtands. |
| 8,000 | Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling. | A corps of regular troops, a guard of 160 men, and ſeveral ſhips of war of from 10 to 40 guns. | It is in a great meaſure under the protection of Turkey: The form of government is ariſtocratical; the chief magiſtrate is the rector, who is changed every month. | The Roman Catholic: But all other religions are tolerated. | The country is pretty fertile, and is improved to the beſt advantage by the induſtry of the inhabitants. | |
| 20,000<br>3,000<br>12,000 | Upwards of £. 17,000 ſterling, which is principally paid to the Grand Maſter. | Land forces, in caſes of neceſſity, 16,000 men. Naval force four gallies and three galleots, which are obliged to be continually cruizing againſt the Turks. | The grand-maſter governs with unlimited power; but, notwithſtanding, is obliged to conſult the heads of the ſeven tongues or tribes. The preſent grand-maſter is J. C. de Rohan, born April 19, 1725; and ſucceeded to the government Nov. 12, 1775. | The Roman Catholic The knights take an oath of chaſtity, poverty, obedience, and perpetual warfare with the infidels. | The induſtry of the inhabitants triumphs over every natural diſadvantage, and fertilizes even the moſt barren rocks. It yields corn, wine, ſugar, fine fruits, honey, cotton, fiſh, ſalt, coral, &c. | Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Arabs, Normans, emperors of Germany. Of the latter, Charles V. in 1522 gave the iſland to the knights of St. John, after their expulſion from Rhodes. They retained poſſeſſion of it till 1798, when it was taken by the French. |

# TABLE VII.

THE

# SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

## VII. THE SEVEN

| NAME, LONGITUDE, LATITUDE. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL. | On a Square Mile. | If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The NETHERLANDS, called by the Romans BELGIUM, and reckoned by them partly to Gaul, partly to Germany, are thus named from their low ſituation. In 1579, ſeven of theſe provinces concluded an union at Utrecht, and were thence called The United Provinces, or, The Republic of Holland, from the moſt extenſive of thoſe provinces.<br><br>The United Netherlands lie between 51° 20′ and 53° 30′ N. lat. and between 3° 23′ and 7° 25′ E. long. from London. | On the ſouth and weſt they are bounded by the German ocean; on the eaſt by part of the dutchy of Gelderland, the dutchy of Cleve, the biſhopric of Munſter, the county of Bentheim, and the principality of Eaſt Frieſland; and on the ſouth by Brabant and Flanders. | 10,000 ſquare miles; - - - | 2,758,632 | 275 | 2,000,000 |
| | | Of which | | | |
| | | Lower Gelderland and the county of Zutphen contain - - - 1,840 | - - - - - - | - - - - - | 368,000 |
| | | Holland - - - - - - - - - 2,000 | 980,000 | 490 | 400,000 |
| | | Zealand - - - - - - - - - 480 | 85,000 | 177 | 96,000 |
| | | Utrecht - - - - - - - - - 512 | 75,000 | 146 | 102,400 |
| | | Friefland - - - - - - - - - 880 | 140,000 | 150 | 176,000 |
| | | Overyſſel - - - - - - - - 1,792 | - - - - - - | - - - - - | 358,400 |
| | | Groeningen - - - - - - - - 640 | 100,000 | 156 | 128,000 |
| | | The county of Drenthe. | | | |
| | | The lands of the Generality - - 2,000 | 435,000 | 217 | 400,000 |
| | | In the above are computed to be 113 towns, and 1,400 villages. | | | |

| MILITARY and NAVAL FORCE. | REVENUES and EXPENCES. | Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS. | Form of Government, and Preſent Sovereign. | SUCCESSION. | Eſtabliſhed RELIGION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces - - 36,000 men.<br><br>Of whom<br>32,825 are infantry;<br>3,456 - - cavalry.<br><br>Before the preſent war, (1800) the uſual naval eſtabliſhment conſiſted of<br><br>40 Ships of the line,<br>from 50 to 74 guns.<br><br>40 frigates,<br>from 20 to 44.<br><br>10 cutters,<br>from 12 to 24. | £. 3,500,000 ſterling, ariſing from the taxes, cuſtoms, the lands of the Generality, the annual contributions of the reſpective provinces; &c.<br><br>The following is the proportion of each province to every 100 gulden raiſed in exigencies of the ſtate.<br><br>Gulden. Stivers. P.fengs.<br>Gelderland - 5 11 2<br>Holland - - 57 14 8<br>Zealand - - 9 1 10<br>Utrecht - - 5 15 5<br>Friefland - - 11 10 11<br>Overyſſel - - 3 10 8<br>Groeningen - 5 15 6<br>Drenthe - - - 19 10<br><br>The expences of the ſtate exceed the revenues, and the debts contracted by it amount to above £. 130 million ſterling; but it receives annually £. 2,800,000 ſterling as the intereſt of loans to foreign powers. | The Netherlands belong to the empire of the Franks, from 430 to 840.<br>Are partly ſubject to France, partly to Germany, from 855 till 1361.<br>The greateſt part of them belong to the younger line of the dukes of Burgundy, from 1361 till 1477.<br>In conſequence of the marriage of Mary of Burgundy, the greateſt part becomes ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 18 Sept. 1477.<br>The emperor Charles V. is maſter of all the ſeventeen provinces, 1515.<br>They devolve to Spain 1555.<br>Several provinces ſtruggle for independence, from 1568 till 1648.<br>William, prince of Orange, lays the foundation of the late conſtitution, 23 Jan. 1579. A ſettlement eſtabliſhed at the Cape of Good Hope, 1595.<br>The Eaſt-India Company incorporated, and acquires great poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, 1602.<br>The Weſt-India Company incorporated, and obtains extenſive poſſeſſions in South America, 1623.<br>The United Provinces declared independent, 30 June 1648.<br>Barrier treaty with Auſtria, 1715.<br>William IV. of Orange, becomes hereditary ſtadtholder, 1747.<br>War with Great Britain, 1780.<br>The barrier towns in the Auſtrian Netherlands diſmantled, 1782.<br>Peace with Great Britain, 1784.<br>The hereditary ſtadtholder reinſtated in all his rights, by the interference of Pruſſia, 1788. The united Provinces are ſaid to have loſt almoſt 50,000 inhabitants, in conſequence of the civil diſſenſions at this period.<br>The French overrun and make themſelves maſters of the whole of the Seven Provinces, 1795. The ſtadtholder flies for refuge to England. | Before the late revolution it was ariſtocratical. Each of the Seven Provinces was a diſtinct republic, and in the union of them all conſiſted the ſovereignty of the whole ſtate. The ſupreme executive power was veſted in the provincial ſtates (ſtyled noble, mighty lords); the ſtates general (their high mightineſſes) and the hereditary ſtadtholder. The latter was the head of the republic, and was entitled, His Highneſs the Hereditary Stadtholder, hereditary governor, hereditary captain and admiral general of the United Provinces.<br><br>The preſent ſtadtholder is William V. born 8 March 1748; ſucceeded to the government 22 Oct. 1751; and married, 4 Oct. 1767, Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, ſiſter of the late, and aunt of the preſent king of Pruſſia, born 7. Aug. 1761. The ſurviving iſſue of this marriage is one ſon and one daughter. | The dignity of hereditary ſtadtholder belonged in hereditary ſucceſſion to the houſe of Orange, according to the right of primogeniture; and in failure of male iſſue, deſcended to females.<br><br>The hereditary prince is: William Frederic, born 24 Aug. 1772. | The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, according to the doctrines eſtabliſhed at the ſynod of Dordrecht in 1618 and 1619, and the higheſt offices of ſtate are held by ſuch only as adhere to it: but all other religious perſuaſions enjoy undiſturbed liberty of conſcience, and the free exerciſe of their religion, as long as they conform to the laws of the ſtate.<br><br>The number of Calviniſt clergy ſuppoſed to be about 1,600. |

# UNITED PROVINCES.

| *Remarkable* WATERS, *and* MOUNTAINS. | PRODUCTIONS. | CLIMATE. |
|---|---|---|
| The German Ocean, the Zuydre Zee; the Lake of Haerlem, the Gulf of Y, &c.<br><br>The Rhine, the Yſſel, the Leck, the Vecht; the Maas, the Waal, the Scheld, &c.<br><br>Excepting the Sand-hills on the coaſt, &c. this country is entirely level, and its inhabitants are obliged to guard againſt inundations of the ſea by dams or dykes, and canals. | Little corn, hemp, and flax; great quantities of tobacco, fruit, pulſe, paſturage, &c.<br>Oxen, horſes, ſheep, goats, fowl, and all kinds of ſalt water fiſh.<br>The Dutch derive a yearly profit of near £. 18,000 ſterling from their fiſhery: But it is by far not ſo conſiderable as formerly, as they do not at preſent employ many more than 100 veſſels in it.<br>A little iron, great quantities of turf and lime-ſtone, a few precious ſtones, amber, marble, alabaſter, ſlate. free-ſtone, &c.<br>The foreign poſſeſſions of the Dutch yield ſpices, rice, tobacco, ſugar, coffee, ſallpetre, precious ſtones, &c. | The climate is in general moiſt, rainy, and cold, and would be very unhealthy, did not the inhabitants prevent its pernicious effects by the utmoſt cleanlineſs. But notwithſtanding, the north and eaſt winds occaſion many diſeaſes amongſt the Dutch, as fevers, catarrhs, &c. |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *LAWS.* |
|---|---|---|
| The Dutch are a ſtrong race, bnt frequently ſickly; cautious, firm, open, induſtrious, honourable, juſt, and as fond of cleanlineſs as of independence. But it is no injuſtice to accuſe the common people, at leaſt of late years, with a diſpoſition to ſedition, drunkenneſs, avarice, and other vices. | Or, a lion rampant crowned, gules, holding in his right fore paw a ſword, and in his left a bundle of ſeven golden arrows bound together, with the motto, "Concordia res parvæ creſcunt." Beſides which, every province has its reſpective arms, and the hereditary ſtadtholder his family arms, having none as ſtadtholder. | Each province had its own laws, and likewiſe poſſeſſed the right of legiſlation. Several towns enjoyed particular privileges, and their magiſtrates had the power of making laws. But in caſes to which the laws of the country and towns, the cuſtoms and decrees of the ſtates, were incompetent, recourſe was had to the Juſtinian code, introduced during the reign of Charles V. |

| *DIVISION of the COUNTRY.* | *Chief TOWNS.* | *LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.* | *Number of HOUSES.* | *Number of INHABITANTS.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. In EUROPE. | | | | |
| (1) HOLLAND. | (1) Amſterdam - | 52. 22. 44 N. lat. 5. 4. E. long. | 27,000 | 212,000 |
| | Rotterdam - | 51. 55. N. lat. - - | 6,620 | 48,000 |
| | Leyden - - | 52. 8. 40. N. lat. 4. 26. 15. E. long. | 10,890 | 50,000 |
| | Hague - - - | 52. 3. N. lat. 3. 50. E. long. | 6,500 | 36,000 |
| | Haerlem - - | - - - - - - | 7,965 | 40,000 |
| | Dordrecht - | - - - - - - | - - - | 19,000 |
| | Delft - - - | - - - - - - | 4,870 | 20,000 |
| (2) LOWER GUELDERLAND. | (2) Nimmeguen - | - - - - - - | 2,000 | 12,000 |
| | Zutphen - - | - - - - - - | 1,260 | |
| | Arnheim - - | - - - - - - | 1,500 | 15,000 |
| (3) ZEALAND. | (3) Middelburg - | - - - - - - | 3,885 | 30,000 |
| | Zirkſee - - | - - - - - - | 1,800 | 10,500 |
| | Fluſhing - - | - - - - - - | - - - | 8,000 |
| (4) UTRECHT. | (4) Utrecht - - Amersfort. | 52. 5. N. lat. 5. 14. E. long. | - - - | 23,716 |
| (5) FRIESLAND. | (5) Leuwerden - Franeker. | - - - - - - | - - - | 9,000 |
| (6) OVERYSSEL. | (6) Deventer - - | - - - - - - | - - - | 10,000 |
| | Zwoll - - - | - - - - - - | - - - | 12,000 |
| (7) GROENINGEN. | (7) Groeningen - Delfzyl. | - - - - - - | - - - | 20,000 |
| (8) The province of DRENTHE. | (8) Covorden. Aſſen. | | | |
| (9) The lands of the Generality. | (9) Herzogenbuſch | - - - - - - | - - - | 12,000 |
| | Maeſtricht - | - - - - - - | 3,000 | 15,000 |
| | Breda - - - | - - - - - - | 1,500 | 9,500 |
| | Bergen-op Zoom - | 51. 30. N. lat. | 1,100 | 6,500 |
| B. In ASIA. | | | | |
| (1) On the coaſt of COROMANDEL. | (1) Paleacatte. Fort Geldria. | | | |
| (2) On the coaſt of MALABAR. | (2) Cochin. | | | |
| (3) On the peninſula of MALACCA. | (3) Malacca - - | 2. 12. N. lat. 102. 10. E. long. | | |
| (4) Great part of the iſland of JAVA. | (4) Batavia - - | 6. 12. S. lat. 106. 58. 45. E. long. - - - | - - - | 145,000 |
| (5) The iſland of CELEBES. | (5) Macaſſar. | | | |
| (6) The coaſt of the iſland of CEYLON. | (6) Colombo - - | 8. N. lat. 80. 20. E. long. | | |
| (7) Part of the iſland of SUMATRA. | (7) Palimban. | | | |
| (8) Several of the MOLUCGA Iſlands. | (8) The iſland of Timor - | 9. S. lat. 132. 20. E. long. | | |
| C. In AFRICA. | | | | |
| (1) The Cape of GOOD HOPE. | (1) Cape Town - | 33. 55. 15. S. lat. 18. 23. 45. E. lo. | - - - | 10,000 |
| (2) On the coaſt of GUINEA. | Fort Naſſau. Delmina. | | | |
| D. In AMERICA. | | | | |
| (1) In GUIANA. | (1) Surinam - - Berbice. Eſſequebo. | 6. N. lat. 56. 40. W. long. | | |
| (2) The Iſland of CURAÇOA. | | | | |
| (3) The iſland of ST. EUSTATIUS. | - - - - - | 17. 29. N. lat. 63. 10. W. long. | | |

# TABLE VIII.

## THE

## EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S

## DOMINIONS.

# VIII. THE EMPEROR OF

| NAME; Latitude and Longitude E. of London. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. Total. | On a Sq. Mile. | If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auſtria (ſignifying an Eaſtern country) lies between 45° 20′ and 48° 40′ N. lat. and between 8° 40′ and 16° 50′ E. long. | Auſtria is bounded on the North by Hungary, on the South by Italy and the Gulf of Venice, on the Weſt by Bavaria, Swabia, and Switzerland, and on the South by Bohemia and Moravia. | 179,904 ſquare miles. | 19,439,300 | 108 | 35,980,800 |
| | | The archdutchy of Auſtria - - 10,192 | 1,685,000 | 165 | 2,038,400 |
| | | Quarter of the Inn - - - - 608 | 116,000 | 190 | 121,600 |
| | | Dutchy of Stiria - - - - - 7,056 | 760,000 | 107 | 1,411,200 |
| | | Dutchy of Carinthia - - - - 2,040 | 290,000 | 142 | 408,000 |
| | | Dutchy of Carniola - - - - 3,424 | 400,000 | 116 | 684,800 |
| | | Auſtrian Friul - - - - - 960 | 115,000 | 119 | 192,000 |
| | | Territory of Trieſt - - - - 144 | 21,000 | 145 | 28,800 |
| Hungary, which received its name from an Aſiatic northern nation, called Magyarok, Ungari, or Uniguri, who ſettled there in the ninth century, is ſituated between 44° and 50° N. lat. and between 16° 40′ and 21° E. long. | Hungary is bounded on the Eaſt by Walachia and Tranſylvania, on the South by Servia and Sclavonia, on the Weſt by Moravia and Auſtria, and on the North by Sileſia and the Carpathian Mountains. | Upper Auſtria - - - - - 7,696 | 625,000 | 81 | 1,539,200 |
| | | Hither Auſtria - - - - - 1,792 | 287,000 | 104 | 358,400 |
| | | The kingdom of Bohemia - - 15,376 | 2,500,000 | 162 | 3,075,200 |
| | | The margravate of Moravia - 6,336 | 1,500,000 | 236 | 1,267,200 |
| | | Auſtrian Sileſia - - - - - 1,296 | 247,000 | 190 | 259,200 |
| | | The Auſtrian Netherlands - - 7,520 | 1,900,000 | 252 | 1,504,000 |
| | | The dutchy of Milan - - - 2,432 | 1,116,850 | 459 | 486,400 |
| | | The dutchy of Mantua - - - 640 | 207,300 | 323 | 128,000 |
| | | The kingdom of Hungary - - 59,536 | 3,170,000 | 53 | 11,907,200 |
| | | Illyria - - - - - - - - - 12,928 | 620,000 | 47 | 2,585,600 |
| | | The Grand Dutchy of Tranſylvania - - - - - - - - - 16,800 | 1,250,000 | 74 | 3,360,000 |
| | | Bukowina - - - - - - - 2,928 | 130,000 | 44 | 585,600 |
| | | Gallicia and Lodomiria - - - 19,200 | 2,500,000 | 130 | 3,840,000 |
| Bohemia, formerly called Bojohemum (the country of the Boji) lies between 48° 30′ and 51° N. lat. and between 11° 30′ and 16° 30′ E. long. | Bohemia and Moravia are ſurrounded by Sileſia, Luſatia, Saxony, Franconia, Bavaria, Auſtria, and Hungary. | | | | |

| Warlike Force. | Revenues and Expences. | Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS. | Form of Government and Preſent Sovereign. | Succeſſion. | Eſtabliſhed Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 365,455 men, of whom<br>301,991 are Infantry.<br>50,905 - Cavalry.<br>9,474 - Artillery.<br>2,000 - Miners, &c.<br><br>Theſe form<br>46 German regiments.<br>11 Hungarian.<br>17 of frontier troops.<br>12 of heavy horſe.<br>7 of dragoons.<br>6 of light horſe.<br>13 of huſſars.<br>11 of engineers, &c.<br>13 of artillery.<br><br>Total - 136 regiments. | 59,506,668 dollars, or nearly 10½ million ſterling.<br>To which<br>Dollars.<br>Auſtria contributes 20,140,000<br>Bohemia - - 8,900,000<br>Moravia - - 2,666,667<br>Sileſia - - - 400,000<br>Netherlands - - 4,000,000<br>Lombardy - - 2,000,000<br>Hungary - - 11,000,000<br>Tranſylvania - 1,533,334<br>Illyria - - - 666,667<br>Bukowina - - 200,000<br>Gallicia & Lodomiria 8,000,000<br>The Revenues exceed the ordinary expences by about 5 million dollars; notwithſtanding which, the debts of the ſtate amount to above 140 million dollars (24½ million ſterling) principally contracted in conſequence of its expenſive wars. | RUDOLPH of Habſburg, ſovereign of Switzerland, becomes emperor of Germany in 1273, and obtains poſſeſſion of Auſtria in 1278. Rudolph's ſon, Albert, loſes Switzerland, 1315. FREDERIC III. raiſes Auſtria to an archdutchy, 1453.<br>MAXIMILIAN inherits the Netherlands by his marriage with Mary of Burgundy, 1477.<br>MAXIMILIAN's ſon PHILIP marries a Spaniſh princeſs, 1496.<br>PHILIP's ſon becomes emperor of Germany, by the name of CHARLES V. and poſſeſſes the Spaniſh dominions as Charles I. 1519.<br>CHARLES V. reſigns the government, giving up his German dominions to his brother Ferdinand, and Spain to his ſon Philip II. in 1556.<br>FERDINAND marries Anne of Hungary and Bohemia, and thereby inherits Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Sileſia, 1526.<br>PHILIP II. loſes great part of the Netherlands, 1579.<br>The male line of Auſtria expires with CHARLES VI. and his daughter Maria Thereſa, married to Francis Grand Duke of Tuſcany, ſucceeds to the Auſtrian hereditary dominions, 1740.<br>Their ſon JOSEPH II. becomes emperor 1765, annexes to his dominions Gallicia and Lodomiria in 1772, Bukowina in 1777, and the quarter of the Inn in 1779.<br>In 1790, he is ſucceeded by LEOPOLD II. and the latter, in 1792, by his ſon the preſent emperor FRANCIS-JOSEPH, born 12th February 1768. | The form of government is monarchical, and the reigning Sovereign is Francis II. born 13th February 1768, married 6th January 1788 to Elizabeth Wilhelmina, princeſs of Wurtemberg, and ſiſter of the preſent empreſs of Ruſſia, who died in 1790. He married, ſecondly, his couſin Maria Thereſa of Naples, by whom he has one daughter.<br><br>As king of Hungary, he is entitled His Catholic and Apoſtolic Majeſty. | The right of ſucceſſion to the Auſtrian hereditary dominions has, ſince the reign of the emperor CHARLES VI. who eſtabliſhed the Pragmatic Sanction, been likewiſe extended to females. | The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion throughout all the Auſtrian dominions; but at preſent all other religious perſuaſions enjoy liberty of conſcience, and many privileges. During the late reigns, the Sovereigns have taken every ſtep, as well for the promotion of religious toleration as for the general welfare. With this view great numbers of convents have been ſuppreſſed, and their revenues appropriated to purpoſes the moſt beneficial to the ſtate. |

# GERMANY's DOMINIONS.

| *Remarkable Waters and Mountains.* | *CLIMATE.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISION of the COUNTRY.* | *Chief Towns.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A. AUSTRIA. | | Lat. Long. | | |
| Auſtria: the Gulf of Venice, the Cirknitz ſea, the Danube, &c. | Auſtria has a mild, healthy climate, and is tolerably fertile. | Auſtria yields great quantities of corn, flax, ſaffron, tobacco, zinc, fine fruits, wine, wood, horned cattle, horſes, game, honey, fiſh, metals, quickſilver, coal, precious ſtones, porcelain clay, mineral water, &c. | (a) The archdutchy of AUSTRIA. | (a) Vienna | 48. 12. 32N. 16. 22. 30E. | 5,392 | 254,000 |
| | | | | Neuſtadt | 47. 58. N. 16. 34. 34. E. | 500 | 5,000 |
| | | | | Linz | 48. 49. N. 13. 57. 30. E. | — | 15,000 |
| | | | | Steyr | — — | 365 | 1,708 |
| | | | | Braunau | 48. 9. N. 12. 42. 30. E. | | |
| | | | (b) INNER AUSTRIA. | (b) Graetz | 47. 4. 18. N. 15. 24. 45E. | 2,150 | 35,000 |
| | | | | Clagenſurt | 47. N. 14. 40. E. | — | 10,000 |
| | | | | Layback | 46. 2. N. 14. 47. E. | 755 | 9,500 |
| | | | | Gorz | 46. 3. N. 13. 37. 30. E. | — | 10,000 |
| | | | | Idria | — — | 300 | 1,900 |
| | | | | Trieſt | 45. 40. 15. N. 13. 5. E. | — | 18,000 |
| | | | (c) UPPER AUSTRIA. | (c) Inſpruck | 47. N. 11. 3. E. | 574 | 10,000 |
| | | | | Trent | 45. 43. N. 10. 43. E. | — | 10,000 |
| | | | (d) HITHER AUSTRIA. | (d) Conſtance | 47. 26. N. 8. 33. E. | 800 | 6,600 |
| | | | | Freyburg | 47. 55. N. 7. 3. E. | — | 6,400 |
| | | | B. LOMBARDY. | | | | |
| | | | (a) The dutchy of MILAN. | (a) Milan | 45. 28. 10. N. 9. 11. 15. E. | — | 132,360 |
| | | | | Cremonia | — — | — | 26,179 |
| | | | | Pavia | 44. 44. N. 9. 15. E. | — | 28,000 |
| | | | (b) The dutchy of MANTUA. | (b) Mantua | 45. 2. N. 10. 10. 30. E. | — | 32,045 |
| | | | | Caſtiglione | — — | — | 5,000 |
| | | | C. The kingdom of HUNGARY. | | | | |
| | | | (a) LOWER HUNGARY. | (a) Preſburg | 48. 6. N. 17. 22. E. | — | 27,800 |
| | | | | Schemnitz | 50. 40. N. — | — | 8,000 |
| | | | | Tyrnau | 48. 23. 30N. 17. 33. 45E. | — | 7,500 |
| | | | | Kremnitz | — — | — | 10,000 |
| | | | | Buda | 47. 28. N. 19. 48. E. | — | 21,600 |
| | | | | Peſt | 47. 29. N. 19. 50. E. | — | 14,000 |
| | | | | Komorn | 47. 4. N. 19. 18. E. | — | 5,000 |
| | | | (b) UPPER HUNGARY. | (b) Temeſwar | 45. 42. N. 21. 55. E. | — | 8,000 |
| | | | | Tokai | | | |
| | | | D. ILLYRIA. | | | | |
| | | | (a) The kingdom of SCLAVONIA. | (a) Eſſeck | | | |
| | | | | Peterwardin | — — | — | 6,000 |
| | | | (b) The kingdom of CROATIA. | (b) Waraſdin | 46. 40. N. 16. 52. E. | | |
| | | | | Carlſtadt | | | |
| | | | (c) The kingdom of DALMATIA. | (c) Buccari | | | |
| | | | E. The Grand Dutchy of TRANSYLVANIA. | E. Hermanſtadt | 46. 2. N. 25. 4. E. | — | 150,000 |
| | | | | Cronſtadt | — — | — | 8,000 |
| | | | F. GALLICIA, LODOMIRIA, and BUKOWINA. | F. Leinberg | 49. 56. N. 24. 16. E. | — | 25,000 |
| | | | | Brody | — — | — | 15,000 |
| | | | | Ozernowitz | | | |
| | | | G. The kingdom of BOHEMIA. | G. Prague | 50. 5. 47. N. 14. 30. 30. E. | 3,674 | 80,000 |
| | | | | Eger | 50. 11. N. 12. 9. 30. E. | — | 7,000 |
| | | | | Carlſbad | 50. 17. N. 30. 30. E. | | |
| | | | H. The Margravate of MORAVIA. | H. Olmuetz | 49. 43. N. 17. 32. 30. E. | — | 12,000 |
| | | | | Bruenn | 49. 8. N. 16. 34. E. | 1,236 | 18,000 |
| | | | I. AUSTRIAN SILESIA. | I. Troppau | 49. 52. N. 17. 37. E. | — | 12,000 |
| | | | | Teſchen | 49. 40. N. 18. 12. E. | | |
| | | | K. The AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS. | | | | |
| | | | (a) Part of the dutchy of BRABANT. | (a) Bruſſels | 50. 51. N. 4. 21. E. | — | 80,000 |
| | | | | Antwerp | 51. 13. N. 5. 1. E. | — | 50,000 |
| | | | (b) Part of the dutchy of LUXEMBURG. | (b) Luxemburg | 49. 42. N. 4. 47. E. | — | 12,000 |
| | | | (c) Part of the dutchy of LIMBURG. | (c) Limburg | — — | — | 8,000 |
| | | | (d) Part of the dutchy of GELDERLAND. | (d) Roermonde | 51. 8. N. 6. 10. E. | — | 10,000 |
| | | | (e) Part of the county of FLANDERS. | (e) Ghent | 51. 7. N. 4. 20. E. | — | 60,000 |
| | | | | Bruges | — — | — | 20,000 |
| | | | | Oſtend | 51. 14. N. 2. 53. E. | — | 14,000 |
| | | | (f) Part of the county of HAINAULT. | (f) Mons | — — | 4,000 | 25,000 |
| | | | (g) Part of the county of NAMUR. | (g) Namur | — — | — | 20,000 |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The Auſtrians are of a good ſtature, leſs ſuperſtitious and haughty than formerly, induſtrious after information of every kind, and in general deſerve the character of uprightneſs and honeſty. | The Auſtrian arms are gules, a croſs bar argent, and are, for the reſt, compoſed of the ſeparate arms of the various provinces. | 1. The Order of the Golden Fleece, with the motto, Pretium non vile laboris. The knights in general wear a golden fleece ſuſpended from a red ribbon hung round the neck. |
| This is not entirely the caſe with the prejudiced and bigoted inhabitants of the Low Countries, although they muſt be allowed to be very induſtrious in the ſciences. | The arms of Hungary are, a ſhield divided perpendicularly into three parts; the firſt diviſion, or, contains ſeven Hungarian towers; the ſecond, gules, the Szekler eagle, and in the third, gules, are the ſun and moon of Saxony. | 2. The Order of Maria Thereſa, inſtituted in 1758, conſiſts of an 8-cornered croſs, and is worn ſuſpended from a red and white ſtriped ribbon hanging over the left ſhoulder. |
| The Hungarians and their neighbours are of a ſound, healthy conſtitution, inured to every ſpecies of hardſhip. Their native country is as dear to them as liberty; they are brave, magnanimous, and generous; but often cruel and filthy. | | 3. In Hungary, the Order of St. Stephen. It conſiſts of an Hungarian croſs worn ſuſpended from a red, green-edged ribbon. |

L H L

## TABLE IX.

# THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

## IX. THE STATE OF

| *NAME, Latitude, and Longitude.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Total.* | *On a Square Mile.* | *If each square mile contained 200, there would be* |
| The connected parts of the Pope's dominions lie between 41° 20′ and 45° 10′ N. lat. and between 11° 20′ and 14° 20′ E. long. from London. | On the West, the connected parts of the Papal dominions are bounded by the Grand Dutchy of Tuscany, the Dutchies of Modena and Mantua, and the Mediterranean Sea; on the North, by the former Republic of Venice; on the East by the Gulf of Venice, and on the South by Naples. | 13,808 square miles. | - 2,202,000 - | - 146 - | - 2,761,600 |
| | | Campagna di Roma, St. Peter's Patrimony, Castro and Ronciglione, Maritima and Campagna, Latium and Sabina, contain - - 3,200 square miles | - 415,000 - | - 129 - | - 640,000 |
| | | Umbria and Camerino - - 2,240 - | - 380,000 - | - 169 - | - 448,000 |
| | | The Marquisate of Urbino and Fano - - - - - - - - - 3,440 - | - 626,000 - | - 181 - | - 688,000 |
| | | Romagna - - - - - - 1,088 - | - 195,000 - | - 179 - | - 217,600 |
| | | The Territory of Bologna 1,504 - | - 265,000 - | - 176 - | - 300,800 |
| | | The Dutchy of Ferrara - - 1,536 - | - 236,000 - | - 152 - | - 307,200 |
| The Dutchy of BENEVENTO lies in Naples in 41st degree N. lat. and 15° 20′ E. long. | | Benevento - - - - - 160 - | - 30,000 - | - 187 - | - 32,000 |
| The County of AVIGNON and VENAISSIN lie in France in 44° N. lat. and 4° 20′ E. long. | | Avignon and Venaissin - - 640 - | - 55,000 - | - 85 - | - 128,000 |

| *Warlike Force.* | *Revenues and Expences.* | *Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS.* | *Form of Government.* | *Succession.* | *Established Religion.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces, above 6,000 men, Composed of<br>11 Companies of Swiss.<br>1 Regiment of infantry.<br>1 - - - of Corsicans.<br>1 Corps of light horse.<br>1 - - of cuiraſſiers, &c.<br><br>Naval force,<br>20 Ships of war,<br>Of which<br>2 are large ships.<br>5 - - gallies.<br>13 - - feluccas. | Above 350,000l. sterling arising from the various duties and impoſts on ſalt, corn, land, &c.<br><br>Including the donations of foreign Roman Catholic powers, the income exceeds 800,000l. ſterling.<br><br>Notwithſtanding, the expences exceed the revenue, and the debt of the Papal Chair is continually encreaſing, and now amounts to above 10,000,000l. which pays an intereſt of 8 per cent. As the Catholic Princes grow every day more and more frugal, the capital of this debt will, in all probability, riſe in proportion to the diminution of the revenue, if the See of Rome does not take different meaſures from what it has hitherto done. | PEPIN and CHARLES give the Popes the greateſt part of the Exarchate, 774. The ceremony of kiſſing the Pope's foot as early as this period. Commencement of the Schiſm between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Church, 794.<br>JOHN VIII. becomes maſter of Capua. The Clergy forbid to marry before this time.<br>LEO IX. obtains poſſeſſion of Benevento, 1052. The deſtructive cruſades commence, 1096. GREGORY VII. raiſes the Papal power to its greateſt height, 1077. An univerſal corruption of manners prevails. Origin of the orders of Carthuſians, Ciſtercians, and that of St. John. Order of the Knights Templars aboliſhed, and the Maſter of the Order, James Molai, burned alive, 1307. The Knights of St. John conquer the Iſland of Rhodes. CLEMENT V. obtains poſſeſſion of Avignon, 1348. Huſs burned, in 1415, by order of the Council of CONSTANCE. INNOCENT III. makes himſelf maſter of Rome, 1393. JULIUS II. acquires Bologna, 1513. LUTHER ſhakes the power of the Roman Pontiff, and commences the reformation, 1517. Malta given to the Knights of St. John, 1530. CLEMENT VII. obtains poſſeſſion of the Marquiſate of Ancona, 1532. Inſtitution of the Order of Jeſuits, and Ignatius Loyola, 1534. SIXTUS V. 1585. CLEMENT VIII. ſubjects Ferrara, 1598. URBAN VIII. acquires Urbino, 1626. INNOCENT X. annexes Caſtro and Ronciglione to his dominions. ALEXANDER VII. receives Chriſtiana, Queen of Sweden, 1655.<br>CLEMENT XIV. ſuppreſſes the Order of Jeſuits; makes amends for the faults of his predeceſſors, and dies Sept. 24, 1774. PIUS VI. becomes Pope, 1775, viſits Vienna, 1782, and endeavours to maintain the reſpectability of the Papal chair by prudent meaſures. The power of the Pope overturned by the French, who had before taken poſſeſſion of Avignon, 1798. PIUS VI. dies, 1799. | The government is deſpotic. The higheſt college of government in the Papal dominions is the Conſiſtory, in which all the concerns of the See of Rome are tranſacted by the Cardinals, who hold the higheſt offices of ſtate.<br><br>The laws of the Pope are termed Bulls.<br><br>The ſee of Rome is at preſent vacant.<br><br>The Pope, like all the Roman Catholic clergy, is unmarried, and is entitled His Holineſs; the cardinals are ſtyled Eminence. | The ſucceſſion is elective. The perſon elected muſt be a cardinal, at leaſt fifty five years of age, and a native of Italy.<br><br>Eleven days after the deceaſe of a pope a ſermon is preached to the cardinals, in St. Peter's church, on the duties of election; they then go into the conclave, where the pope is elected by two-thirds of the votes; but his election is generally dependent on the Emperor of Germany and the Houſe of Bourbon. The new pope is carried, amidſt the ringing of bells and the diſcharge of great and ſmall artillery, to St. Peter's church, and eight days afterwards is crowned with the triple crown with the greateſt ſolemnity. | The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion; but all other religious perſuaſions, particularly Jews, enjoy certain privileges: the ſpirit of toleration prevails here in general in a greater degree than in many other Catholic countries. Exterior ceremonies occupy the place of religion; the clergy, whoſe number exceeds 100,000, keep the wretched inhabitants in the blindeſt ſuperſtition, frequently themſelves turn their practices to ridicule, are guilty of the greateſt immoralities, are often many degrees beyond indifference in matters relating to religion, which not rarely ſerves as a protection even to the vileſt miſcreants. |

# THE CHURCH.

| *Remarkable Waters and Mountains.* | *CLIMATE.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *Diviſion of the COUNTRY.* | *Chief Towns.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Gulf of Venice, the Mediterranean Sea, Lago di Bolſena, the Po, the Tyber, the Velino with its fall at Terni; part of the Appenines, the Conaro and the Pontine marſhes, the labour and immenſe expence beſtowed upon the draining of which will always be unavailing, as long as the eſtabliſhed form of government remains, and whilſt the fiſhery in its waters is ſo productive. | The Papal dominions, which, before the birth of Chriſt, were the beſt cultivated, as well as the moſt fertile, healthy and populous part of Italy, are now, notwithſtanding the mildneſs of the climate, very unhealthy, and, although fertile, are full of heaths and noiſome ſwamps. Places formerly occupied by populous towns and villages are now converted into large lakes, the neceſſary aqueducts having been ſuffered to go to decay thro' idleneſs and avarice.—Nevertheleſs theſe provinces are ſtill ſome of the moſt remarkable in Italy, principally on account of the great number of antiquities they contain. | Corn, flax, hemp, fine fruits, olives, wine, (eſt, eſt) ſaffron, tobacco, &c.<br><br>Oxen, ſheep, pigs, game, buffaloes, Bologna-dogs, ſilk-worms, bees, fowl, fiſh, &c.<br><br>Salt, alum, marble, granate, alabaſter, Bologna ſtone, volcanic productions, &c. | 1. Campagna di Roma. | 1. Rome<br>Albano<br>Fraſcati<br>Tivoli - | 41. 53. 54. N. lat.<br>12. 29. 15. E. long.<br>— — | 35,894<br>— | 162,800<br>10,000 |
| | | | 2. Legation of Bologna. | 2. Bologna<br>Franco<br>Urbano<br>Bergato | 44. 29. 36. N. lat.<br>11. 21. 15. E. long. | — | 80,000 |
| | | | 3. Legation of Romagna. | 3. Ravenna<br>Forli<br>Faenza -<br>Ceſena -<br>Rimini - | 44. 26. N. lat.<br>12. 14. 30. E. long.<br>— —<br>— — | —<br>—<br>— | 15,000<br>18,000<br>11,000 |
| | | | 4. Legation of Ferrara. | 4. Ferrara<br>Comacchio | 44. 54. N. lat.<br>11. 36. 15. E. long. | — | 32,000 |
| | | | 5. Legation of Urbino. | 5. Urbino<br>Peſaro<br>Fano - -<br>Sinigaglia | —<br>— — | —<br>— | 7,000<br>12,000 |
| | | | 6. The Marquiſate of Ancona. | 6. Ancona<br>Fermo<br>Aſcoli<br>Macerata<br>Loretto - | 43. 37. 54. N. lat.<br>13. 30. 30. E. long.<br>— — | —<br>— | 20,000<br>6,000 |
| | | | 7. Citta di Caſtello. | 7. Citta di Caſtello | | | |
| | | | 8. The Province of Perugia. | 8. Perugia -<br>Citta di Pieve<br>Poſtignana | — — | — | 12,000 |
| | | | 9. The Province of Orvieto. | 9. Orvieto -<br>Aquapendente | — — | — | 10,000 |
| | | | 10. The Dutchy of Spoleto. | 10. Spoleto -<br>Aſſiſi<br>Foligno<br>Terni - - | — — | —<br>— | 7,000<br>7,000 |
| | | | 11. Sabina. | 11. Magliano<br>Rieti | | | |
| | | | 12. Caſtro and Ronciglione. | 12. Caſtro<br>Farneſe<br>Ronciglione | | | |
| | | | 13. St. Peter's Patrimony. | 13. Viterbo -<br>Monte fiaſcone<br>Civita Vecchia<br>Fiumeſino | — — | —<br>—<br>— | 10,000<br>9,000 |
| | | | 14. The Dutchy of Benevento. | 14. Benevento | 41. 6. 7. N. lat. | — | 12,000 |
| | | | 15. The County of Avignon. | 15. Avignon<br>Carpentras<br>L'Iſle. | 43. 57. 25. N. lat.<br>— — | —<br>— | 26,000<br>12,000 |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The higher ranks are ſedate, courteous, fond of exterior pomp, and lovers of public amuſements.<br><br>The middle claſſes are induſtrious, liberal-minded, of clear underſtandings, and attached to liberty.<br><br>The loweſt claſſes exhibit a picture of ſloth, poverty, bigotry, revenge, and licentiouſneſs.<br><br>The general characteriſtics of theſe people are: Effeminacy and ſuperſtition. | Every Pope bears his family arms, or thoſe of his order, ſurmounted with the triple papal tiara, underneath which are the two keys of St. Peter, placed in ſaltier as emblems of the papal dignity. | 1. The Order of the Holy Ghoſt, inſtituted by INNOCENT III. 1199, conſiſts of a white patriarchal croſs with twelve points.<br><br>2. The Order of Peter and Paul, inſtituted by PAUL III. 1540, the emblem of which is a golden oval ſhield, on the front of which is St. Paul, and on the back St. Peter. It is worn ſuſpended from a triple chain.<br><br>3. The Order of our Lady of Loretto, inſtituted by SIXTUS V. 1587. The Knights wear the picture of our Lady of Loretto.<br><br>4. The Order of St. Sepulchre, &c. |

# TABLE X.

## POLAND,

WITH

## COURLAND, DANTZIG, AND THORN.

# X. POLAND, WITH COURLAND,

| *NAME and SITUATION.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *POPULATION.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *TOTAL.* | *To each Square Mle.* | *If each Square Mile contained 200, there would be* |
| POLAND is situated between 47. 30 and 57. 30 N. lat. 16. 20 and 37. 20 E. Long.<br><br>COURLAND is situated between 55. 30 and 57. 15 N. lat. 22. 20 and 28. 20 E. long.<br><br>The territory of DANTZIG, the capital of which was a considerable trading town is early as the 9th century, is situated in 54 N. lat. and 18 E. long.<br><br>THORN is situated in 52 N. lat. and 18 E. long. | POLAND is bounded on the south by Turkey in Europe, the Carpathian Mountains, Gallicia and Lodomiria; on the east and north by Russia and Courland; on the west by the Baltic, Prussia, and Silesia.<br><br>COURLAND is bounded on the south by Poland; on the east and north by Russia; and on the west by the Baltic.<br><br>DANTZIG is bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east by the Frische Haff, on the south and west by Prussia.<br><br>THORN is situated where the River Vistula entered the Prussian territory. | Before the Partition took place, Poland contained 214,440 square miles - - - - - - - - - | — 13,404,000 — | — 62 — | 42,880,000 |
| | | Of these were taken possession of in the year 1772, | | | |
| | | By Russia - - - 35,392 | — 1,800,000 — | — 50 — | 7,078,400 |
| | | Austria - - - 19,200 | — 2,500,000 — | — 130 — | 3,840,000 |
| | | Prussia - - - 10,096 | — 560,000 — | — 55 — | 2,019,200 |
| | | Thus there still remain to Poland - - - - - 160,800 | — 8,544,000 — | — 53 — | 32,160,000 |
| | | Of these appertain to the kingdom of Poland - 137,600 | — — — | — — | 27,520,000 |
| | | Grand dutchy of Lithuania 23,200 | — — — | — — | 4,640,000 |
| | | Courland and Samogitia - 4,112 | — 300,000 — | — 72 — | 8,22,400 |
| | | N. B. Dr. Busching, in a late publication, reckons in all Poland 25,756 villages, 829 towns, and about 900,000 chimnies. According to the same author, Warsaw has 11,692 chimnies; from which we may estimate its population at 100,000 souls. | | | |

| *Military Strength.* | *Revenue and Expences.* | *Principal HISTORICAL DATES.* | *Form of Government, and present King.* | *Successor.* | *Religion.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The ARMY consists of 17,404 men; viz.<br>The Staff - - 53<br>Cavalry - - 7,908<br>Infantry - - 9,443<br><br>This number, however, is seldom, if ever, complete; but in cases of emergency every Pole is a soldier.<br><br>The diet now sitting, unanimously agreed, Oct. 20, 1788, to augment the army to the number of 100,000.<br><br>COURLAND has no standing army; but every landed proprietor is bound to furnish, in time of war, a certain number of men.<br><br>DANTZIG maintains a garrison for its own defence. | REVENUE £.439,546.<br>It is raised from the duties upon imported goods, upon salt, stamped paper and charts; from the poll-tax levied upon the Jews, and the taxes upon houses, &c.<br>The Annual expence amounts to £.491,066.<br>Consequently the revenue exceeds the expence by £.51,526.<br>Late regulations afford a prospect of a considerable addition to the revenue of the state; but the expences will probably be increased in proportion.<br>The king has a revenue appointed him, of £.52,500. It is asserted, that the whole current coin of this large kingdom, amounts to not more than £.2,350,000, of which about £.1,750,000 is in circulation.<br>The duke of Courland's revenue, including that from the Biron allodial lands, amounts to about £.87,500. | Slavonian nations to the year 600. Polaczy to 840. The Piastian house, from Piast, a peasant of Cruswick, to the introduction of the Christian religion under Mieceslaus 992. From the death of Mieceslaus to Casimir the Great, or to the extinction of the male line of the Piasts 1370.<br>Mieceslaus is compelled to relinquish the title of king, which his father had assumed, and to acknowledge his allegiance to the German empire 1025. Wladislaus (Lokietek) I. finally unites Great and Little Poland 1309; and assumes the title of king 1320.<br>Casimir (III.) the Great, the legislator of Poland, dies, and the male line of the Piasts becomes extinct 1370.<br>The house of Anjou to 1386. The house of Jagellon to 1572. Wladislaws II. of the house of Jagellon, unites Lithuania with Poland, by marrying quren Hedwiga. Poland becomes an elective monarchy 1573. Henry of Valois loses the crown 1575, which he had obtained two years before. Glorious reign of Stephen Bathori from 1575 to 1586. Unfortunate reign of John II. from 1648 to 1668. He resigns, and dies abbot of a monastery in France 1669.<br>Augustus II. elector of Saxony, obtains the crown 1696; is dispossessed of it by Charles XII. of Sweden, who places it on the head of Stanislaus Lescinzki 1704. He dispossesses Stanislaus 1709. Tumult of Thorn 1724. Augustus dies 1733. Stanislaus is again elected, but finally compelled by Russia, Austria, and Saxony, to fly to France, and relinquish his crown to Augustus III. elector of Saxony, who dies 1763.<br>The house of the counts Poniatowsky from 1764 to the present time.<br>Stanislaus Augustus, supported by Russia and Prussia, obtains the crown 1764. Confederation of Bar creates great confusion in the kingdom from the year 1768. Conspiracy against the life of the king 1771. Dismemberment of Poland 1772. Institution of the perpetual senate 1775. New disturbances threatened 1788. The perpetual senate abolished Jan. 16, 1789.<br>Courland, peopled by Lettonians, in possession of the Knights of the Sword, from 1300 to 1600. Courland becomes a fief of Poland, under the generalship of Gotthard Kettler 1561; and has been governed by dukes of the house of Biron, since 1739. | Since the year 1573, the king has been chosen by the senators and the nuncios of the different districts; generally under the influence of foreign powers. The diet assembles, upon these occasions, in a place called the Schopa, and the nuncios in the Kolá, a village near Warsaw, in an open field, surrounded with a ditch. The present king of Poland is Stanislaus Augustus, count Poniatowsky, born Jan. 17, 1732, crowned king Sept. 7, 1764; is unmarried, and has two brothers and two sisters still living.<br>The present duke of Courland, who governs under many restrictions, is Peter, born Feb. 15, 1724. He succeeded to the dukedom Nov. 24, 1769; obtained possession of Sagan, April 6, 1786; married his 3d dutchess, Dorothea countess of Modena, Nov. 6, 1779. Issue from this marriage, the hereditary prince Peter. | Poland being an elective monarchy, the succession is fixed upon no particular person; but by the laws he must always be a Piast, or a born Pole. For in the year 1773, Austria, Prussia, and Russia agreed, that they would suffer no king of Poland to be elected, who was not a Pole. The kings of Poland are generally unmarried; because their descendants do not become capable of being elected before three successive elections have taken place since the death of their ancestor.<br>Courland elects its own duke, but he is obliged to hold his dutchy as a fief of Poland. | The Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in Poland; but other religions are not only tolerated, but the king is obliged to take an oath to protect them in their rights. The protestants here have been called by the name of Dissidents, since the year 1736, and in 1766 they obtained very important privileges. Those of the Greek church, who have entered into the Roman Catholic communion, go by the name of Uniti. The Clergy have great revenues, and are in possession of the principal offices in the state; thus the archbishop of Gnesen, as primate of the kingdom, is next in rank to the king. The indolence and stupidity, with which many authors have taxed the Polish clergy, they have in general not merited, and at present less than ever. Till the year 1532, the Lutheran church was dominant in Courland; but at present the Roman Catholic has equal rights.<br>In Dantzig, the whole senate are Lutherans.<br>In Thorn, the senate is composed both of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. |

# DANTZIG, AND THORN.

| SEAS, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains. | SOIL and CLIMATE. | PRODUCTIONS | DIVISIONS. | Chief TOWNS. | Latitude and Longitude. | Number of Houses. | Number of Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Baltic, the Lake of Goplo. The Viſtula, which has its riſe in Sileſia, paſſes through Poland and Pruſſia, and falls into the Baltic and the Friſche Haff; it communicates with the Elbe, by the Brahe, the Netze, and the Canal of Bromberg. The Niemel, which, after entering Pruſſia, is called the Memel; the Bug, which flows through Podolia; the Windaw, which flows through Courland, and falls into the Baltic; the Dnieper, the Dnieſter, the Wartha, &c. The Bare Mountain, and part of the Carpathian Mountains. | As POLAND is for the greater part ſituated remote from the ſea, and a large portion of it uncultivated, and abounding with foreſts, lakes, and marſhes; its climate is rougher and colder than it would otherwiſe be were the country better cultivated. But in the ſouthern parts, the climate is very ſalubrious, and ſo mild, that even the vine can be cultivated. The ſame may be ſaid of the fertile region of COURLAND though its atmoſphere is more variable and damp, owing to the neighbourhood of the Baltic Sea. | Corn (of which great quantities are exported) flax, lintſeed, hemp (raw and manufactured Poland exports annually to the amount of £. 525,000; and Courland above 5,000 tons of lintſeed) hops, wine, honey (of which much is exported) timber (of which the annual export amounts to more than £. 114,000, and that of woad and pot-aſhes to upwards of £. 98,000); kermes, manna. Black cattle (Poland exports annually upwards of 100,000 heads of oxen, and a large quantity of hides and tallow, and Courland above 2,000 tons of bacon and beef) ſheep, horſes, and ſwine in abundance; furs (exported to a large amount) game, elk, buffaloes, fiſh, &c. Silver, iron, lead, copper, quickſilver, copperas, ſaltpetre, amber, rock and ſea-ſalt, dyers earth, marble, &c. | (1) GREAT POLAND is divided into 10 waiwodies. | (1) Warſaw | Lat. 52.14 N. | Long. 21.0 | 3,018 | 80,000 |
| | | | | Poſen | | | 1,500 | 4,650 |
| | | | | Liſſa | | | | 10,000 |
| | | | | Gneſen | | | 563 | |
| | | | | Frauſtadt | | | 900 | 4,002 |
| | | | | Koliſh | | | 649 | 2,050 |
| | | | | Ploczk | | | 389 | 1,415 |
| | | | | Sierdz | | | 450 | 1,005 |
| | | | | Kolo | | | | |
| | | | | Lowiez | | | | |
| | | | (2) LITTLE POLAND is divided into 10 waiwodies. | (2) Cracow | 50.10 N. | 19.50 E. | 2,000 | 25,000 |
| | | | | Lublin | | | 829 | 2,624 |
| | | | | Bielſk | | | 274 | 1,180 |
| | | | | Kaminiecz | | | | |
| | | | | Braclaw | | | | |
| | | | | Chelm | | | | |
| | | | | Kraznoſlav | | | | 1,245 |
| | | | | Kerczyk | | | | 2,000 |
| | | | | Zamoſc | | | | |
| | | | (3) The grand dutchy of LITHUANIA is divided into 3 waiwodies. | (3) Wilna | 54.41 N. | 25.27 E. | | 21,000 |
| | | | | Grodno | | | | 2,200 |
| | | | | Brzeſc | | | | 1,790 |
| | | | | Minſk | | | | 1,830 |
| | | | (4) The dutchy of COURLAND and SAMOGITIA. | (4) Mittaw | 56.39 N. | | | 11,000 |
| | | | | Goldingen | | | | |
| | | | | Libau | | | | |
| | | | | Pilten | | | | |
| | | | (5) The territory of DANTZIG, to which belong the DANTZIGER WERDER, with 33 villages. | (5) Dantzig | 54.22 N. | 18.31 E. | | 58,000 |
| | | | (6) The territory of THORN, to which belong 25 villages. | (6) Thorn | 52.53 N. | 19.7 E. | | 10,000 |

| CHARACTER. | ARMS. | Orders of KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| The Poles are a robuſt and hardy race, ſagacious, but ſuperſtitious, filthy in their manners, and fraudulent; meanly ſubmiſſive to their ſuperiors, arrogant towards their equals, and tyrannical to their inferiors. The national character of the Poles has therefore with juſtice been cenſured by travellers: there are, however, many exceptions. | The arms of Poland are gules. An eagle, argent, for Poland; and gules. A horſeman, argent, for Lithuania. The arms of Courland are as follows: Quarterly, in the firſt and fourth quarter, argent, a lion gules, crowned or; for Courland: in the ſecond and third quarter azure, an elk crowned; for Samogitia: and in a ſhield ſurtout, the family atchievement of the reigning houſe. The whole ſurmounted with a prince's coronet, and ſurrounded with an ermine cloak. Supporters, two lions, crowned or. | 1. The order of the white eagle. The badge is a croſs enamelled red, with white borders, with flames iſſuing from the corners. In the front is the Poliſh white eagle, having a white croſs upon his breaſt, and the electoral ſwords. On the reverſe, the letters A. R. with the motto *Pro fide, rege, & lege*, are engraven. It is worn pendent to a blue ribbon. This order was inſtituted by Wladislaus IV. in the year 1673. 2. The order of St. Henry was inſtituted in 1736, and 3. The order of St. Staniſlaus, in 1765. |
| The Courlanders are hardy, frank, and independent; but the loweſt order is equally ignorant and ſervile with the Poliſh peaſant. | | |

# TABLE XI.

## PORTUGAL.

XI. PORTUGAL.

| *NAME, Latitude, and Longitude.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *NUMBER of INHABITANTS.* TOTAL. | *On a Square Mile.* | *Supposing upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PORTUGAL, called by the ancient Romans LUSITANIA, is supposed to have received its present appellation from Portus Galliæ (the harbour where the ancient Gauls landed) or from Portucalia (which was the name given to Tralos Montes, and Entre Douro and Minho, when they were conquered by Alphonso I. 740) or from Porto di Kale (the modern Port a Port)<br>It lies between 37° and 42° N. latitude, and between 5° 40′ and 9° 40′ W. longitude from London. | On the south and west it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north and east by Spain, from which it is separated by mountains, which may be considered as branches of the Pyrenees. | 27,280 square Miles | — 1,838,879 — | — 67 — | — 5,456,000 |
| | | Entre Minho e Duro - - 1,840 | — 430,300 — | — 233 — | — 368,000 |
| | | Tra los Montes - - - - - 2,190 | — 180,800 — | — 82 — | — 438,000 |
| | | Beira - - - - - - - - 7,200 | — 550,856 — | — 76 — | — 1,440,000 |
| | | Estremadura - - - - - 5,440 | — 350,000 — | — 64 — | — 1,088,000 |
| | | Alentejo - - - - - - - 8,800 | — 265,223 — | — 30 — | — 1,760,000 |
| | | Algarve - - - - - - - 1,600 | — 63,700 — | — 39 — | — 320,000 |

| *Warlike Force.* | *Revenues and Expences.* | *HISTORICAL DATES.* | *Form of Government, and reigning Sovereign.* | *Succession.* | *Established Religion.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND FORCES.<br>36,040 men (but the number is seldom complete) of which<br>32,000 are infantry,<br>4,000 cavalry.<br><br>NAVAL FORCE.<br>18 ships carrying from 40 to 80 guns.<br>10 frigates - 38 to 40.<br>above 12,000 seamen. | £. 2,150,000 sterl.<br><br>£.<br>From Portugal 1,225,000<br>From Brasil - 262,500<br>1-5th of which is in gold.<br>From the trade in diamonds 175,000<br>From other taxes 525,000<br>From the Islands and its East and West India possessions 700,000<br>From indulgences, &c. paid to the crown by the Pope - - 175,000<br><br>PORTUGAL owes a debt of 3½ million sterl. and is very seldom in a situation to pay off any part of it. | Phenicians, Carthaginians, Lusitanians, and Romans, till 500.<br>West Goths, from 500 to 700.<br>Moors, from 700 to 745.<br>West Goths, from 745 to 1095.<br>Burgundians, from 1095 to 1383.<br>The line of John the Unmarried, from 1383 till 1580. (His son Alphonso was the ancestor of the house of Braganza.)<br>During the reign of Emanuel the Great, Vasco de Gama discovers the way to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, 1498.<br>Pedro Alvares de Cabral discovers Brazil, 1500.<br>Spanish kings from 1580 to 1640.<br>John IV. duke of Braganza delivers Portugal from the dominion of Spain.<br>The following are the sovereigns of the house of Braganza till the present time:<br>John IV. from 1640 to 1656.<br>Alphonso VI. from 1656. He is dethroned 1667, and dies in exile at Cintra 1683.<br>Peter II. from 1683 till 1706.<br>John V. from 1706 till 1750.<br>Joseph I. from 1750 till 1777.<br>Lisbon is destroyed by an earthquake, 1st Nov. 1755.<br>Conspiracy against the king's life, 1758.<br>Mary I. Joseph's eldest daughter, since 1777.<br>Pombal dies in 1782, in his 82d year. | The form of government is despotic. Reigning sovereign is Mary I. born 17 Dec. 1734, succeeded to the crown 24 Feb. 1777, married, 6 June 1760, her uncle Peter III. who died 25 May 1786.<br>Issue by this marriage:<br>1. The Prince of Brasil who died in 1788.<br>2. Don Juan, married to the Infanta of Spain in 1785.<br>3. Maria Anna, married in 1785 to the Spanish Infant George Anthony. | The king's children are called Infants and Infantas. The hereditary prince is styled Prince of Brazil, and is of age at 14. Females may likewise succeed to the throne in failure of nearer male heirs: as was the case with the present queen.<br>The hereditary prince was John Frederic Xavier, born 21 Aug. 1761, and married 21 April 1777 to his mother's sister M. F. Benedictina, born 24 July 1746; but he dying without issue, 11 Sept. 1788, he was succeeded as prince of Brasil by his brother John M. Joseph, born 13 May 1767, married 9 June 1785 to the Spanish infanta Charlotte Joachime, born 25 April 1775. | The Roman Catholic religion resumed its ancient rights, after Joseph I. and the Marquis of Pombal had contracted it within proper limits.<br><br>In Portugal there are:<br>3 archbishops,<br>13 bishops,<br>3 tribunals of inquisition,<br>900 abbies and convents,<br>3,343 parishes, above 200,000 ecclesiastics; and great numbers of secret Jews.<br>The Protestants perform divine service in the house of the Dutch ambassador. |

## PORTUGAL.

| *Remarkable* WATERS *and* MOUNTAINS. | CLIMATE. | PRODUCTIONS. | *Diviſion of the* COUNTRY. | *Chief* TOWNS. | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Atlantic Ocean; the Minho, the Duro, the Tago, and the Guadiana.<br><br>The Mountains which ſeparate it towards the eaſt from Spain, the lofty Eſtrellha in the province of Beira; Cape St. Vincent under 37° 2′ N. lat. and 8° 32′ W. longitude from London. | Notwithſtanding Portugal is one of the ſmalleſt countries in Europe, yet its climate is very unequal. In the northern part it is cold, in the weſtern temperate, and in the ſouthern hot; in general, it is rendered very pleaſant by the cooling eaſt and weſt winds.<br><br>It is likewiſe a very fertile country, and it only requires cultivating with greater induſtry to ſhew in its full extent, the natural excellence of the ſoil. | Wine (of which the vicinity of Oporto is ſaid to yield annually 80,000 pipes; 20,000 of them are yearly exported. The quantity exported annually from the whole kingdom is computed at 780,000 barrels.) Fine fruits, ſome corn, currants, ſtrawberries, cork, &c.<br><br>Oxen, pigs, ſheep, mules, ſilk worms, bees, fiſh, &c.<br><br>Gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, tin, ſalt (of which 3 millions of tons are annually exported) marble, mineral water, as that of Caldos in Eſtremadura, &c.<br><br>Portugal receives from its foreign poſſeſſions: gold, precious ſtones, ivory, rice, ſugar, tobacco, indigo, brazil wood, &c. | A. In EUROPE.<br>*(a)* The Kingdom of PORTUGAL.<br>1. ENTRE MINHO E DURO. | (1) Braga<br>Oporto | — —<br>41 N. lat.<br>8. 40 W. long. | — —<br>— — | 12,000<br>30,000 |
| | | | | Guimaraens<br>Vianna | — —<br>— — | — —<br>— — | 5,000<br>7,000 |
| | | | 2. TRA LOS MONTES. | (2) Miranda<br>Braganza<br>Villa-real | — —<br>— — | — —<br>— — | 700<br>2,700 |
| | | | (3) BEIRA. | (3) Coimbras<br>Aveiro<br>Lamego<br>Caſtello branco | — —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— — | — —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— — | 12,000<br>4,400<br>4,000<br>3,700 |
| | | | (4) ESTREMADURA. | (4) Liſbon<br>St. Ubes<br>Thomar<br>Leiria<br>Belem | 38.42.20.N.lat.<br>9.9.15W.long.<br>— —<br>— — | — —<br>— —<br>— — | 10,500<br>3,500 |
| | | | (5) ALENTEJO. | (5) Evora<br>Ourique<br>La Lippe<br>Portalegre<br>Eſtremoz<br>Olivenza<br>Beja | — —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— — | — —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— —<br>— — | 12,000<br>2,000<br>5,600<br>6,500<br>4,500<br>5,000 |
| | | | *(b)* The kingdom of ALGARVE. | *(b)* Lagos<br>Tavira<br>Faro | — —<br>— —<br>— — | — —<br>— —<br>— — | 2,800<br>4,700<br>7,600 |
| | | | B. In ASIA, on the coaſt of MALABAR. | B. Goa | 15. 31 N. lat.<br>73. 45 E. long. | — — | 5,000 |
| | | | C. In AFRICA,<br>(1) Several of the CANARY ISLANDS containing 66,200 inhabitants. | (1) Porto Santo, with the town of the ſame name<br>Madeira, with the town of Funchal | 33 N. lat.<br>16. 40 W. long.<br>32. 38. 30 N. lat.<br>16. 56 W. long. | — — | 600 |
| | | | (2) The ISLANDS round CAPE VERD. They are 10 in number, pretty fruitful, but unhealthy. | | | | |
| | | | (3) MOSAMBIQUE. Moſt of the eaſtern part of this country is ſubject to the Portugueſe. | (3) Moſambique | 12. 6 S. lat.<br>44. 24 E. long. | — — | above 4,000 |
| | | | (4) The ISLANDS in the INDIAN OCEAN, with 4,000 inhabitants. | (4) Aſcenſion | 7. 57 S. lat.<br>13. 59 W. long. | | |
| | | | (5) The AZORES, with 100,000 inhabitants. | (5) Iſland of St. Michael<br>Flores<br>Fayal.<br>Tercera with the town of Angra<br>Iſland of Pico, &c. | —<br>39. 34 N. lat.<br>31. 6. 30 W. lon.<br>38. 39. 7 N. lat.<br>27. 12. 45 W. lg. | — — | 75,000 |
| | | | D. In AMERICA.<br>(1) BRAZIL, containing 1 million inhabitants | (1) Rio Janeiro | 22. 54 S. lat. | — — | 50,000 |
| | | | (2) Part of PARAGUAY. | (2) The Iſland of St. Gabriel, in the Rio de la Plata. | | | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of* KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| Excepting the enlightened part of the nation, ſloth and ignorance ſeem at preſent to be the characteriſtics of moſt of the Portugueſe. This is owing to the extraordinary influence of the clergy, and the exceſſive inattention of government, which is ſaid to be frequently unacquainted with the real ſtate of the naval and military departments. | The arms of Portugal are, argent, five eſcutcheons, azure, each charged with 3 beſants. The ſhield bordered, gules, charged with ſeven towers, with gates, azure, for Algarve. The ſupporters are two winged dragons, and the creſt a dragon. | 1. The Order of Avis. It conſiſts of a croſs, fleurs de lis, vert and azure, two birds ſable.<br><br>2. The order of St. John and St. Thomas: is a red croſs with the two ſaints in the middle of it.<br><br>3. The order of Chriſt.<br><br>4. The order of James. |

# TABLE XII.

THE

# KING OF PRUSSIA'S DOMINIONS.

# XII. THE KING OF

| NAME; Latitude and Longitude, East from London. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL. | On a Square Mile. | * Allowing, upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PRUSSIA, which has had its preſent name ſince 997 (when it was conquered by Adelbert) lies between 52° 30′ and 56° N. latitude, and between 15° 50′ and 24° E. longitude. | PRUSSIA is bounded, on the north, by the Baltic ſea; on the eaſt and ſouth, by Poland; on the weſt by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the Baltic ſea. | Total - - - - 56,414. | 5,621,500 | 99 | 11,282,800 |
| The Margravate of BRANDENBURG lies between 52° 5′ and 53° 40′ N. lat. and 13° 20′ and 19° 20′ E. longitude. | POMERANIA is ſurrounded by the Baltic ſea, Pruſſia, the Margravate of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, and Swediſh Pomerania. | Of the above, | | | |
| POMERANIA (thus named from the Sclavonian word Pommarſki, ſituated near the ſea) lies between 53° and 54° 30′ N. latitude, and between 12° 20′ and 17° 20′ E. long. | BRANDENBURG, MAGDEBURG, and HALBERSTADT, lie in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony. | Eaſt Pruſſia contains - - - - - 12,048 | 940,000 | 78 | 2,409,600 |
| SILESIA lies between 49° 10′ and 52° 12′ N. lat. and 14° 20′ and 18° 20′ E. long. | SILESIA is bounded, on the eaſt, by Poland; on the ſouth, by Auſtrian Sileſia; on the weſt, by Moravia, Bohemia, and Luſatia; and on the north, by Brandenburg. | Weſt Pruſſia - - - - - - - 7,376 | 400,000 | 54 | 1,475,200 |
| The Dutchy of MAGDEBURG lies between 52° and 53° N. lat. and between 10° 20′ and 11° 20′ E. long. | The WESTPHALIAN Dominions lie partly along the German ocean, partly near the United Provinces, and partly in Germany. | Netz diſtrict - - - - - - - 2,720 | 160,000 | 58 | 544,000 |
| The WESTPHALIAN Dominions lie ſcattered between 51° and 54° 10′ N. lat. and between 3° 20′ and 6° 20′ E. long. | The Principality of NEUFCHATEL is ſituated on the frontiers of Switzerland and France. | Pomerania - - - - - - - - 6,976 | 465,000 | 66 | 1,395,200 |
| The Principality of NEUFCHATEL lies in 47° N. lat. and 6° 20′ E. long. | | Sileſia - - - - - - - - - 9,840 | 1,518,720 | 154 | 1,968,000 |
| | | Glatz - - - - - - - - - 400 | 63,280 | 158 | 80,000 |
| | | Middle Mark - - - - - - - 4,000 | 520,000 | 130 | 800,000 |
| | | Ucker Mark - - - - - - - 1,088 | 95,000 | 87 | 217,600 |
| | | Old Mark - - - - - - - - 1,040 | 105,000 | 100 | 208,000 |
| | | Priegnitz - - - - - - - - 976 | 75,000 | 76 | 195,200 |
| | | New Mark - - - - - - - - 3,520 | 262,000 | 74 | 704,000 |
| | | Magdeburg - - - - - - - - 1,344 | 206,000 | 153 | 268,800 |
| | | Circle of Saale - - - - - - - 192 | 48,000 | 250 | 38,400 |
| | | Mansfeld - - - - - - - - - 128 | 26,000 | 203 | 25,600 |
| | | Halberſtadt and Hohenſtein - - 672 | 132,000 | 196 | 134,400 |
| | | Minden and Ravenſberg - - - 816 | 130,000 | 159 | 163,200 |
| | | Tecklenburg and Lingen - - - 208 | 45,000 | 211 | 41,600 |
| | | Eaſt Frieſland - - - - - - 864 | 103,000 | 119 | 172,800 |
| | | Cleve - - - - - - - - - 640 | 95,000 | 145 | 128,000 |
| | | The county of Mark - - - - 896 | 125,000 | 139 | 179,200 |
| | | Moers - - - - - - - - - 96 | 17,000 | 177 | 19,200 |
| | | Geldres - - - - - - - - - 384 | 50,000 | 130 | 76,800 |
| | | Neufchatel - - - - - - - 240 | 40,500 | 168 | 48,000 |

| Warlike Force. | Revenues and Expences. | HISTORICAL DATES. | Form of Government, and Preſent Sovereign. | Succeſſion. | Eſtabliſhed Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 224,451 men; beſides the ſupernumeraries. | £. 3,880,000 ſterling | Thaſſilo, count of Hohenzollern, and anceſtor of the houſe of Brandenburg, lived in 800. Conrad I. becomes burgrave of Nurenberg, 1200. | It is an abſolute monarchy. The preſent ſovereign is Frederic III. born 3 Aug. 1770, and ſucceeded his father Nov. 16, 1797. | The ſucceſſion is hereditary in the eldeſt ſon, in regular deſcent. The heir apparent is ſtyled Prince of Pruſſia, and is of age at 18. | The royal family is of the Calviniſt religion. Moſt of the ſubjects are Proteſtants; but all other perſuaſions are tolerated and protected in the Pruſſian dominions as long as they act in conformity to the laws of the realm. Upon the whole, the ſpirit of true toleration is no where more general than in the Pruſſian dominions. |
| Infantry - - 181,950 men; Cavalry - - 42,501. | To the above ſum Pruſſia contributes £.8:6,666 Sileſia - - - - - - 937,500 Pomerania - - - - 350,000 Brandenburg - - 1,050,000 Magdeburg and Halberſtadt - 241,666 Weſtphalia - - - 483,332 | Frederic VI. is inveſted with the ſovereignty of the electorate of Brandenburg, by the name of Frederic I. 1417. (Swabian and Sclavonian nations inhabit the margravate till 800. Carolingians and Saxons till 946. Origin of Margraves in the Old Mark, 946. Albert I. the Bear of the houſe of Aſcania, aſſumes the title of Margrave of Brandenburg, 1144. The houſe of Aſcania becomes extinct; the dominions of Brandenburg are divided amongſt various ſovereigns, 1320. The emperor Sigiſmund ſells the Margravate to Frederic, burgrave of Nurenberg, 1415.) Frederic II. purchaſes the New Mark of the Teutonic Order for 100,000 golden gulden. Albert Achilles unites the electorate of Brandenburg and the Franconian dominions (which had been ſeparated by Frederic I.) in 1470, but again divides them in 1473. Joachim II. embraces the Lutheran religion, 1539. John Sigiſmund obtains poſſeſſion of Cleves, and becomes duke of Pruſſia, 1618. Conrad, duke of Maſovia, calls in the aſſiſtance of the Teutonic knights againſt the incurſions of the Pruſſians. The Teutonic Order ſubdues all Pruſſia, and is governed by grand maſters, 1283. It loſes Weſt Pruſſia, and is obliged to acknowledge Eaſt Pruſſia a fief of Poland, 1466. The order is aboliſhed in Pruſſia, and Albert of Brandenburg is inveſted for himſelf and deſcendants with the ſovereignty of Pruſſia, with the title of a dutchy, as a fief of Poland, 1525. Duke Albert embraces the Lutheran religion, 1527: founds the univerſity of Koenigſberg, 1544; and dies in 1568. Albert Frederic the Silly dies 1618. C. Fr. William makes Pruſſia independent, 1656: concludes the peace of Oliva 1660: croſſes the Haffs with 9,000 men, in January 1679: obtains poſſeſſion of Magdeburg in 1680; and receives the French refugees, 1686. C. Frederic III. becomes the firſt king of Pruſſia, 18 Jan. 1701. King Frederic William I. becomes maſter of the greateſt part of Pomerania, 1720; and gives a reception to 30,000 Salzburgers, 1732. Frederic II. born 24 Jan. 1712; becomes king, 1740: after a war of two years, obtains poſſeſſion of Sileſia and Glatz, by the peace of Breſlau, 28 July 1742: ſupports the emperor Charles VII. of Bavaria, till 45: acquires the principality of Eaſt Frieſland, 1743. The ſeven years war with Auſtria, Ruſſia, France, Sweden, Saxony, &c. begun in 1756, is terminated glorioufly by the peace of Hubertſburg, 15 Feb. 1763: makes himſelf maſter of Weſt Pruſſia, and eſtabliſhes a new trading company, 1772: takes up arms in favour of the elector palatine of Bavaria, 1778: and dies, univerſally lamented, at three o'clock in the morning of 17 Aug. 1786: after having firſt commiſſioned his high chancellor, Von Carmer, with the drawing up of a new code of laws. | | | |
| The infantry is under 9 inſpections: The cavalry under - 6. | They ariſe from the contributions, taxes, exciſe, the domains, the ſalt works, the poſts, the tolls, the duty on plate, ſtamps, cards, &c. | | | | |
| Of the above there are ſtationed, In Brandenburgh - 50,675 In Pruſſia - - - - 46,176 In Pomerania - - - 21,100 In Magdeburg - - 20,702 In Weſtphalia - - - 13,990 In Sileſia - - - - - 54,028 | The ſtate has no debts, and its exchequer is very rich, owing to the œconomical regulations of Frederic II. notwithſtanding which, during the laſt years of his reign, he expended annually, in the improvement of his dominions, £. 525,000 ſterling; and between the years 1763 and 1784, £. 3,500,000. | | | | |
| The whole army is at preſent under the council for the war department. The expences attending it are computed to exceed £.2,275,000 ſterling; and the troops are allowed to be the beſt diſciplined of any in Europe. | | | | | |

# PRUSSIA's DOMINIONS.

| Remarkable WATERS and MOUNTAINS. | CLIMATE. | PRODUCTIONS. |
|---|---|---|
| In Prussia: the Baltic sea; the Vistula, the Memel, the Pregel, the Aller, the Frische, and Curische Haff; the lakes of Spirding, Mauer, Drausen, and Elbing; & the Bromberg canal.<br>In Pomerania: the Baltic sea; the Oder, the Peene, the Gollenberg, &c.<br>In Silesia: the Elbe, the Vistula, the Oder; the Giant mountains, &c.<br>In Brandenburg: the Prenzlover; the lakes of Brandenburg & Ruppin; the Elbe, the Havel, the Oder, the Spree, &c.<br>In Magdeburg and Halberstadt: the Elbe, the Saale, the Harz, and Peter's mountain.<br>In Westphalia: the German ocean, the Lippe, the Wefer, the Sparenberg, &c<br>In Neufchatel: the lake of Neufchatel, &c. | The climate of Prussia is more damp and raw, and the cold more lasting, than in Germany; but nevertheless the natives enjoy a good state of health, and attain a great age.<br>Pomerania has nearly the same climate as Prussia, but the air is not quite so thick.<br>The climate of Silesia would be very mild, were it not altered by the many lofty mountains.<br>In Magdeburg, &c. the level situation of the country is very conducive to the temperature and equality of the climate.<br>The Westphalian dominions, particularly East Friesland, have a damp, but not unhealthy climate. | Prussia. Corn, manna, pease, fruits, flax, hemp, hops, turf, timber, tobacco, &c. Oxen, horses, sheep, game, furs, fowl, bees, fish, &c. Clay for porcelain, amber (which produces to the king an annual revenue of above £. 5,000 sterling) mill stones, &c.<br>Pomerania yields: corn, pigs, geese, &c.<br>Brandenburg: fruits, tobacco, cattle, &c.<br>Silesia produces: corn, flax, hemp, honey, tobacco, timber, &c. Oxen, sheep, game, furs, bees, fowl, silk, &c. Precious and common metals, porcelain clay, common and precious stones, mineral water, &c.<br>Magdeburg and Halberstadt abound in corn, cattle, salt, &c.<br>The Westphalian dominions yield corn, flax, turf, coal, cattle, horses, sheep, &c. &c. |

| CHARACTER. | ARMS. | Orders of KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| No general character can be given of so many various nations. The Prussians are upright and brave, and know how to take advantage of the times. The inhabitants of the Margravate are courageous, pliable, and industrious in the sciences. The Pomeranians are easy, unaffected, and fond of home. The Silesians are busy and industrious. The inhabitants of Magdeburg are brave and laborious. And the Westphalians still retain, in a great measure, the ancient German simplicity. | The grand arms of the house of Brandenburg are composed of the inferior ones of the various countries belonging to the Prussian dominions. The royal arms of Prussia are: argent, an eagle displayed sable, crowned or; upon the breast of which is the name of the sovereign, in gold letters. | The order of the Black Eagle was instituted by Frederic I. in 1701. It consists in an eight-cornered, golden, blue enamelled cross, in the middle of which is the name of the sovereign, and on the edges are four black spread eagles. It is worn suspended from a broad orange-coloured ribbon, which passes from the left to the right. The knights wear on the left side of their coats a silver star, in the middle of which is a black eagle, with the motto, "Suum cuique."<br>The order, Pour le Merite, instituted in 1740 by Frederic II. It consists in a cross, upon a golden eight-pointed star, enamelled with blue, and is worn suspended from a black ribbon, edged with silver, round the neck.<br>The orders of St. Stephen and St. John were instituted by Frederic II.; the former in 1754, the latter in 1756. |

| Division of the Country. | Chief Towns. | Latitude and Longitude. | Number of Houses. | Number of Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. The Kingdom of PRUSSIA. | | Lat. Long. | | |
| (a) East Prussia. | 1. Koenigsberg - | 54. 43 N. 20. 37. 30 E. | 4,473 | 49,331 |
| 1. Samland. | Fischhausen - - | - - - - - - | 128 | 1,110 |
| | Pillau - - | - - - - - - | 126 | 1,320 |
| | Welau - - - | - - - - - - | 274 | 2,627 |
| | Labiau - - - | - - - - - - | 168 | 2,129 |
| 2. Oberland. | 2. Holland - - - | - - - - - - | 371 | 2,900 |
| | Soldau - - - | - - - - - - | 264 | 2,000 |
| | Muehlhausen - | - - - - - - | - - | 1,400 |
| | Neidenburg - - | - - - - - - | 321 | 1,700 |
| | Ortelsburg - - | - - - - - - | 131 | 1,000 |
| 3. Natangen. | 3. Heiligenbeil - | - - - - - - | 335 | 1,800 |
| | Schippenbeil - | - - - - - - | - - | 1,900 |
| | Gerdauen - - | - - - - - - | 196 | 1,600 |
| | Angerburg - - | - - - - - - | - - | 2,213 |
| | Bartenstein - - | - - - - - - | 307 | 2,780 |
| | Rastenburg - - | - - - - - - | 342 | 2,150 |
| | Lyck - - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 2,000 |
| | Johannisburg - | - - - - - - | - - | 1,141 |
| 4. Prussian Lithuania. | 4. Memel - - - | 48 N. 24. 23 E. | 500 | 5,765 |
| | Tilsit - - - - | - - - - - - | 587 | 8,060 |
| | Insterburg - - | - - - - - - | - - | 4,528 |
| | Gumbinnen - | - - - - - - | - - | 4,798 |
| 5. The lordships of Tauroggen and Serrey, in the grand dutchy of Lithuania | - - - - - | - - - - - - | 299 | 1,200 |
| | | | 423 | |
| (b) West Prussia. | 1. Heilsberg - - | - - - - - - | 400 | 3,200 |
| 1. The bishopric of Ermeland. | Braunsberg - - | - - - - - - | 610 | 4,370 |
| | Wormdit - - | - - - - - - | 348 | 2,000 |
| | Bischofstein - - | - - - - - - | 370 | 2,141 |
| 2. The district of Marienburg. | 2. Marienburg - | - - - - - - | - - | 5,400 |
| | Elbing - - - | - - - - - - | 1,800 | 14,400 |
| 3. The district of Culm. | 3. Culm - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 3,050 |
| | Graudenz - - | - - - - - - | - - | 5,200 |
| 4. Pomerelia. | 4. Sturgard. Oliva. | | | |
| 5. The Netz district. | 5. Bromberg - - | - - - - - - | - - | 2,600 |
| | Schneidermuehl | - - - - - - | - - | 1,600 |
| B. The Dutchy of POMERANIA. | | | | |
| (a) Hither Pomerania. | (a) Stettin - - - | 53. 32 N. 14. 55 E. | 1,608 | 16,000 |
| | Anclam - - - | - - - - - - | 562 | 3,180 |
| | Wollin - - - | - - - - - - | 236 | 1,985 |
| | Usedom - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 1,700 |
| (b) Farther Pomerania. | (b) Stargard - - | - - - - - - | 1,033 | 5,910 |
| | Colberg - - - | - - - - - - | 809 | 4,090 |
| C. The Margravate of BRANDENBURG. | | | | |
| (a) The Electoral Mark. | 1. Berlin - - - | 52. 31. 30 N. 13. 22. 30 E. | 6,500 | 145,136 |
| 1. The Middle Mark. | Brandenburg - | - - - - - - | 1,455 | 11,000 |
| | Potsdam - - - | 52. 28 N. 13. 12 E. | 2,000 | 28,500 |
| | Spandau - - - | - - - - - - | 525 | 6,000 |
| | Frankfurt on the Oder - | 52. 22 N. 14. 34 E. | 1,320 | 12,000 |
| 2. The Old Mark. | 2. Stendall - - - | - - - - - - | 1,015 | 5,000 |
| | Salzwedel - - | - - - - - - | 912 | 4,350 |
| 3. The Ucker Mark. | 3. Prentzlow - - | - - - - - - | 885 | 6,300 |
| | Schwedt - - | - - - - - - | 580 | 2,900 |
| 4. The Priegnitz. | 4. Perleberg - - | - - - - - - | 380 | 2,350 |
| | Wittstock - - | - - - - - - | 550 | 3,050 |
| (b) The New Mark. | (b) Cuestrin - - | 52. 35 N. | 440 | 4,400 |
| | Landsberg - - | - - - - - - | 600 | 6,000 |
| | Cotbus - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 5,000 |
| D. The Dutchy of SILESIA. | | | | |
| (a) Lower Silesia; it is divided into 13 principalities. | (a) Breslaw - - | 51. 6. 30 N. 17. 5 E. | 3,050 | 51,000 |
| | Brieg - - - | - - - - - - | 558 | 5,000 |
| | Schweidnitz - | - - - - - - | 648 | 6,250 |
| | Hirschberg - - | - - - - - - | 885 | 6,050 |
| | Liegnitz - - - | 51. 13 N. - - - | 750 | 4,810 |
| | Glogau - - - | - - - - - - | 675 | 6,650 |
| | Neisse - - - | - - - - - - | 530 | 4,550 |
| | Oels - - - - | - - - - - - | 434 | 3,175 |
| | Sagan - - - | - - - - - - | 560 | 3,530 |
| (b) Upper Silesia; part of which belongs to Austria. | (b) Oppeln - - | - - - - - - | 323 | 2,780 |
| | Ratibor - - - | - - - - - - | 405 | 2,860 |
| | (Kosel) Beuthen | - - - - - - | 355 | 2,160 |
| (c) The county of Glatz. | (c) Glatz - - - | - - - - - - | 680 | 4,250 |
| | Habelschwerdt - | - - - - - - | 325 | 2,350 |

(Continued.)

| Division of the Country. | Chief Towns. | Latitude and Longitude. | Houses. | Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. The Dutchy of MAGDEBURG. | | Lat. Long. | | |
| 1. The dutchy of Magdeburg. | 1. Magdeburg. | 52. 10 N. 11. 47 E. | 3,515 | 36,000 |
| | Burg - - - - | - - - - - - | 1,075 | 5,050 |
| | Schoenebeck - | - - - - - - | 465 | 4,300 |
| 2. The circle of Saale. | 2. Halle on the Saale | 51. 31 N. 12. 12 E. | 2,214 | 21,000 |
| | Wettin - - - | - - - - - - | 266 | 2,250 |
| 3. The county of Mansfield. | 3. Mansfield - - | - - - - - - | 202 | 1,080 |
| F. The Principality of HALBERSTADT. | | | | |
| 1. The principality of Halberstadt. | 1. Halberstadt - - | 51. 57 N. 11. 3. E. | 1,802 | 11,500 |
| | Ascherfleben - | - - - - - - | 1,085 | 6,500 |
| 2. The county of Hohenstein. | 2. Elrich - - - | - - - - - - | 438 | 2,150 |
| 3. The abby of Quedlinburg. | 3. Quedlinburg - | 51. 50 N. 10. 48 E. | 1,561 | 11,500 |
| G. The WESTPHALIAN Dominions. | | | | |
| 1. The principality of Minden and county of Ravensberg | 1. Minden - - - | - - - - - - | 1,050 | 5,178 |
| | Bielefeld - - | - - - - - - | 707 | 2,900 |
| | Herford - - | - - - - - - | 787 | 2,667 |
| Westphalian Dominions—continued. | | | | |
| 2. The counties of Tecklenburg and Lingen | 2. Tecklenburg - | | 145 | 750 |
| | Lingen - - - | | 295 | 1,800 |
| 3. The principality of East Friesland. | 3. Emden - - - | | 2,250 | 7,900 |
| | Aurich - - - | | 250 | 3,000 |
| 4. The dutchy of Cleve. | 4. Cleve - - - | | 910 | 5,300 |
| | Wesel - - - | | 1,450 | 4,600 |
| | Emmerich - - | | 1,060 | 3,700 |
| 5. The county of Mark. | 5. Soest - - - | | 1,204 | 5,020 |
| | Lippstadt - - | | 511 | 2,695 |
| | Iserlohe - - - | | 737 | 5,000 |
| 6. The principality of Moers. | 6. Moers - - - | | 155 | 1,500 |
| | Crevelt - - - | | 795 | 5,800 |
| 7. The dutchy of Geldres. | 7. Geldres - - - | | 326 | 2,033 |
| H. The principality of NEUFCHATEL. | H. Neufchatel - | | - - | 6,000 |

# TABLE XIII.

THE

# RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

# XIII. THE RUSSIAN

| *NAME and SITUATION.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *POPULATION.* Total Number of Inhabitants. | Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile. | On an average of 200 to each Square Mile, there would be |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The name of RUSSIA (the Ruſſi were a tribe of the Slavonian nation) ſeems to date itſelf as far back as the fifth century, though we find no earlier mention made of it than in the records of the ninth, when the Ruſſi and Warrœgi united, under Ruric, into one people.<br>EUROPEAN RUSSIA extends from 44. 40 to 78 N. lat.; 12. 12 to 77. 20 E. long.<br>ASIATIC RUSSIA extends from 44 to 78 N. lat.; 42. 20 E. to 15. 74 W. long.<br>The kingdom of TAURIA is ſituated between 44 and 45 N. lat.; 34. 20 and 37. 20 W. long.<br>The magnitude of this empire, which has ſo rapidly increaſed to ſuch a gigantic ſize, we may form a better conception of when we conſider that one may travel within it nearly 9,000 ſtatute miles in a ſtraight line. | EUROPEAN RUSSIA is bounded on the eaſt by Aſtrachan, Caſan, and Siberia; on the north by the Arctic Sea; on the weſt by Sweden, the Baltic Sea, and Poland; and on the ſouth by Turkey in Europe, the Black Sea, and Turkey in Aſia.<br><br>ASIATIC RUSSIA is bounded on the north by the Arctic Sea: on the weſt by Europe; on the ſouth by Perſia, Free Tartary, and China; and on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America. | The whole Ruſſian empire contains 4,864,000 ſquare miles<br>Ruſſia in Europe has - - 1,194,978<br>Of theſe belong to—<br>Livonia - - - - - - - 16,000<br>Eſthonia - - - - - - - 6,400<br>Wiborg - - - - - - - - - -<br>Little Ruſſia - - - - - - - -<br>Ruſſian Lithunia - - - - 35,392<br>The government of Tauria - 5,600<br>The government of Tula - - - -<br>The government of Koſtroma - -<br>The government of Wologda - - -<br>The remaining part of European Ruſſia<br>Ruſſia in Aſia - - - - 3,669,024<br>Of theſe belong to<br>The government of Tobolſk 1,120,000<br>&c. | 25,000,000<br>20,882,986<br><br>525,310<br>200,000<br>117,999<br>1,000,000<br>1,800,000<br>200,000<br>354,300<br>354,000<br>343,500<br>16,017,878<br>4,117,014<br><br>510,000<br>&c. | - 5 -<br>- 17 -<br><br>- 32 -<br>- 31 -<br><br><br><br>- 50 -<br>- 35 -<br><br><br><br><br>- 1⅛ -<br><br>- ½ -<br>&c. | 972,800,000<br>238,995,600<br><br>3,200,000<br>1,280,000<br><br><br><br>7,078,400<br>1,120,000<br><br><br><br><br>733,804,800<br><br>224,000,000 |

| *MILITARY and MARINE FORCE.* | *REVENUE and EXPENCES.* | *Principal HISTORICAL DATES.* | *Form of Government, and Preſent Regent.* | *SUCCESSOR.* | *RELIGION.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces - 532,000 men, viz.<br>Imperial guards 16,000<br>Infantry - - 150,000<br>Cavalry - - 66,000<br>Artillery - - 10,000<br>Garriſons - 90,000<br>Irregular troops 200,000<br><br>But this extenſive empire requires ſo large a number of ſoldiers to be ſtationed within it, for its own defence, that ſeldom more than 150,000 can take the field at once. Their maintenance is believed to amount to upwards of £. 1,225,000.<br><br>The navy, which is augmented from year to year, amounts at preſent to more than 120 ſhips of war, viz.<br>Ships of the line 60<br>Frigates - - - 60<br>And a very large number of galleys.<br><br>For manning theſe veſſels upwards of 40,000 ſeamen are required. | Revenue £. 7,350,000.<br>It is raiſed from the Poll-tax, the imperial domains, the ſtamps, duties, leaſes, the ſalt-works, mines, and the mint.<br><br>The annual expences of the ſtate amount to £. 5,600,000.<br><br>The debt of the ſtate amounts to £. 8,750,000; upon the greater part of which intereſt is paid at the rate of 8 per cent. But it is more than probable, that if peace be ſpeedily reſtored, and manufactures and population improved, not only the debt will ſoon be cleared off, but alſo a conſiderable augmentation of the revenue take place. | Slavonian Ruſſi to the year 861.<br>From the Norman hero, Ruric, (a leader of the Warrœgians) 864, to the death of Swætoſlaus 972. From Wladimir, the firſt chriſtian regent of Ruſſia, 981, to his death, 1015. By dividing the empire amongſt his twelve ſons, he laid the foundation to perpetual broils.<br>Mogols and Tartars conquer Ruſſia, 1236<br>Ivan Baſiliewitz the Great, 1462. He frees Ruſſia from the dominion of the Tartars, and founds the modern Empire of Ruſſia, 1477.<br>Caſan and Aſtrachan become Ruſſian provinces, 1554.<br>Feodor II. murdered, 1605.<br>Michael Romanow, ſon of a Metropolitan, becomes Czar, and founder of the houſe of Romanow, 1613. Alexei, the legiſlator of his empire, conquers the Ukraine, 1635. Peter the Great reigns alone from 1689; takes poſſeſſion of Siberia, and travels through various countries of Europe in queſt of information, being in his twenty-fifth year, 1697; loſes the battle of Narva, 1700; makes important conqueſts, 1701; founds Peterſburgh, 1705; defeats Charles XII. at Pultowa, 1709. Catharine ſaves Ruſſia in the affair of the Pruth, 1711. Peter forces Sweden into the peace of Nyſtadt, 1718; beheads his ſon Alexei Petrowitz, July 7, 1718; conquers ſome provinces of Perſia, ſituated on the Caſpian Sea, 1723; inſtitutes the academy of ſciences at Peterſburg, 1724; dies 1725. Catharine I. from 1725 to 1727. Peter II. from 1727 to 1730. Anna, ducheſs of Courland, from 1730 to 1740.<br>Iwan III. of the houſe of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, to 1741. He is murdered at Schluſſelburg, 1764. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, from 1741 to 1762. Peter III. reigns from Jan. 5, 1762; is depoſed July 9, and dies July 17, 1762. Catharine II. reigns ſince 1762; aſſiſts Staniſlaus in obtaining the crown of Poland; pays attention to the education of her ſubjects; quells the inſurrection of Metrowitz, raiſed in behalf of Iwan, 1764; orders a new code of laws to be drawn up, 1767; conquers the Crimea, 1771. Alexei Orlow deſtroys the Turkiſh fleet, 1770. Catharine takes poſſeſſion of a conſiderable part of Poland, 1772; advantageous peace of Kainardge, 1774; ſhe quells the rebellion of Purgaſchew, 1775; armed neutrality at Sea, 1780; takes poſſeſſion of the Crimea, without loſs of a ſingle life, 1784; war declared by the Turks; ſhe is aſſiſted by the German Emperor, 1787; attacked by Sweden, and aided by Denmark, 1788; grand naval engagement between the Ruſſians and Swedes, July 17, 1788; peace with the Turks, 1792; Catherine II. dies Nov. 9, 1796, and is ſucceeded by her ſon Paul I. who declares war againſt France. | The Ruſſia government is an abſolute and deſpotic monarchy.<br>The late empreſs was Catharine II formerly Sophia-Auguſta-Frederica, princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, born May 2, 1729; married in the year 1745 to the great duke, Peter, of Holſtein-Gottorp, a nephew of the empreſs Elizabeth, began her reign July 9, 1762, and died on Nov. 2, 1796. Her ſon by Peter III. is the preſent emperor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1. 1754; he has been twice married, and by his preſent conſort, who was princeſs of Wirtemberg, has iſſue two ſons and four daughters. | The ſucceſſion is hereditary, as well in the female as in the male line. According to a law of Peter the firſt, made 1722, the regent in poſſeſſion ſhall be authorized to appoint whomſoever he may think fit, as his Succeſſor, but Peter II. aboliſhed this law; and Catherine I. ordained, "That the ſucceſſion ſhall remain attached to the houſe of Romanzow; and that no perſon previouſly in poſſeſſion of a crown, or not a member of the Greek church, ſhall be capable to aſcend the Ruſſian throne." The ſucceſſor bears the title of Great Duke. The preſent Great Duke, Alexander Paulowitz, was born Dec. 23, 1777, and married to the princeſs Louiſa, of Baden, May 21, 1793. | The eſtabliſhed religion is the Greek Catholic Church; but other churches and ſects enjoy the free exerciſe of their reſpective forms of worſhip, provided they be not glaringly obnoxious to the ſtate. The emperor himſelf is the head of the Great Church, and immediately ſubordinate to him is the moſt holy ſynod, as it is termed. The clergy conſiſts of archbiſhops, biſhops, &c.<br>There are about 18,319 churches 553 convents, and above 146,000 eccleſiaſtics, in the empire. Since the year 1762, the whole clergy have had regular ſtipends ſettled upon them. |

# EMPIRE.

## SEAS, RIVERS, LAKES, and MOUNTAINS.

The Arctic Sea, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caſpian Sea, the North Pacific Ocean; the lakes of Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Ilmen, and Baikal. The rivers Don and Dneiper, which fall into the Black Sea; the Duna, which falls into the Baltic; the Dwina, which diſcharges itſelf into the White Sea; the Wolga, which, after a courſe of more than 2,000 miles, diſcharges itſelf into the Caſpian Sea, and the Newa, which falls into the Gulph of Finland.

The Wergoturian mountains, the mountains of Caucaſus, an immenſe chain, the different parts of which are called by different appellations, as Taurus, Caucaſus, &c.; the Ural mountains. In Kamſchatka are ſeveral volcanos, which ſtill, from time to time, throw out ſmoke and aſhes.

## CLIMATE and SOIL.

In this enormous empire, which occupies 34 degrees of latitude, and 180 of longitude, the climate and ſoil muſt neceſſarily be very various, according to the different ſituation of the different countries. In the ſouthern parts the climate is hot; in the middle parts it is temperate; in the northern and eaſtern parts it is cold; though under the ſame degrees of latitude, the cold is much more intenſe in the eaſtern than in the weſtern regions. In the ſouthern countries, the grape, and other generous fruits, come to perfection; whilſt in the northern, ſcarcely the moſt common culinary herbs and berries can thrive. In the former, camels, &c. are found; in the latter, rein-deer, bears, &c. Notwithſtanding all this diverſity of climate, the Ruſſians are, in general, a hardy and long-lived race.

## PRODUCTIONS.

Grain (of which Ruſſia exports to the annual amount of £. 175,000); hemp, flax, (of theſe two productions, and goods manufactured from them, Ruſſia exports to foreign countries annualy to the amount of £. 1,575,000, though of others, ſuch as paper, &c. with which its own manufactories do not ſupply it in ſufficient quantity, it imports again to the amount of £. 2,500); tobacco (of which 42,449 cwt. are annually exported), hops (imported to the amount of £. 21,874), pot aſhes, timber (exported to the annual amount of £. 175,000); black cattle, ſheep, horſes, ſwine, (all of which it exports in large numbers), camels, game, furs, (in the year 1781, 475,111 furs of all kinds were ſhipped off at Peterſburgh) rein deer, fiſh, (in 1781, 428,521 lbs. of caviar, and 144,160 lbs. of iſinglaſs were ſhipped off from Peterſburgh) honey (an additional quantity is imported), wax (exported to the amount of £. 157,500); copper, iron, marble, pearls, ſalt, &c. (of iron and copper a quantity is annually imported, as well as of ſalt)

| DIVISIONS. | CHIEF TOWNS. | Lat. and Long. | No. of Houſes. | No. of Inhabitants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lat. D. M. / Long. D. M. | | |
| A. In EUROPE. | | | | |
| 1. The government of Peterſburg. | 1. Peterſburg | 59.56N 30.19E | 5,000 | 170,000 |
| | Cronſtadt | - - - - - - | - - | 60,000 |
| | Narva | 59 15N. - - - | - - | 3,600 |
| 2. The government of Wiburg. | 2. Wiburg | - - - - - - | - - | 3,500 |
| | Kexholm; Frederickſham | | | |
| 3. The government of Riga. | 3. Riga | 56 56N. 23 58 E. | - - | 27,938 |
| | Dorpt | - - - - - - | - - | 3,500 |
| | Pernau | - - - - - - | - - | 2,180 |
| 4. The gov. of Reval. | 4. Reval | - - - - - - | 1,500 | 12,000 |
| 5. The government of Moſkow. | 5. Moſcow | 55.45N. 37 46 E. | 22,550 | 253,000 |
| | Kolonna | - - - - - - | - - | 63,000 |
| 6. The government of Wolodimir. | 6. Wolodimir | - - - - - - | 225 | |
| | Suſdal | - - - - | | |
| 7. The gov. of Pereſlawl | 7. Rjaſan; Michailow | | | |
| 8. The government of Kaluga. | 8. Kaluga | - - - - - - | - - | 14,200 |
| | Obolenſk | - - - | | |
| 9. The government of Tula. | 9. Tula | - - - - - - | - - | 30,000 |
| | Koſchira | | | |
| 10. The government of Jaroſlawl. | 10. Jaroſlawl | - - - - - - | 6,000 | 20,000 |
| | Romanow | | | |
| 11. The government of Koſtroma. | 11. Koſtroma | | | |
| | Galitch | | | |
| 12. The government of Novogorod. | 12. Novogorod | - - - - - - | - - | 6,000 |
| | Belofero | - - - - - - | 600 | |
| 13. The government of Tweer. | 13. Tweer | - - - - - - | - - | 10,000 |
| | Stariza | | | |
| 14. The government of Wologda. | 14. Wologda | - - - - - - | 1,727 | 10,000 |
| | Archangel | 64.34N. 38 55 E. | 1,200 | 8,600 |
| 15. The govern. of St. NiſhneiNovogorod | 15. N. Novogorod | - - - - - - | - - | 3,000 |
| | Waſſil | | | |
| 16. The government of Woroneſh. | 16. Woroneſh | | | |
| | Bobrow | | | |
| 17. The gov. of Tambow | 17. Tanbow; Shack | | | |
| 18. The gov. of Kurſk | 18 Kurſk; Sudſcha | | | |
| 19. The government of Orel. | 19. Orel | 52.56N. | | |
| | Karatſhew | | | |
| 20. The gov. Charkow. | 20. Charkow; Isjam | | | |
| 21. The government of Kiew. | 21. Kiew | 50.30.N. 31. 7E. | | |
| | Perejaſlaw | | | |
| 22. The government of Tſchernigo. | 22. Tſchernigo | | | |
| | Gorodnia | | | |
| 23. St. Novogorod Sewerſk. | 23. Novogorod Sewerſk; Staradab | | | |
| 24. The government of Smolenſk. | 24. Smolenſk | - - - - - - | - - | 4,000 |
| | Roſlawl | - - - | | |
| 25. The gov. of Pleſkow | 25 Pleſkow; Oporſhka | | | |
| 26. The gov. of Polozk. | 26. Polozk; Witepſk | | | |
| 27. The gov. of Mohilow | 27. Mohilow; Oricha | | | |
| 28. The government of Ekaterinoſlaw. | 28. Cherſon | 46. 34N. 32.30E | - - | 20,000 |
| | Kinburn; Pulrawa | | | |
| | Krementſchutk; Ekaterinoſlaw | | | |
| 29. The government of Tauria. | 29. Caffa | - - - - - - | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| | Baghtſchiſerai | - - - - - - | 7,000 | |
| 30. The gov. of Wiatka. | 30. Wiatka; Orlow | | | |
| B. In ASIA. | | | | |
| 1. The gov. of Caucaſia. | 1. Taman; Tamrak | | | |
| 2. The gov. of Caſan. | 2. Caſan [Spaſk] | 55.43N. 49. 8. E. | | |
| 3. The government of Permien. | 3. Permien | - - - - - - | 1,200 | 9,000 |
| | Ekaterinburg | - - - - - - | 450 | |
| 4. The gov. of Penſa | 4. Penſa; Saranſk | | | |
| 5. The gov. of Simbirſk | 5. Simbirſk; Samara | | | |
| 6. The gov. of Saratow. | 6. Saratow; Petrowſk | | | |
| 7. The government of Aſtrachan. | 7. Aſtrachan | 46.21N. 48. 2 E. | 2,541 | 70,000 |
| | Sarepta | - - - - - - | - - | 300 |
| 8. The government of Orenburg. | 8. Orenburg | 51.46N. 55. 5 E. | | |
| | Gurjew | 47. 7N. 51 57 E. | | |
| 9. The government of Ufa. | 9. Ufa | - - - - - - | 650 | |
| | Uralſk | - - - - - - | 3,000 | |
| 10. The government of Tobolſk. | 10. Tobolſk | 58.12N. 68 25 E. | 2,000 | 15,000 |
| | Turinſk | - - - - - - | 450 | 2,640 |
| | Jeneſeiſk | 58 35 N. 91.49E | 700 | |
| 11. The government of Irkuzk. | 11. Iakuzk | 62. 1N. 129.43 E | 600 | |
| | Irkuzk | - - - - - - | 1,200 | 12,000 |
| | Ochozk | 59 20.N. 143.12 E | | |
| 12. The gov. of Kolywan. | 12. Tomſk | 56. 29N. | 2,000 | 8,000 |
| 13. The peninſula of Kamſchatka. | - - - - - - - - - | - - - - - - | 60 | The whole penin. 4,000 |
| C. The EASTERN ISLES. | | | | |
| 1. The Aleutes. | 1. Iſl. Attak | | | |
| 2. The Andrenovian Iſlands. | 2. Iſl. Kanaga | - - - - - - | - - | 200 |
| 3 The Kuriles. | 3. Of theſe, 20 belong to Ruſſia. | | | |
| 4. The Fox Iſlands. | 4. Oonalaſhka | - - - - - - | - - | 2,000 |

## CHARACTER.

The empire of Ruſſia is much too extenſive to admit of any delineation of character that ſhall be applicable to the whole nation, for how great is not the difference between the filthy Samojede and the cleanly Livonian! between the deformed Calmuck and the ſtraight-limbed, robuſt Ruſſian ſoldier; between the polite citizen of Peterſburgh, aſſuming all the airs of French refinement, and the uncouth, hardy peaſant! In general, however, the Ruſſians are ſaid to be well-made, robuſt, equally capable of enduring heat and cold: ſimple in their diet, hoſpitable, cheerful, brave, and truſty; but at the ſame time, ſuperſtitious, and immoderately addicted to ſtimulating food and intoxicating liquors, &c.

## ARMS.

The arms of Ruſſia are, or, an eagle, ſable, with two heads, crowned, holding in his left claws the imperial globe, and in his right the ſceptre, or. The arms of ſeven different provinces are arranged upon his breaſt and wings, as, St. George killing the dragon, argent, for Moſcow: upon the right wing the arms of Novogorod, Wolodimir, and Kiew; upon the left the arms of Siberia, Kaſan, and Aſtrachan. In the great ſeat of the empire, the arms of the remaining provinces are arranged in a circle round the eagle; and the whole is ſurmounted with the imperial crown, and the badges of the order of St. Andrew.

The emperor's title is Emperor and ſole Sovereign of all the Ruſſias, &c.

## Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.

1. The order of St. Andrew. It was inſtituted in the year 1689, by Peter the Great, in honour of St. Andrew, the patron of Ruſſia. Its badge is a gold croſs enamelled blue, having on one ſide an image of St. Andrew; and on the other an eagle; ſuſpended to a blue ribbon, which is worn over the right ſhoulder.

2. The order of St Alexander Newſky, inſtituted by Peter I. Its badge is a croſs enamelled red, with golden eagles. and a golden image of the ſaint on horſeback. It is ſuſpended to a flame coloured ribbon, worn over the left ſhoulder.

3. The order of St. George, inſtituted in the year 1770: Its badge is a ſtar of four points, containing the cypher of the ſaint's name, with the motto: "*For military ſervice and valour.*" Alſo a gold croſs, enamelled white, with an image of the ſaint on horſeback. It is ſuſpended to an orange-coloured ribbon with black ſtripes.—4. The order of St. Anne.—5. The order of St Catherine —6. The order of St. Wolodimir.

# TABLE XIV.

## SARDINIA.

## XIV. TERRITORIES OF THE

| NAME and SITUATION. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | POPULATION. Total Number of Inhabitants. | POPULATION. On each Square Mile. | POPULATION. Allowing upon an average 200 to each square mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SAVOY is situated between 45. 10. and 46. 30. N. lat. 5. 20. and 7. 50. E. long.<br><br>PIEDMONT is situated between 43. 35. and 46. N. lat. 6. 40. and 9. 45. E. long.<br><br>SARDINIA is situated between 38. 50. and 41. N. lat. 8. 10. and 10. 5. E. long. | SAVOY is bounded on the north and east by Switzerland and Piedmont; on the south and west by France and Piedmont.<br><br>PIEDMONT is bounded on the north by Switzerland; on the west by France; on the south by Genoa and the Mediterranean; on the east by Milan and Parma.<br><br>SARDINIA is entirely surrounded by the Mediterranean. | In all 20,068 square miles.<br><br>Of these are contained<br><br>In the Dutchy of Savoy 2,880<br>Piedmont, and the remaining territories on the Continent - - 10,240<br>The Island Sardinia - 6,928 | - - 3,253,135 - -<br><br>- - 379,621 - -<br>- - 245,000 - -<br>- - 423,514 - - | - - - 162 - - -<br><br>- - - 131 - - -<br>- - - 23 - - -<br>- - - 61 - - - | - - 4,013,600<br><br>- - 576,000<br>- - 2,048,000<br>- - 1,385,600 |

| Military Force. | Revenues and Expences. | Principal HISTORICAL DATES. | Form of Government, and present King. | Successor. | Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land forces 38,000 men. viz.<br><br>Infantry - 14 regiments.<br>Cavalry - 8 regiments.<br>Light troops 2 legions.<br>Artillery - 1 corps.<br>Invalids - 1 corps.<br>Militia - 12 regiments.<br>Marines - 1 battalion.<br><br>The Navy is said to consist of about 32 vessels of war in all, frigates, galleys, &c. included. | Total 1,085,000l.<br>To this is contributed<br>By Savoy - - £. 87,500<br>By Piedmont - 953,750<br>By Sardinia - 43,750<br>This revenue is raised from the tax upon land, the poll-tax, the excise, the salt duty, the stamps, the lottery, and the tobacco trade.<br><br>The finances are under excellent management, and the state is quite free from debt; which could hardly be the case, if the whole expences of the king's household, of embassies, pensions, and private disbursements of the king, cost the state much above 85,750l. | SAVOY. Allroboges. Romans to the year 400. Burgundians to 534. Subject to France till 879, and to the kingdom of Arles to the year 1000. Possessed by Count Beroald, progenitor of the present reigning line, 1,016.<br>Amadeus I. acquires some possessions in Piedmont, 1050. Amadeus III. receives from the Emperor Henry IV. the dignity of prince of the empire, 1111. Thomas I. vicar of the empire in Lombardy, 1207. Amadeus VIII. purchases Genevois, 1401; is made duke, 1416; retires to a monastery, 1434; is elected pope, 1439; resigns that dignity shortly after, and dies, as cardinal, in the monastery of Ripaille, 1451. Emanuel Phillibert reigns from 1559 to 1580, and restores the country to a flourishing condition, after it had been ravaged by the French, under Charles III. Charles Emanuel I. reigns, amidst perpetual and ruinous wars, from 1580 to 1630. Victor Amadeus acquires possession of a considerable part of the dutchy of Montferrat, 1631. Charles Emanuel II. reigns from 1638 to 1675. The House of Savoy is divided into two branches, 1656. Victor Amadeus II. reigns from 1675 to 1732; acquires possession of all Montferrat, 1708, and part of the Milanese, 1713; acquires Sardinia, with the title of king, 1718; abdicates the throne, 1730, and dies a prisoner, 1732. Charles Emanuel reigns from 1732 to 1773. Charles Victor Amadeus III. reigns since the year 1773.<br>In SARDINIA. Carthaginians, Romans to 437. Vandals to 534. Saracens to 900. Pisans to 1300. Spanish regents to 1718, when it fell to the house of Savoy, in whose possession it still remains. | The royal authority is absolute.—The reigning monarch is VICTOR AMADEUS III. born June 26, 1726. He ascended the throne, Feb. 20, 1773; married, 1750, M. A. Ferdinanda, sister to the present king of Spain, who died, 1785. He has by her five princes and three princesses. His title is King of Sardinia, &c. Prince, and Perpetual Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire in Italy. | The succession is hereditary. The present heir apparent to the crown (who also bears the title of Prince of PIEDMONT) is Charles Emanuel Ferdinand, born 1751, married 1775, to Adelheida Clothilda, sister to the present king of France. She was born Sept. 23, 1759. They have no issue. | The Roman Catholic religion is dominant in the whole kingdom, and the clergy are numerous, though they are not equally powerful or tolerant in all the different parts of the realm. In the continental parts of his dominions, the king has almost the whole ecclesiastical power in his own hands, and the clergy are there tolerant, moderately enlightened, though not much respected by the people. They, however, still endeavour to convert the Waldenses, and have churches peculiarly appropriated to that purpose.<br><br>In Sardinia, on the contrary, the clergy are independent of the temporal power, bigotted and intolerant; and the people are held in complete subjection to the papal chair. |

# KING OF SARDINIA.

| *Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains.* | *Climate and Soil.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISIONS.* | *Chief Towns, &c.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Inhabitants* | *Why remarkable.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Lat. Long. D. M. D. M. | | |
| In SAVOY—The Iſer; the Lake of Annecy; the Glaciers, the Montagnes Maudites, and Mount Cenis. | SAVOY. The air is ſalubrious, tho' often very keen, owing to the high mountains, which exclude the inhabitants of the valleys from the ſight of the ſun during almoſt three months in the year, and very much impede the cultivation of the otherwiſe fertile ſoil. | SAVOY. But little corn; plenty of timber, and medicinal herbs; black cattle, mules, marmoſets, game, and fiſh; pit-coal, and ſome iron and copper. | A. The Principality of | | | | |
| | | | 1. PIEDMONT - - | 1. Turin - - | 45.4. N. 7.40. E. | 82,138 | Metropolis. Reſidence. Univerſity. |
| | | | | La Veneria - | — — | — | Royal Palace. |
| | | | | La Brunette - | — — | — | Fortifications for protection of the boundaries. |
| | | | | Valleys of the Waldenſes - | — — | — | Remarkably fertile. |
| In PIEDMONT—The Po, the Varo; Rochemelon, one of the higheſt mountains among the Alps. | PIEDMONT, &c. One of the moſt delightful regions of Italy. The air is every where mild, pure, and ſalubrious; and the ſoil fertile. | PIEDMONT, &c. Corn, maize, rice, olive-oil, excellent fruits, wine, muſhrooms, black cattle, (theſe produce an annual revenue of about 140,000l.) mules, ſilk-worms, (the ſilk produced by them is ſold annually to the amount of 350,000l.); game, bears, wolves; gold, ſilver, iron, copper. | 2. The Dutchy of Aoſta | 2. Aoſta - - - | — — | — | Roman antiquities. |
| | | | 3. The Lordſhip Vercelli | 3. Vercelli - - | — — | 20,000 | Fortification. |
| | | | 4. The County of Nizza | 4. Nizza - - | 43.42. N. 7.17. E. | 14,000 | Sea port. |
| | | | B. The Dutchy of SAVOY - - - - | | | | |
| | | | 1. The Dutchy of Chablais, which contains 110 pariſhes - - | 1. Thonon - - | — — | 7,000 | Silk manufactory. |
| | | | 2. The Barony of Faucigni - - - - | - - - - - | — — | — | Montagnes Maudites. |
| | | | 3. The Dutchy of Genevois - - - - | 3. Annecy - - | — — | — | Epiſcopal reſidence. |
| | | | | La Roche - - | | | |
| | | | 4. The Dutchy of Savoy | 4. Chambery - | — — | 11,000 | Capital. |
| | | | | Aix - - - | 43.32. N. 6.26. E. | — | Hot Springs. |
| | | | | Montmelian - | — — | — | Fortification. |
| | | | | Arquebelie - | — — | — | Fortification. |
| | | | 5. The County of Tarantaiſe - - - | 5. Mouſtiers - | — — | — | Salt Springs. |
| | | | 6. The County of Maurienne - - - - | 6. St. Jean de Maurienne - - | — — | — | Fertile ſoil. |
| | | | C. The Dutchy of MONTFERRAT - | C. Caſal - - - | — — | — | Fortification. Fertile ſoil. |
| | | | D. The MILANESE - | | | | |
| | | | 1. The Iſlands of St. Borromaus - - | 1. Iſola Bella - | — — | — | Reſorted to for pleaſure. |
| | | | | Iſola Madra - | — — | — | |
| | | | 2. The Territory of Aleſſandria - - | 2. Aleſſandria - | — — | 12,000 | Fortification. |
| | | | 3. The Territory of Lumellino - - - | 3. Lomello - - | | | |
| | | | 4. Val di Seſia - - - | 4. Borgo di Seſia | | | |
| | | | 5. The Novarreſe - - | 5. Novara - - | 44.55. N. 8.38. E. | 6,000 | Fortification. Plantations of rice. |
| | | | 6. Tortoneſe - - - | 6. Tortona - - | — — | 8,000 | Epiſcopal reſidence. |
| | | | 7. Vigevanaſco - - | 7. Vigevano - - | — — | — | Fortification. Biſhoprick. |
| | | | 8. The County of Anghiera - - - - | 8. Arona - - | — — | 4,000 | St. Borromæus. |
| | | | E. The Iſland of SARDINIA - - - | | | | |
| In SARDINIA—The rivers Cedro and Titſo, and ſeveral mountains. | SARDINIA. This fertile iſland, though ſituated in a very temperate latitude, is a very unhealthy place of abode, on account of its high mountains, the moraſſes with which it abounds, and its hot atmoſphere, which is generally loaded with unwholeſome exhalations. | SARDINIA. Corn, wine, excellent fruits, olives, tobacco, cork, timber, black cattle, horſes, ſheep. (theſe amount to above 900,000 heads, and about 40,000 cwt. of ewes-milk-cheeſe is annually exported) aſſes, ſwine, goats, veniſon, fiſh, coral, ſalt, ſalt-petre, marble, gold, ſilver, iron, lead, mineral waters, &c. | 1. The Southern Diviſion | 1. Cagliari - - | 39. 13. N. | 26,000 | Seat of the Viceroy. Capital. Sea port. Univerſity. |
| | | | | Igleſias - - | — — | 7,000 | Epiſcopal See. |
| | | | | Oriſtano - - | — — | 5,000 | Fortification and harbour. |
| | | | 2. The Northern Diviſion - - - - | 2. Saſſari - - | — — | 13,000 | Roman Antiquities. |
| | | | | Alighieri - - | — — | 6,000 | Harbour and Epiſcopal See. |
| | | | | Boſa - - - | — — | 4,000 | Harbour and Epiſcopal See. |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The Savoyards are rude and unpoliſhed in their manners.—Goiters are very frequent among them. They are, nevertheleſs, in general, a healthy race, frugal, induſtrious, and in the midſt of their poverty always cheerful and contented.<br><br>The Piedmonteſe imitate the manners of the French; are frequently bigotted and deceitful; but, in general, brave, cheerful, ingenuous, and civil.<br><br>The Sardinians are bigotted, revengeful, covetous, conceited, voluptuous, and indolent. They make but ſlow progreſs in laying aſide their ancient ſavageneſs of manners. | Savoy—A croſs argent in a field gules.<br><br>Sardinia — A croſs, gules, in a field, argent; at each corner of the croſs a Moor's head with collar, argent.<br><br>The king's coat is a ſhield quartered, having in ſeparate quarters, not only the arms of the different Sardinian territories, but likewiſe thoſe of Jeruſalem, Cyprus, &c. | 1. The Order of the Annunciation. It was inſtituted A. D. 1624, by Emanuel I. in place of the Order of the Collar. The badge is ſuſpended to a chain conſiſting of red and white roſes, enamelled in gold.—The motto is F. E. R. T. over a repreſentation of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.<br><br>2. The Military Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.—The croſs is white enamelled in gold, and is ſuſpended by a green ribbon. This order maintains two galleys againſt the Turks. |

# TABLE XV.

## KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

## XV. KINGDOM OF

| *Name and Situation.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *POPULATION.* *Total Number of Inhabitants.* | *Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile.* | *On an Average of 200 to each Square Mile, there would be* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SWEDEN was formerly called Swithiod, and its moſt ancient inhabitants Swiones.<br><br>It is ſituated between 55. 26. and 69. 30 N. lat. 11. 20. and 31. 20 E. long. | On the weſt, it is divided by the Scaggerac and the Sound from Denmark, and by a part of the Koehler mountains from Norway; on the north it is bounded by Norwegian Lapland, and on the eaſt by Ruſſia. The whole ſea-coaſt of Sweden is waſhed by the Baltic and its two Gulphs, that of Finland, and that of Bothnia, where the Scheeren, as they are called, are ſituated, which conſiſt of a number of ſmall iſlands and rocks, that are a great obſtacle to the landing of veſſels on that coaſt. | The whole kingdom of Sweden contains 208,912 ſquare miles - - - - - - - | 2,977,345 | 14 | 41,782,400 |
| | | Sweden proper, and Gethland - - 64,000 | 2,100,000 | 33 | 12,800,000 |
| | | Northland and Lapland - - - - 95,472 | 150,000 | 1½ | 19,094,400 |
| | | Finland - - - - - - - - - 48,000 | 624,000 | 13 | 9,600,000 |
| | | Swediſh Pomerania - - - - - 1,440 | 103,345 | 71 | 2,880,000 |

*Military and Marine Force.*

LAND FORCES, 49,990 men; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry - | 34,445 |
| Cavalry - | 10,154 |
| Guards - | 1,950 |
| Artillery - | 3,045 |

The troops kept regularly embodied amount to 9,700; the above number is only aſſembled at general muſters.

The NAVY conſiſts of upwards of a hundred ſhips of war; viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships of the line - | 30 |
| Frigates - - - | 10 |
| Gallies - - - | 60, |

and a number of ſmaller veſſels.

This fleet is manned by 15,200 ſeamen.

*Revenue and Expences.*

REVENUE, £.1,443,574.

Of this Sweden contributes - £.1,400,000
Swediſh Pomerania, 40,998
The province of Wiſmar - - 2,576

The annual EXPENCES of the government amount to about - £.1,400,000

The debts of the ſtate amount to £. 7,000,000.

*Principal HISTORICAL DATES.*

Finns, and Pagan kings to the year 1000. Olow Skantkonung, the firſt who aſſumes the title of King of Sweden, introduces the Chriſtian religion 1000. Chriſtian kings of ſeveral different houſes, to Margaret, queen of Denmark, 1397. Magnus I. Ladulas firſt aſſumes the title of King of the Swedes and Goths, 1266. Sweden falls to the crown of Denmark, by the union of Calmar, 1397. Margaret dies 1412. The Swedes annul the union of Calmar, and appoint Charles Knutſon their king, 1448. Charles Knutſon, after having been thrice ſucceſſively dethroned and reinſtated, dies 1470. Chriſtian II. of Denmark, becomes king of Sweden, 1520. Maſſacre at Stockholm, Nov. 4, 1520. The houſe of Vaſa, from 1523 to 1654. Guſtavus Erickſon Vaſa, protector of the realm, 1521; is crowned king June 6, 1523; introduces the Reformation, 1544; divides the kingdom between his ſons and dies, 1560. Eric XIV. after much miſconduct, is put into cuſtody at Stockholm, 1568. Sigiſmund, king of Poland alſo, loſes the crown of Sweden for himſelf and his poſterity. The great Guſtavus Adolphus reigns from 1611 to October 30, 1632, when he is killed, during the German war of 30 years, in the battle of Lutzen, which he had already gained. He is ſucceeded by his daughter Chriſtina, who continues the war with ſucceſs, and accedes, with glory, to the peace of Weſtphalia, 1648; abdicates the throne, embraces the Roman Catholic religion, goes to Rome 1654, and dies there April 19, 1689. The houſe of Deux Ponts, from 1654 to 1718. Charles X. from 1654 to 1660. Charles XI. from 1660 to 1697. Charles XII. from 1697 to 1718. He compels Denmark to accede to the peace of Travendahl, 1700; defeats 30,000 Ruſſians at Narva with 8,000 Swedes, 1700; compels Auguſtus II. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, to accede to the peace of Altranſtadt, 1706; is defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa, 1709, and killed at Fredricſhall December 11, 1718. Ulrica, a younger ſiſter to Charles XII. to the year 1720. Ulrica's huſband, Frederic hereditary prince of Heſſe, reigns under many reſtrictions to 1751. Adolphus Frederic, married to a ſiſter of Frederic II. of Pruſſia, reigns from 1751 to February 12, 1771. His ſon, Guſtavus III. from 1771. He puts himſelf in poſſeſſion of abſolute authority, Auguſt 19, 1772; declares war againſt Ruſſia 1788. Charles, duke of Sudermannia, brother to the king, is victorious in a naval engagement with the Ruſſians, June 17, 1788; the king in perſon attacks them by land, but is obliged to withdraw his forces, as ſeveral officers of his Finland army refuſed to ſerve, whom he ſhortly after orders to be taken into cuſtody and brought to trial. He concludes a treaty with the Danes, who had made a ſucceſsful incurſion into his kingdom. The greateſt part of the realm arms in its defence. The king opens, February 2, 1789, a diet, remarkable for the ſpirit of oppoſition diſplayed by the nobles, the impriſonment of ſome of that order, and the rights accorded to the king. He is aſſaſſinated at Stockholm by Ankerſtroem, March 1792, and is ſucceeded by his ſon Guſtavus Adolphus IV. at the age of 14.

*Form of Government and Preſent Regent.*

The royal authority was abſolute till the year 1718. From this period, the ſtates of the realm gradually increaſed their own power to the detriment of the public; until the happy revolution of 1772 took place, when the King again became abſolute.

The preſent king Guſtavus Adolphus IV. was born November 1, 1778, and ſucceeded his father Guſtavus III. who was ſhot 16th, and died 29th March 1792.

*Succeſſion.*

The ſucceſſion is hereditary, as well in the female as the male line. The hereditary prince is of age, according to the laws, when he has attained his 21ſt year. He is allowed an annual revenue of £. 17,500.

Neither the hereditary prince, nor any other of the princes of the blood royal, have the revenues, or adminiſtration of any of the provinces of the realm allotted them.

*Religion.*

At the diet of Upſal, A. D. 1593, and at the religious pacification, A. D. 1613; the doctrine of the Lutheran church was declared by the king and people, as the only eſtabliſhed religion of the realm; and ſome articles of an inviolable and fundamental ſtatute of the kingdom of the year 1772, bind both the king and the people to the ſtricteſt conformance with the doctrines of Luther. The Swediſh church is ſuperintended by archbiſhops and biſhops, whoſe authority has of late been very much on the decline. None but Calviniſts and foreign miniſters are permitted the free exerciſe of their peculiar forms of worſhip.

# SWEDEN.

| *SEAS, LAKES, RIVERS, and MOUNTAINS.* | *SOIL and CLIMATE.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISIONS.* | *Chief Towns.* | *LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Baltic ſea; the Gulphs of Finland and Bothnia; the Maler, the Wetter, and the Wener lakes; the rivers Dal (the largeſt in Sweden) and Kymmene. Several mountains, which afford a great quantity of ore.<br><br>About two-ſixths of the ſuperficies of Sweden are reckoned to be fit for cultivation, and four-ſixths are occupied by lakes, mountains, and foreſts. Hitherto not more than 28,800 ſquare miles of its whole extent have been cultivated. | In the ſouthern regions the climate is temperate, but in the more northerly parts the cold is intenſely ſevere, which is owing as well to the number of mountains covered with perpetual ſnows and ice, as to their polar latitude. The atmoſphere, however, is pure, ſalubrious, and little ſubject to viciſſitudes, ſo that perſons who have attained their hundredth year are not rare. The frequency of aurora borealis, and the brightneſs of the moon-light, ſerve to illumine the long winter nights in Sweden; and the heat, which in the long ſummer days is conſiderable, renders the nights agreeable, and matures the productions of the ſoil. | Corn, (of which, though 300,000 tons are annually imported, the ſcarcity is ſometimes ſo great, that the northern inhabitants are compelled to feed upon the bark of trees) flax, (of which they import raw to the annual amount of £.17,500, and ſpun, to the amount of £. 3,500) hemp (imported to the amount of £. 22,750) tobacco, (of which a million of pounds are imported) timber, (the export of which produces a revenue of £. 315,000.) Cattle, ſheep (imported alſo) game, reindeer, furs (ſufficient for home conſumption) gold and ſilver (alſo imported), copper, (of which 3,000 ſhips-pounds are annually exported) iron, (the ſtaple commodity of Sweden, of which the annual export amounts to more than 400,000 ſhips-pounds) quickſilver, marble, (much ſtone exported) loadſtones, pearls, fiſh. (Large quantities of fiſh are exported.) | A. SWEDEN Proper.<br>1. Upland.<br>2. Sudermanland.<br>3. Nerike.<br>4. Weſtermanland.<br>5. Thalland.<br>B. GOTHLAND.<br>*(a)* Eaſt Gothland.<br>1. Eaſt Gothland.<br>2. Smalland.<br>3. Iſland of Oeland.<br>4. The Iſland of Gothland.<br>*(b)* Weſt Gothland.<br>1. Weſt Gothland.<br>2. Wermeland.<br>3. Dalſland.<br>4. Bohnſlehn.<br>*(c)* South Gothland.<br>1. Hochland.<br>2. Schonen.<br>3. Blekingen.<br>C. NORTHLAND.<br>1. Geſtrikland.<br>2. Helſingland.<br>3. Medelpad.<br>4. Iemtland.<br>5. Herjedalen.<br>6. Angermanland.<br>7. Weſt Bothnia.<br>D. LAPLAND.<br>1. Jemblandſlapmark.<br>2. Angermanſlapmark.<br>3. Umealapmark.<br>4. Pitealapmark.<br>5. Lulealapmark.<br>6. Tornealapmark.<br>7. Kimilapmark.<br>E. FINLAND.<br>1. Eaſt Bothnia.<br>2. Finland.<br>3. Tawaſtland.<br>4. Swed. part of Savolax<br>5. The Iſland of Aeland<br>6. Nyland.<br>7. Swediſh part of Carelia, as far as the river Kymene.<br>F. SWEDISH POMERANIA, which is divided into 7 diſtricts.<br>G. The province of WISMAR.<br>H. In America.<br>The Iſland St. Bartholomew, which was ceded to them by the French, March 8, 1785, upon condition that the latter ſhould be allowed the free uſe of the Swediſh harbour at Gothenburg. The iſland has an extent of above 32 ſquare miles, and the cotton which grows here is ſaid to be the beſt produced in the Weſt Indies. | 1. Stockholm - - -<br>Upſal - - - -<br>2. Nikioping.<br>Strengnaes.<br>3. Oerebro.<br>Aſkerſund.<br>4. Salberg.<br>Weſteraes.<br>5. Falun - - - -<br>Hedemora.<br>1. Norkioeping - -<br>Linkoeping.<br>2. Calmar.<br>3. Borgholm.<br>Bremſebro.<br>4. Wiſby.<br>1. Gothenburg - -<br>Wennerſborg.<br>2. Carlſtadt.<br>3. Amal.<br>4. Kongſhall.<br>Marſtrand.<br>1. Halmſtadt.<br>2. Lund - - - -<br>(Yſtad) Malmoe -<br>Helſingborg - -<br>Landſkrona.<br>3. Carlſkrona - - -<br>Carlſhamm.<br>1. Getle.<br>2. Hadwikſhall.<br>3. Sundſwall.<br>4. Karlſtrom.<br>5. Linonedall.<br>6. Hoernoſand.<br>7. Umea.<br>Torneæ - - -<br>Piteæ.<br>There are no towns in theſe diſtricts, and the inhabitants often change their places of abode.<br>1. Uleaborg.<br>Braheſtad.<br>Waſa.<br>2. (Nyſtadt.) Abo -<br>3. Tawaſtchus.<br>6. Helſingfors and the adjacent fortreſs Sweaborg.<br>7. Louiſa.<br>F. Grieſswalde - - -<br>Wolgaſt - - - -<br>Straſſund - - -<br>Bergen in the Iſland Rugen - - - -<br>G. Wiſmar - - - -<br>H. The Swedes have begun to build a town in the neighbourhood of the harbour of Carenage - - - - | Lat. D. M. Long. D. M.<br>59. 20 N. 18. 3 E.<br>59. 51 N. 17. 37 E.<br>58. 13 N. - - -<br>57. 42 N. 11. 38 E.<br>55. 42 N.<br>55. 36 N. - - -<br>56. 2 N.<br>65. 50 N. 24. 12 E.<br>54. 6 N. 14 E.<br>54. 19 N. 14 E.<br>53. 55 N. - - -<br>18. 20 N. 62. 20 W. | 5,000<br>1,200<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>1,200<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - -<br>- - - | 80,000<br>7,000<br>8,150<br>20,000<br>3,500<br>11,000<br>8,750<br>4,970<br>3,228<br>10,840<br>1,402<br>6,000<br>800 |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The SWEDES are in general tall, robuſt, and well-formed, capable of enduring the greateſt fatigues, and ſtrongly attached to their king and country. They are at the ſame time grave in their deportment, ſincere, reſerved, induſtrious, brave, and fit for every ſpecies of mental exertion. They are, in general, but little addicted to luxury, though government thought it neceſſary, in the year 1778, to reſtrict it by enacting a law for that purpoſe.<br>The Laplanders are diminutive in ſtature, have ſeldom a ſettled place of abode, and live chiefly upon reindeers fleſh, and fiſh; but notwithſtanding their poverty, they are hoſpitable, and attached to their barren country. | Quarterly. In the firſt and fourth quarters, azure, three crowns, or, as the ancient arms of Sweden; in the ſecond and third quarters, azure, a lion, gules for Gothland; and in a ſhield ſurtout, the Arms of Holſtein. The whole is ſurmounted with the regal crown, and incloſed within the Chain of the Seraphim Order. Supporters, two lions, or. | 1. The Seraphim Order. The Chain of the Order conſiſts of alternate-winged heads, and blue enamelled croſſes, eleven of each. The badge is a white enamelled croſs, having in the middle a blue enamelled ſphere, with the letters I H S. It is ſuſpended to a broad blue ribbon, which is worn ſcarf-wiſe over the right ſhoulder.<br><br>2. The Order of the Sword. It is beſtowed as a reward for military merit.<br><br>3. The Order of the Polar Star is preſented as a reward for civil ſervices. |

# TABLE XVI.

## SWITZERLAND.

## XVI. SWITZER-

| *NAME*; *Latitude and Longitude.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Mile.* | *NUMBER of INHABITANTS.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *TOTAL.* | *To a Square Miles.* | *Upon an average of 200 to a Square Mile there would be.* |
| Th's Country, which in ancient times was called Helvetia, received its preſent name from the Canton of Schweitz.<br><br>Since the 14th century the 13 united Cantons have been denominated the Helvetic Confederacy.<br><br>SWITZERLAND lies between 45° 45′ and 47° 50′ N. Lat. and between 6° and 10° 30′ E. Longitude. | It is bounded on the weſt by the French provinces of Sundgau, Burgundy, and Breſſe; on the north by the Circle of Saubia; on the ſouth by Savoy, Milan, and Venice; and on the eaſt by Tirol. | The total extent in ſquare miles is probably about 15,296: according to the following calculation, 14,960. - - - | 2,000,000 | 130 | 3,059,200 |
| | | | 1,866,720 | 124 | 2,992,000 |
| | | The Canton of Bern 3,840 | 350,000 | 91 | 768,000 |
| | | - - - - Freyburg 464 | 73,000 | 157 | 92,800 |
| | | - - - Solothurn 288 | 45,000 | 156 | 57,600 |
| | | - - - - Baſel 160 | 37,720 | 235 | 32,000 |
| | | - - - - Zurich 752 | 175,000 | 232 | 150,400 |
| | | - - - - Schafhauſen 128 | 30,000 | 234 | 25,600 |
| | | - - - - Lucern 496 | 100,000 | 201 | 99,200 |
| | | - - - - Zug 80 | 12,000 | 150 | 16,000 |
| | | - - - - Schweitz 320 | 28,000 | 87 | 74,000 |
| | | - - - - Appenzell 256 | 54,000 | 210 | 51,200 |
| | | - - - - Glarus 336 | 20,000 | 59 | 67,200 |
| | | - - - - Unterwalden 176 | 18,000 | 102 | 35,200 |
| | | - - - - Uri 480 | 25,000 | 52 | 96,000 |
| | | The Bailiwics, &c. 1,888 | 348,000 | 184 | 377,600 |
| | | The confederate and allied diſtricts. 5,296 | 551,000 | 102 | 1,095,200 |

| *Warlike Force.* | *Revenues and Expences.* | *HISTORY.* | *Form of Government.* | *Eſtabliſhed Religion.* | *CHARACTER.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The military force ought by right to comprehend 19,600 men, but that number is never kept up; for except the garriſon of ſome of the cities, the Republic does not maintain any ſtanding army: but every ſubject is obliged to exerciſe himſelf in the uſe of arms, and to be ready at a moment's notice to fight for his country.<br><br>There are 29 Swiſs regiments in foreign pay, and at the expiration of the term of their agreement they return to their country as veteran troops, and ſerve as a protection to it; but they are rather its ruin through the licentiouſneſs and immorality which they bring back with them. | REVENUES.<br><br>£. 1,050,000 ſterling ariſing from the very moderate taxes the tolls, the domains, the ſubſidies of foreign powers, &c. For the reſt there are no other general revenues belonging to the whole ſtate.<br><br>Bern and Zurich are poſſeſſed of great wealth from their great revenues. The revenues of ſome cantons hardly equal the expences, and in others the former are exceeded by the latter. | The Helvetii invade Gaul, are driven back by Julius Cæſar, and the greateſt part of their country made a Roman province; it remains in that ſtate till 430, when it is ſubdued by Burgundians and Allemans. Switzerland becomes ſubject to France in the 5th century. It is divided between the kingdoms of Upper and Lower Burgundy, 888. The whole of it is annexed to Germany, 1032.<br><br>It is governed by the houſe of Habſburg, 1209. The Swiſs appoint Rudolph V. of Habſburg, afterwards emperor of Germany, as their protector, 1257.<br><br>Albert of Auſtria appoints tyrannical governors, 1299. The Swiſs expel them, 1307. General inſurrection, 1308. The union of the 13 Cantons formed by degrees between 1315 and 1513. Battle of Morgarten, 1315. Battle of Murten, 1474. Their independence acknowledged at the peace of Weſtphalia, 1648.<br><br>Neufchatel becomes ſubject to Brandenburg, 1707. Permanent league with France, 1777. Overthrow of the Swiſs conſtitution by the French, who overrun the whole country, 1798. | Every Canton has its particular form of government; Bern, Zurich, Freyburg and Lucern are governed by an ariſtocracy; Uri, Schweitz, Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwalden, and Zug, by a democracy; and Solothurn, Baſil, and Scafhauſen, by both ariſtocracy and democracy. The aſſemblies of the repreſentatives of the whole ſtate, compoſed of the 13 Cantons and their allies, are called conferences, and are held annually on St. John's day, at Baden or Frauenfeld. Each Canton ſends two deputies, and thoſe of Zurich preſide. | The eſtabliſhed religions are partly the Catholic, partly the Proteſtant: and the laws allow no others to be tolerated. In this reſpect the moderation and liberality of ſentiment prevailing in the Calviniſt Cantons form a ſtriking contraſt to the bigotry of the Catholic ones.<br><br>To the latter belong Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Unterwalden, Zug, Freyburg, Solothurn, part of Glarus, and the interior part of Appenzell. They are under ſix Biſhops and one Archbiſhop.<br><br>The Calviniſt Cantons are: Zurich, Bern, Baſel, Schafhauſen, great part of Glarus, and the exterior communities of Appenzell.<br><br>The free lordſhip of Haldenſtein and the town of Neuſtadt are Lutheran. | Reſolution and cheerfulneſs are the characteriſtics of the Swiſs, who are in general a healthy hardy race, for which they are indebted to their ſimple manner of life, their content and cleanlineſs.<br><br>The Swiſs are as attached to liberty as to the laws of their country; they are courteous, magnanimous, faithful, and induſtrious.<br><br>But they ſeem to be daily loſing the above good qualities, and particularly in thoſe parts bordering on luxurious neighbours or frequently viſited by rich travellers.<br><br>In all probability the increaſing diſpoſition to luxury is the cauſe of the decreaſe of their diſlike to foreign countries. |

## LAND.

| *Principal* WATERS *and* MOUNTAINS. | CLIMATE. | PRODUCTIONS. | *Division of the Country.* | *Principal Towns.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houses.* | *Number of Inhabitants* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The lakes of Geneva, Conſtance, Neufchatel, Biel, Lucern, the four Foreſt Towns, Zurich, &c- | The climate of Switzerland is throughout healthy, although the numerous mountains of ice and ſnow make it colder than might be expected from its ſouthern ſituation. | Corn in ſmall quantities, more hemp and flax, many excellent kinds of wine, ſaffron, fine fruits, timber, good paſturage, and a variety of medicinal herbs. | A. The LEAGUE. | | | | |
| The Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Ruſs, &c. | It has a pure air, except in the parts adjacent to the lakes or moraſſes. | Great numbers of capital oxen, horſes, ſheep, pigs, game, furs, fowl, bees, fiſh, &c. | 1. The Canton of Bern. | 1. Bern. | 46. 50. N. Lat. 6. 27. E. Long. | 1,093 | 13,000 |
| Mount Jura and the Alps, the higheſt mountains of which are the following: St. Gothard which is 18,050 feet above the level of the ſea; Furka, Lukmanier, Criſpalt, many Glacieres, &c. | At the top of the mountains it is continually cold, in the middle pleaſant and at the foot of them in general ſultry. | Gold, ſilver, copper, iron, lead, ſulphur, coal, ſlate, marble, alabaſter, cryſtal, earths for dying, mineral water, &c. | 2. The Canton of Freyburg. | Lauſanne. | 46. 31. 5. N. Lat. 6. 45. 15. E. Long. | 1,300 | 9,000 |
| | In the vallies the heat is commonly as violent in ſummer as the cold in winter is intenſe. | | 3. The Canton of Solothurn. | 2. Freyburg. | 47. 55. N. Nat. 7. 2. 30. E. Long. | — | 6,000 |
| | | | 4. The Canton of Baſel. | 3. Solothurn. | 47. 8. N. Lat. 6. 32. E. Long. | — | 5,000 |
| | | | 5. The Canton of Zurich. | 4. Baſel. | 47. 34. N. Lat. 7. 35. E. Long. | 2000 | 14,000 |
| | | | 6 The Canton of Schafhauſen. | 5. Zurich. | 47. 22. N. Lat. 8. 32. 20. E. Long. | 1200 | 12,000 |
| | | | 7. The Canton of Lucern. | 6. Schafhauſen. | 47. 18. N. Lat. 8. 13. E. Long. | — | 7,000 |
| | | | 8. The Canton of Zug. | 7. Lucern. | — | — | 5,000 |
| | | | 9. The Canton of Schweitz. | 8. Zug. | — | — | 2,000 |
| | | | 10. The Canton of Appenzell. | 9. Schweiz. | — | — | 4,650 |
| | | | 11. The Canton of Glarus. | Einſiedeln. | — | — | 5,200 |
| | | | 12. The Canton of Unterwalden. | 10. Appenzell. | | | |
| | | | | 11. Glarus. | | | |
| | | | 13. The Canton of Uri. | 12 Stanz. | — | — | 3,950 |
| | | | | Sarnen. | — | — | 2,800 |
| | | | B. The SUBJECTS. | 13. Altorf. | — | — | 4,000 |
| | | | 1. The builiwie of Rheinthal. | 1. Rheineck. | | | |
| | | | 2. - - - Thurgau. | 2. Frauenfeld. | | | |
| | | | 3. - - - Gams. | 3. Gams. | | | |
| | | | 4. - - - Sargans. | 4. Sargans. | | | |
| | | | 5. - - - Gaſter. | 5. Schanis. | | | |
| | | | 6. - - - Uznach. | 6. Uznach. | | | |
| | | | 7. - - - Baden. | 7. Baden. | 47. 12. N. Lat. 7. 34. E. Long. | 450 | |
| | | | 8. - - - Schwarzenberg. | 8. Schwarzenberg. | | | |
| | | | 9. - - - Murten. | 9. Murten. | | | |
| | | | 10. - - - Grandſon. | 10. Grandſon. | | | |
| | | | 11. - - - Orben. | 11. Orben. | | | |
| | | | 12. - - - Poleſe. | 12. Riviera. | | | |
| | | | 13. - - - Lavis. | 13. Lugano. | | | |
| | | | 14. - - - Luggaris. | 14. Luggaris. | | | |
| | | | 15. - - - Mainthal. | 15. Cevio. | | | |
| | | | 16. - - - Mendriſio. | 16. Mendriſio. | | | |
| | | | 17. - - - Rapperweil. | 17. Rapperweil. | | | |
| | | | 18. - - - Bellinzone. | 18. Bellinzone. | | | |
| | | | 19. The free diſtricts. | 19. Meyenburg. | | | |
| | | | 20. The town of Bremgarten. | 20. Bremgarten. | | | |
| | | | 21. - - - Mellingen. | 21. Mellingen. | | | |
| | | | 22. The valley of Valenz. | 23. Engelberg. | | | |
| | | | 23. The abbey of Engelberg. | 24. Gerſau. | — | — | 1,000 |
| | | | 24. The county of Gerſau. | | | | |
| | | | C. The ALLIES. | 1. Weil. Lichtenſteig. Roſchach. | — | 200 | |
| | | | 1. The abbey of St. Gall. | 2. St. Gall. | — | 450 | 9,500 |
| | | | 2. The town of St. Gall. | 3. Biel. | — | — | 1,800 |
| | | | 3. The diſtrict of Biel. | 4. Ilanz. Chur. Meyenfeld. | | | |
| | | | 4. The country of the Griſons. - - - - - | 5. Worms. Tirano. Claeven. | 49. 40. N. Lat. 10. 8 E. Long. | | |
| | | | 5. The ſubjects of the Griſons. - - - - - | 6. Haldenſtein; the village and caſtle belongs to the family of Salis. | | | |
| | | | 6. The free lordſhip of Haldenſtein: under the protection of the Griſons. | 7. Sitten. | | | |
| | | | 7. The Valais. | 8. Muehlhauſen. | — | — | 7,000 |
| | | | 8. The town of Muehlhauſen. | 9. Neufchatel, ſee table 13. | | | |
| | | | 9. The principality of Neufchatel. | 10 Geneva. | — | — | 25,900 |
| | | | 10 The Republic of Geneva. | 11 Neuſtadt. | — | — | 2,000 |
| | | | 11. Part of the Biſhoprick of Baſel. | | | | |

| ARMS. | *Commerce of the Country.* | *Laws and Language.* |
|---|---|---|
| They are compoſed of 13 ſhields cloſe together, ſurmounted with a large cap of Liberty. | The moſt important part of the trade of Switzerland is cattle; for tillage, which is in a great meaſure prevented by the natural ſituation of the country, becomes more and more circumſcribed by the introduction of freſh manufactures and buſineſſes. | Every ſtate has its particular laws, ſtatutes, and cuſtoms; but their general union is grounded on the convention of Sempach in 1343, the agreement of Stanz, 1481, the treaty of Cappel, 1531, and that of Arau in 1712. |
| The firſt ſhield is interſected with bars argent and azure for Zurich; the ſecond contains a black bear with a croſs bar or, for Bern; the third is divided argent and azure for Lucern; the fourth is or, a buffalo's head ſable, for Uri; the fifth is gules a croſs argent, for Schweitz; the ſixth is a key for Unterwalden; the ſeventh is argent a croſs bar azure for Zug; the eighth is gules, a pilgrim argent, for Glarus; the ninth is an angel, ſable, for Baſil; the tenth is divided ſable and argent, for Freyburg; the eleventh is divided gules and argent, for Solothurn; the twelfth is argent a ram ſable, for Schafhauſen; and the thirteenth is argent a bear ſable, for Appenzell. | The ſituation of Switzerland, and the many navigable lakes and rivers, are very favourable to commerce, which has hitherto been too much neglected. It exports horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, butter, herbs, leather, linen, lace, cotton, ſilk, ſtuffs, watches &c. The imports conſiſt of corn, flax, hemp, ſilk, cotton, wine, ſpices, ſalt, all kinds of manufactured goods, &c. | The language of the Swiſs is a dialect of the German; but French and Italian are ſpoken in the parts bordering thoſe countries. |

# TABLE XVII.

THE

# TWO SICILIES.

XVII. THE TWO

| NAME and SITUATION. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Geographical Miles. | POPULATION. Total Number of Inhabitants. | POPULATION. Number of Inhabitants to each Square Mile | POPULATION. Upon an Average of 200 to each Square Mile there would be | SEAS, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The kingdom of NAPLES is situated between 38. 10 and 43. 20 N. lat. 13. 20 and 18. 20 E. long.<br><br>SICILY lies between 36. 50 and 38. 40 N. lat. 10. 20 and 12. 20 E. long.<br><br>These two realms have been denominated, since the 12th century, The kingdom of the Two Sicilies.<br><br>About this period, Roger II. of Sicily swore allegiance to the Pope, and agreed to present every year, as a token of his subjection, a white horse, and a purse of 12,000 Roman dollars, to the reigning Pope. This tribute is still paid by the king of the Two Sicilies, though at present it goes by the name of a voluntary gift. | NAPLES is bounded on the north-west by the territorities of the Pope; on the east by the gulph of Venice; on the south and west by the Mediterranean.<br><br>SICILY lies in the Mediterranean Sea, and is divided from Naples on the east by a streight, in which Scylla and Charybdis, so celebrated amongst the ancients, are situated. | The Two Sicilies contain in all 29,824 square miles - - -<br><br>The kingdom of Naples has 20,320<br><br>The kingdom of Sicily, 7,280<br><br>The Stato degli Præsidii - 224 | 6,005,396<br><br>4,675,396<br><br>1,300,000<br><br>30,000 | 201<br><br>230<br><br>178<br><br>133 | 5,964,800<br><br>4,064,000<br><br>1,456,000<br><br>44,800 | NAPLES. The Mediterranean, the Gulph of Venice; several small rivers; the lakes Agnano and Averno; the Grotto del Cane; the Cavern of Posilippo; the Appenines, Vesuvius, and the Valley of Solfatara.<br><br>SICILY has a great number of small rivers and lakes.<br><br>Amongst its numerous mountains, Ætna is principally remarkable.<br><br>On the north-east coast, the celebrated Scylla and Charybdis. |

| Military and Maritime Force. | Revenue and Expences. | Principal HISTORICAL DATES. | Form of Government, and present Regent. | Succession. | Religion. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND-FORCES, 34,565 men; viz.<br>Infantry - 29,000<br>Cavalry - 4,365<br>Artillery - 1,200, &c.<br><br>NAVY.<br>4 Ships of the line.<br>4 Frigates of from 54 to 30 guns.<br>12 Xebeques of 24 guns.<br>3 Galleys.<br>4 Galliots. | REVENUE.<br>£. 1,400,000.<br><br>Of which is contributed by<br>Naples £. 1,120,000<br>Sicily - - 280,000<br><br>This Revenue is raised from the poll-tax, the monopolies of salt, manna, gunpowder, &c. The excise, the post-office, the royal domains, the duties, &c. | Romans to the year 500.<br><br>Goths to 554.<br><br>Greek emperors to 1100.<br><br>The Arabs, who had possessed Sicily as early as the year 800, make several incursions into Naples.<br><br>The Normans conquer Naples and Sicily in the 12th century. Roger II. king of the Two Sicilies, which he receives as a fief from the pope 1130.<br><br>Emperor Henry VI. obtains possession of the Two Sicilies 1193. Charles of Anjou obtains them 1265. Conradin beheaded 1268.<br><br>The French expelled from Sicily, in the Sicilian vespers, and the kingdom falls to Peter of Arragon 1282. Alphonso I. re-unites the Two Sicilies 1442. The house of Austria obtains possession of Naples 1707. Sicily falls to Savoy 1713. The Two Sicilies come again into the possession of Spain 1736. Ferdinand IV. the third son of Charles III. king of Spain, becomes king of the Two Sicilies 1754, and commences his administration in 1767, with the stipulation that Naples and Sicily shall never again be united to the Spanish crown. | The government is monarchical; for though the king always makes his intentions known to the first classes of nobility, by an elet-to, this is considered as nothing else than a command. Under as little restraint is the royal authority, from the nominal allegiance under which the king stands to the pope. The present king, Ferdinand IV. was born Jan. 12, 1751, ascended the throne Oct. 6, 1759; married May 12, 1768, Maria Carolina, sister to the emperor Joseph II. She was born Aug. 13, 1752. Issue from this marriage: 3 princes and 6 princesses.<br><br>The title of the King is: King of the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. | The kingdom of Naples is hereditary in the male line only, and is a fief of the pope of Rome.<br><br>The hereditary prince bears the title of Duke of Calabria.<br><br>The present Duke of Calabria is Francis Januarius, born Aug. 19, 1777. | The established religion in Naples is the Roman Catholic, and the government is still greatly under the influence of the church. There are said to be about 200,000 ecclesiastics in this kingdom, who have a third part of the revenue, and nearly one half of the lands of the realm in their hands. |

# SICILIES.

| *SOIL and CLIMATE.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISIONS.* | *Chief TOWNS.* | *LATITUDE and LONGITUDE.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAPLES, though ſubject to frequent earthquakes, is one of the moſt delightful countries in Europe. The air is pure and ſalubrious, the climate mild, and the ſoil remarkable fertile.<br><br>SICILY (called by the Romans TRINACRIA, on account of its triangular figure) has an appearance of ſterility, ariſing from the difficulty of cultivating its numerous mountainous ſituations: for, were the population increaſed, and agriculture improved, it might ſtill become, what it was in the time of the Romans, the granary of Italy. Its air and temperature is very ſimilar to that of Naples, excepting that it is rather more damp. | NAPLES. Corn, excellent fruits, olives, wine (as the Lachrymæ Chriſti) rice, flax, ſaffron, tobacco, cotton, manna, pepper, &c. horſes, black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, game, bees, fiſhes, tarantulas, ſcorpions, &c. Gold, ſilver, iron, alabaſter, marble, ſulphur, copperas, ochre, mineral waters, &c.<br><br>SICILY. Corn, fruit, rice, wine, raiſins, oil, tobacco, &c. Black cattle, game, tortoiſes, ſilk, honey, cantharides, fiſh, &c. All kinds of metals, pit-coal, ſulphur, marble, alabaſter, lapis lazuli, coral, ſalt, mineral waters, &c. | A. The Kingdom of NAPLES. | | | | |
| | | *(a)* Terra di Lavoro. | | Lat. Long. | | |
| | | (1) Terra di Lavoro. | (1) Naples - - - | 40. 50 N. 14. 12 E. | Capital - - - - | 380,000 |
| | | | Portici - - - | - - - | Royal Palace. | |
| | | | Puzzuoli - - - | - - - | Harbour, anct. ruins | 10,000 |
| | | | Caſerta - - - | - - - | Palace. | |
| | | | Capua - - - | 41. 10 N. | Hannibal. | |
| | | | Nota - - - - | - - - | Epiſcopal ſee. Invention of bells | |
| | | (2) Principato citra, | (2) Salerno - - - | 40. 30 N. | Fortification, harbour, univerſity | 10,000 |
| | | | Amalfi. | | | |
| | | (3) Principato ultra. | (3) Avellino. | - - - | Manufact. of cloth | 9,000 |
| | | *(b)* Abruzzo. | | | | |
| | | (1) Abruzzo citra. | (1) Chieti - - - | 42. 40 N. | Archiepiſc. ſee. | |
| | | | Francavilla - - | - - - | Principality - - | 12,000 |
| | | (2) Abruz. ultra. | (2) Aquila - - - | - - - | Epiſ. ſee - - - | 10,000 |
| | | (3) Contado di Moliſe. | (3) Moliſe. | | | |
| | | | Bajano. | | | |
| | | *(c)* Apuglia. | | | | |
| | | (1) Capitanata. | (1) Manfredonia - | 41. 50 N. | Commerce. Archiepiſcopal ſee - - | 16,000 |
| | | | Foggia - - - | - - - | - - - | 20,000 |
| | | (2) Terra di Bari. | (2) Bari - - - - | 41. 20 N. | Archiep. ſ. harbour | 30,000 |
| | | | Canne - - - | - - - | Defeat of the Romans. | |
| | | (3) Terra d' Otranto. | (3) Lecce - - - - | - - - | Epiſcopal ſee - - | 15,000 |
| | | | Brindiſi - - - | 40. 40 N. | Archiepiſcopal ſee - | 9,000 |
| | | | Taranto - - - | - - - | Tarantulas - - - | 16,000 |
| | | *(d)* Calabria. | | | | |
| | | (1) Baſilicata. | (1) Acerenza. | | | |
| | | | Venoſa. | | | |
| | | (2) Calabria citra. | (2) Coſenza - - - | 39. 20 N. | Archiepiſcopal ſee - | 12,000 |
| | | | Roſſana - - - | - - - | Archiepiſcopal ſee. | |
| | | (3) Calabria ultra. | (3) Reggio - - - | 38. 20 N. 12. 47 E. | Archiepiſcopal ſee - | deſtroyed A.D. 1783 |
| | | | Crotona - - - | - - - | Pythagoras. | |
| | | B. The Kingdom of SICILY. | | | | |
| | | *(a)* Val di Demona. | *(a)* Meſſina - - - | 38. 21 N. 12. 37 E. | Fortification. Commerce. Harbour. Archiep. ſee - | deſtroyed A.D. 1783 |
| | | | Catanea | 37. 43 N. | - 4,160 - | 26,000 |
| | | *(b)* Val di Noto. | *(b)* Siracuſa - - - | - - - | - 4,260 - | 14,000 |
| | | | The Promontory Paſſaro - - - - | 36. 50 N. 12. 38 E. | | |
| | | *(c)* Val di Mazzara. | *(c)* Palermo - - - | 38. 10 N. | Capital. Archiepiſc. ſee. Univerſity - | 130,000 |
| | | | Trapani - - - | - - - | Fortific. Harbour. | |
| | | C. The Iſlands belonging to Sicily. | | | | |
| | | *(a)* The Lipari. | *(a)* Iſl. Lipari - - | 38. 50 N. | Warm baths. | |
| | | | Iſl. Volcano - - | - - - | Volcanos. | |
| | | | Iſl. Stromboli - | - - - | Volcanos. | |
| | | *(b)* The Aegadi. | *(b)* Iſl. Tavignano - | - - | Fertile ſoil. | |
| | | | Maretimo - - | | | |
| | | *(c)* The Tremiti. | *(c)* Iſl. La Capraria - | | | |
| | | *(d)* Iſlands near Terra di Lavoro. | *(d)* Iſthia - - - | - - - | Warm baths. | |
| | | | Procita. | | | |
| | | | Aenaria. | | | |
| | | D. The Stato degli Præſidii. | D. Piombino. | | | |
| | | | Orbitello. | | | |
| | | | Telamones, and on the Tuſcan iſland Elba, Porto Logone. | | | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD* |
|---|---|---|
| The numerous nobility of Naples are ſaid to be haughty and oppreſſive; the middle claſs of citizens, polite and humane; and the loweſt order, indolent, ſuperſtitious, filthy, and fraudulent. A ſtill worſe character is generally aſcribed to the Sicilians, who, though poſſeſſing conſiderable ingenuity, are ſtill more deceitful, and addicted to cruelty. | The arms of Naples are azure, with fleurs de lis, or.<br><br>The arms of Sicily are a ſhield, quartered tranſverſely, with ſix bars, gules, and on the flank an eagle, ſable, crowned. | The order of St. Januarius, was inſtituted in the year 1738. The Grand Maſter is the king. The badge is a croſs, with an image of the ſaint in epiſcopal veſtments, with the motto; *In Sanguine fœdus.* It is ſuſpended to a ribbon worn over the right ſhoulder; and the knights have a croſs embroidered with ſilver upon the left breaſt of the coat. |

# TABLE XVIII.

THE

# KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

# XVIII. THE KINGDOM

| *NAME; Latitude and Longitude.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. *TOTAL.* | *To a Square Mile.* | *Allowing 200 to each Square Mile.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPAIN, called by the Greeks, HESPERIA (from its weſtern ſituation); by the Phœnicians, IBERIA (from the river Iberus, Ebro'); and by the Romans, HISPANIA (from Hiſpan, one of its moſt ancient kings, or from the town of Hiſpulis, the modern Seville, or from Spana, a rabbit) — extends from 36° to 44° N. lat. and from 9° 40′ Weſt to 3° 20′ E. long. from London. | It is bounded, on the north, by the Pyrenees, France, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the weſt, by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean; on the ſouth, by the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean ſea; and on the eaſt, by the Mediterranean. | 148,400 ſquare miles; - - - | 11,000,000 | 74 | 29,680,000 |
| | | Of which, | | | |
| | | Gallicia contains - - - - - - - - 10,400 | 1,000,000 | 95 | 2,080,000 |
| | | Aſturia - - - - - - - - - - 2,288 | 150,000 | 65 | 457,600 |
| | | Biſcay - - - - - - - - - - - 2,880 | 200,000 | 69 | 640,000 |
| | | Navarre - - - - - - - - - - 3,200 | 180,000 | 56 | 2,454,400 |
| | | Arragon - - - - - - - - - - 12,272 | 600,000 | 48 | 1,856,000 |
| | | Catalonia - - - - - - - - - - 9,280 | 900,000 | 96 | 1,568,000 |
| | | Valencia - - - - - - - - - - 7,840 | 800,000 | 102 | 1,321,600 |
| | | Murcia - - - - - - - - - - 6,608 | 500,000 | 75 | 1,856,000 |
| | | Granada - - - - - - - - - - 9,280 | 650,000 | 71 | 3,072,000 |
| | | Andaluſia - - - - - - - - - - 15,360 | 1,270,000 | 82 | 2,048,000 |
| | | Eſtremadura - - - - - - - - - 10,240 | 450,000 | 43 | 2,899,200 |
| | | Leon - - - - - - - - - - - 14,496 | 1,200,000 | 82 | 3,654,400 |
| | | Old Caſtile - - - - - - - - - 18,272 | 1,000,000 | 54 | 4,480,000 |
| | | New Caſtile - - - - - - - - - 22,400 | 1,260,000 | 56 | 288,000 |
| | | Majorca - - - - - - - - - - 1,440 | - - - - - - - | - - - - | 150,400 |
| | | Minorca - - - - - - - - - - 752 | 27,800 | 36 | 112,000 |
| | | Ivica - - - - - - - - - - - 560 | | | |
| | | Some of its foreign poſſeſſions: | | | |
| | | The Phillippines and Ladrones - - - - - | 1,412,000 | | |
| | | The iſland of Cuba - - - - - - - - - | 170,000 | | |
| | | - - - - - - Porto Rico - - - - - - - | 80,000 | | |
| | | Florida - - - - - - - - - - 49,600 | | | |
| | | The kingdom of Mexico - - - - - - - | 3,000,000 | | |
| | | - - - - - - - Peru - - - - - - - - | 3,000,000 | | |
| | | Chili - - - - - - - - - - 1,512,000 | | | |
| | | Paraguay, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - | 100,000 | | |

| *Warlike Force.* | *Revenues and Expences.* | *HISTORY.* | *Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign.* | *Succeſſion.* | *Eſtabliſhed Religion.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total - - 242,498. | From all its poſſeſſions are received 14 millions ſterling. | Celts, Iberians, Phœnicians, Carthaginians, till 206 before the Chriſtian æra. All Spain becomes a Roman province 25 years after Chriſt. Weſt Goths from 400 to 711. | The form of government is monarchical. The late king was Charles III born 20 Jan 1716; ſucceeded to the crown in 1759; and married Chriſtina, daughter of Auguſtus III. king of Poland and elector of Saxony: ſhe died in 1760, after having borne him five ſons and five daughters. Four of the ſons and two daughters are ſtill living. The king in his title bears the ſurname of The Catholic, ſince 1495. | The king's children are called Infants and Infantas. | The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion; but the influence of the clergy is not ſo boundleſs and terrible as formerly, altho' ignorance and ſuperſtition are ſtill very general. The number of the clergy exceeds |
| As | From Spain alone £. 5,250,000, ariſing from the domains, monopolies, the grand maſterſhips, the tithes, the contribution from the Pope, the exciſe, the tax on plate, the Weſt India revenues, the cuſtoms, the various impoſts, &c. | Wallia founds the kingdom of the Weſt Goths 419. Roderic, the laſt king of the Weſt Goths, is killed in battle by the Arabs, 711. | The preſent ſovereign is Charles IV. born 12 Nov. 1748, and married 4 Sept 1765 to L. M. Thereſa, princeſs of Parma. The iſſue of this marriage is two ſons and one daughter. | The heir apparent is entitled Prince of Aſturia. | 300,000; |
| Land forces - - 137,602: | The expences frequently equal the revenue. | Arabs from 711 till 1491. The Weſt Goth, prince Pelayo, lays the foundation of the Weſt Goth kingdoms of Aſturia and Leon, 718. | | Females can inherit the crown. | who are under |
| Of which, | The debts of the ſtate amount to £. 40,000,000 ſterling. | By degrees, ſeveral Arabic kingdoms are formed in Spain, 756. | | The preſent heir apparent is Ferdinand. Maria, born 14 Oct. 1784. | 8 archbiſhops; |
| 117,740 are infantry; | The quantity of caſh in circulation is about 10½ million. | The Chriſtian kings take from the Arabs one province after another, 1229. | | | 48 biſhops; and |
| 15,240 - - cavalry; | The value in gold and ſilver, which Spain is computed to have received from America ſince 1500, is £. 2,100,000,000 ſterling. It ſtill receives annually from thence near 4 million ſterl. of which £. 2,750,000 are ſaid to be clear profit. | All the Chriſtian kingdoms united in 1474, by the marriage of Ferdinand of Arragon with Iſabella of Caſtile. They introduce the inquiſition in 1480. | | | 25 tribunals of inquiſition, eſtabliſhed for maintaining the Catholic religion. |
| 4,622 - - artillery. | | Ferdinand drives the Arabs out of Granada, and lays the foundation of the Spaniſh monarchy, 1491. | | | |
| Naval forces - - 104,896: | | Kings of Arragon, from 1491 to 1516. Chriſtopher Columbus diſcovers America, 1492. Expulſion of the Jews, 1492. | | | Spain contains likewiſe, |
| Of which, | | Expulſion of the Moors, 1501. Iſabella dies, 26 Nov. 1504. Ferdinand the Catholic reigns in Arragon from 1504; and his ſon-in-law, Philip of Auſtria, together with Johanna, in Caſtile, from 1504. | | | 117 cathedral churches; |
| 90,000 are ſailors; | | Philip of Auſtria dies 1505; and Ferdinand the Catholic aſſumes the regency of Caſtile (on account of the mental derangement of his daughter Joanna) during the minority of his grandſon Charles, 1506.—Columbus dies, 1506. | | | 1,028 convents; |
| 11,996 - - marines; | | Spain takes poſſeſſion of Terra Firma, 1512. Ferdinand the Catholic dies, 1516. The houſe of Auſtria, from 1516 till 1700. | | | 19,683 pariſhes, &c. |
| 2,000 - - artillery-men; | | Charles, grandſon of Maximilian, emperor of Germany, and of Ferdinand the Catholic, becomes king of Spain, by the title of Charles I. 1516; and emperor of Germany, by the name of Charles V. 1519. During Charles's abſence in Germany, Cardinal Ximenes is made regent of the kingdom, and ſhortly before his return dies of poiſon, 1517. | | | |
| 900 - - officers. | | Cortes diſcovers Mexico, 1519. Pizarro conquers Peru, 1524. Charles reſigns the Spaniſh monarchy to his ſon, Philip II. 1556, and dies in the convent of St. Juſt, 21 Sept. 1558. Philip, by degrees, loſes the Netherlands, 1559: cauſes ſentence of death to be paſſed on his ſon Charles, 1568: ſeizes upon Portugal, 1581: loſes the invincible armada, 1588; and dies, 1598. | | | |
| Ships of war, | | Philip IV. loſes Portugal, 1640. Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. | | | |
| Above - - - - 130: | | The French houſe of Bourbon of Anjou, from 1700 till the preſent time. | | | |
| Of which, | | Philip V. from 1700 till 1756. The Spaniſh ſucceſſion-war is terminated by the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Ferdinand VI. reigns from 1746 till 1759; and is ſucceeded by Charles III. League of the three houſes of Bourbon, 1761. | | | |
| 74 are of the line; | | The order of Jeſuits ſuppreſſed in Spain, and their goods confiſcated, 1 April 1761. War with Great Britain, 1779. Peace concluded with Great Britain at Verſailles, 1783. | | | |
| 56 frigates, &c.: carrying about 6000 guns. | | Charles III. dies, 1788, and is ſucceeded by his ſon, Charles IV. War with France, 1793. Peace with France, 1795, and war with Great Britain. Minorca taken by the latter, 1799. | | | |

# OF SPAIN.

| *Principal* WATERS, *and* MOUNTAINS. | *CLIMATE.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* |
|---|---|---|
| The Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea; the Minho, Duro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, and Ebro. The Pyrenees; the rock Calpe, which is 1,340 feet in height; and Cape Finisterre, in 42° 51′ 50″ N. lat. and 9° 18′ 30″ W. long.<br><br>Gibraltar.<br>*See* England. | Towards the north it is cold, in the middle of the country hot, and along the coast of the Mediterranean sea, temperate.<br><br>In general the climate of Spain is rather hot than cold, for which reason most of the inhabitants leave off work from nine o'clock in the forenoon till three in the afternoon.<br><br>Spain is one of those countries where Nature has distributed her blessings with the most liberal hand. | Wine, fine fruits, raisins, olive oil, corn, rice, sugar canes, tobacco, saffron, potash, cork, timber, &c.<br><br>Sheep, horses, mules, pigs, game, bees, silkworms, fish, &c.<br><br>Gold, silver, iron, quicksilver, lead, cinnabar, antimony, saltpetre, salt, marble, chrystal, mineral water, &c.<br><br>From its foreign possessions Spain receives china-ware, cocoa, vanilla, sugar, tobacco, ambergris, dying woods, cochineal, pearls, gold, silver, &c. |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of* KNIGHTHOOD. |
|---|---|---|
| The character of idleness, pride, and cowardice, attaches to the greatest part of the nation; but which it is solicitous to wipe away, and to introduce a greater disposition to industry.<br><br>The Spaniards are extolled for acuteness, patience, valour, good nature, equanimity, piety, &c.; but besides the bad qualities mentioned above, they are likewise censured for avarice, love of pomp, cunning, revenge, jealousy, &c. | The arms are composed of a shield, divided into four quarters, of which the uppermost on the right hand and the lowest on the left contain a castle Or, with three towers for Castile; and in the uppermost on the left, and the lowest on the right, are three lions Gules, for Leon; with three fleurs-de-lis in the centre for Anjou.<br><br>The arms are surrounded with the chain of the order of the golden fleece, surmounted with a crown, and supported by two lions. | 1. The order of the Golden Fleece. It consists in a golden fleece, worn suspended from a chain, with the motto, "Pretium non vile laboris." This ribbon of the order is red. It was instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.<br><br>2. The order of the sword.<br><br>3. The order of Calatrava.<br><br>4. The order of Alcantara.<br><br>5. The order of the Red Ribbon. |

| *Division of the Country.* | *Chief Towns.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | | *Number of Houses.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. In EUROPE, | | Lat. | Long. | | |
| 1. Gallicia. | 1. St. Jago di Compostella | - - - - - - | | - - - | 10,000 |
| | Corunna | - - - - - - | | - - - | 3,600 |
| 2. Asturia. | 2. Oviedo | - - - - - - | | - - - | 7,000 |
| | St. André Santillana. | - - - - - - | | - - - | 4,000 |
| 3. Biscay. | 3. Bilboa | - - - - - - | | 800 | 6,000 |
| | St. Sebastian | - - - - - - | | - - - | 8,000 |
| | Vittoria | - - - - - - | | - - - | 5,400 |
| 4. Navarre. | 4. Pampelona | - - - - - - | | - - - | 11,000 |
| | Tudela | - - - - - - | | - - - | 8,500 |
| 5. Arragon. | 5. Saragossa | - - - - - - | | - - - | 36,000 |
| | Huesca | - - - - - - | | - - - | 6,800 |
| 6. Catalonia. | 6. Barcelona | 41. 26 N. | 2. 13 E. | 10,185 | 115,000 |
| | Tarragona | - - - - - - | | - - - | 7,500 |
| | Tortosa | - - - - - - | | - - - | 10,700 |
| 7. Valencia. | 7. Valencia | - - - - - - | | - - - | 80,000 |
| | Alicante | - - - - - - | | - - - | 15,000 |
| | Morviedro; the ancient Saguntum. | | | | |
| 8. Murcia. | 8. Murcia | - - - - - - | | - - - | 44,000 |
| | Carthagena | - - - - - - | | - - - | 23,000 |
| 9. Granada. | 9. Granada | - - - - - - | | - - - | 52,000 |
| | Malaga | 36. 25. 5 N. | - - | 5,000 | 41,000 |
| 10. Andalusia. | 10. Cadiz | 36. 31 N. | 6. 14 W. | - - - | 70,000 |
| | Seville | 37 N. | 6. 10 W. | Tobacco manufactures. | 80,000 |
| | Cordova | - - - - - - | | 3,300 | 20,000 |
| | Jaen | - - - - - - | | - - - | 27,500 |
| 11. Estremadura. | 11. Badajoz | - - - - - - | | - - - | 6,000 |
| | Plasencia | - - - - - - | | - - - | 6,000 |
| 12. Leon. | 12. Leon | - - - - - - | | - - - | 7,000 |
| | Salamanca | - - - - - - | | - - - | 13,000 |
| 13. Old Castile. | 13. Valladolid | - - - - - - | | - - - | 19,000 |
| | Burgos | - - - - - - | | - - - | 10,000 |
| | Segovia | - - - - - - | | - - - | 9,500 |
| | San Ildefonso | - - - - - - | | Manufactures of looking-glasses. | |
| | Escurial. | | | | |
| 14. New Castile. | 14. Madrid | 40.25.18 N. | 3.25.15 W | 13,000 | 140,000 |
| | Alcala di Henares | - - - - - - | | - - - | 4,000 |
| | Aranjuez | - - - - - - | | - - - | 7,000 |
| | Toledo | 39. 50 N. | 3. 40 W. | - - - | 16,000 |
| | Civdad-Real | - - - - - - | | - - - | 8,000 |
| 15. The Islands in the Mediterranean sea: | | | | | |
| (a) The Balearean, | | | | | |
| 1. The island of Majorca. | 1. Palma | - - - - - - | | - - - | 23,500 |
| 2. - - - - - - Minorca. | 2. Port Mahon | 39.50.46 N. | 3.48.30 E. | | |
| (b) The Pithyusian: | | | | | |
| 1. Ivica. | 1. Ivica. | | | | |
| 2. Formentera. | | | | | |
| B. In ASIA, | | | | | |
| (a) The Islands: | | | | | |
| 1. The Philippines. | 1. The isl. of Manilla | 14.33.36 N. | 120.58 E. | | |
| 2. The Ladrones. | - - - - Mindanao. | | | | |
| | 2. St. Ignatius. | | | | |
| C. In AFRICA, | | | | | |
| (a) The Fortified Towns: | | | | | |
| 1. Oran. | | | | | |
| 2. Ceuta. | | | | | |
| 3. Melilla. | | | | | |
| 4. Masalquivir. | | | | | |
| (b) The Islands: | 1. The island of Ferro | 27.47.20 N. | 17.33.45 W. | | |
| 1. The Canaries. | The island of Teneriffe, with the mountain of Pico, 20,724 feet in height - - - | 28. 17 N. | 16. 40 W. | | |
| | Isl. of Canary, &c. | 28. 13 N. | 15.38.45 E. | | |
| 2. The islands near Guinea. | 2. Isl. of Annabon & Fernando del Po. | | | | |

*(Continued.)*

| *Division of the Country.* | *Chief Towns.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. In AMERICA (besides Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, and California.) | | Lat. Long. | |
| 1. Mexico. | 1. Mexico | 19.54 N. 100.5.45 W. | 150,000 |
| | Vera Crux. | | |
| 2. Terra Firma. | 2. Porto-bello | 9.33.5 N. 79. 50 W. | |
| | Panama. | | |
| | Carthagena | 10.26.35 N. 75.26.15 W. | |
| | Santa Fe de Bagota. | | |
| 3. Peru. | 3. Quito | 0.13.17 S. 77.55 W. | 60,000 |
| | Cusco. | | |
| | Lima | 12.1.15 S. 76.49.30 W. | |
| | Potosi. | | |
| | La Plata | - - - - - - - | 15,000 |

*Continued.*

| *Division of the Country.* | *Chief Towns.* | *Latitude & Longit.* | *Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMERICA—*continued.* | | | |
| 4. Chili. | 4. St. Jago. | | |
| | La Conception | 36. 42. 53 S. lat. 72. 40 W. long. | |
| 5. Paraguay. | 5. Buenos Ayres | 34. 35. 26 S. lat. 58. 31. 15 W. lo. | 16,000 |
| 6. Some of the Bahama Islands. | 6. Isl. of St. Salvador | | |
| 7. Some of the Antilles. | | | |
| (a) The island of Cuba. | (a) Havanna. | | |
| (b) Half of the island of Domingo. | (b) Domingo | 18.15 N. lat. 69. 8 W. long. | |
| (c) Isl. of Porto Rico. | (c) St. J. de P. Rico. | | |
| 8. Some of the Carribee Islands. | | | |
| (a) The isl. of Trinidad. | (a) St. Joseph. | | |

# TABLE XIX.

THE

# EMPIRE OF TURKEY.

# XIX. EMPIRE OF

| NAME; Latitude and Longitude. | BOUNDARIES. | EXTENT in Square Miles. | NUMBER of INHABITANTS. TOTAL. | On a Square Mile. | Allowing, upon an average, 200 to each Square Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TURKEY is thus named from the Turks, a nation which inhabited the eaſtern part of Aſiatic Tartary. It is called The Othman or Ottoman Empire, after its founder Oſman, or Othman I. in the 13th century, and has been ſtyled The Sublime Porte ſince 1328.<br><br>The Turkiſh Empire extends:<br><br>In EUROPE, from 34° to 49° N. lat. and from 17° 20′ to 35° 20′ E. long. from London.<br><br>In ASIA, from 28° to 44° N lat. and from 27° 20′ to 36° 20′ E. long.<br><br>In AFRICA, from 22° to 31° N. lat. and from 28° 20′ to 36° 20′ E. longitude. | TURKEY in EUROPE is bounded on the weſt by Croatia, Dalmatia, and the Mediterranean ſea; on the north, by Hungary, Tranſylvania, Poland, and Ruſſia; on the eaſt, by Little Tartary, the Black ſea, the ſea of Marmora, and the Archipelago; and on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean ſea.<br><br>TURKEY in ASIA is bounded by Ruſſia, Perſia, the Perſian gulf, Arabia, the Red ſea, Egypt, the Mediterranean ſea, the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, and the Black ſea.<br><br>In AFRICA: Egypt is bounded by Arabia, the Red ſea, Nubia, Ethiopia, Barbary, & the Mediterranean ſea. | The whole Turkiſh empire, 790,560.<br><br>Turkey in Europe - - - - - - - - - 182,560<br>- - - - in Aſia - - - - - - - - - 470,400<br>- - - - in Africa - - - - - - - - - 137,600<br><br>Of the above,<br>Romania contains - - - - - - - - - 26,880<br>Bulgaria - - - - - - - - - - - - 27,840<br>Ancient Greece - - - - - - - - - 41,600<br>Servia - - - - - - - - - - - - 16,000<br>Boſnia - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,360<br>Turkiſh Croatia - - - - - - - - - 3,200<br>- - - - Dalmatia - - - - - - - - 3,680<br>Moldavia - - - - - - - - - - - 20,800<br>Wallachia - - - - - - - - - - - 20,000<br>The Iſland of Candia - - - - - - - - 5,200<br>The Iſland of Santorin - - - - - - - - - -<br>- - - - - - Tine - - - - - - - - - - -<br>- - - - - - Scio - - - - - - - - - - -<br>- - - - - - Samos - - - - - - - - - -<br>- - - - - - Cyprus - - - - - - - - - - | 24,000,000<br><br>8,000,000<br>10,000,000<br>6,000,000<br><br>- - - - - -<br>- - - - - -<br>- - - - - -<br>- - - - - -<br>80,000<br>- - - - - -<br>- - - - - -<br>250,000<br>500,000<br>30,000<br>10,000<br>20,000<br>223,000<br>12,000<br>80,000 | 31<br><br>43<br>21<br>43<br><br>- - - - -<br>- - - - -<br>- - - - -<br>- - - - -<br>10<br>- - - - -<br>- - - - -<br>12<br>25<br>5 | 158,112,000<br><br>36,512,000<br>94,080,000<br>26,520,000<br><br>5,376,000<br>5,568,000<br>8,320,000<br>3,200,000<br>1,472,000<br>640,000<br>736,000<br>4,160,000<br>4,000,000<br>1,040,000 |

| TOTAL WARLIKE FORCE. | REVENUES and EXPENCES. | Principal HISTORICAL EVENTS. | Form of Government, and Reigning Sovereign. | Succeſſion. | Eſtabliſhed RELIGION. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 270,000 men.<br><br>Land forces - - 220,000:<br><br>Of whom,<br>35,000 are janiſſaries;<br>105,000 cavalry or ſpahis;<br>10,000 artillery, &c. with about 4,000 pieces of cannon.<br><br>Seamen, 50,000.<br>200 ſhips of war; of which 40 are of the line, manned with 32,000 men.<br>20 frigates, with 6,000.<br>40 gallies, with 6,000.<br>100 galeots, with 6,000.<br><br>Beſides the above, the Porte, in time of war, raiſes a conſiderable naval force from Barbary; and upon ſuch occaſions the Turkiſh power receives extraordinary acceſſions. | 7 million ſterling: Raiſed by the land tax, capitation tax, the exciſe, cuſtoms, &c.<br><br>But the ſultan's privy purſe is diſtinct from the exchequer of the empire, and is ſaid to be immenſely rich.<br><br>The expences are eſtimated at nearly 4½ million ſterling. | In ASIA—Perſians, Greeks, Eaſtern emperors, and Arabs, till 1000. Turks from 1000 till the preſent time. Before the Chriſtian æra they were called Scythians; inhabited the country eaſt of the Caſpian ſea; and in the 5th century were known by the name of Turks. They ſerve in the armies of the Greek emperors: in the 7th century are ſubdued by the Arabs (whoſe empire was founded by Mahomet in 622, and who by degrees conquered great part of Aſia and Africa, all Spain, Sicily, &c.): are compelled to embrace the Mahometan religion, and perform the offices of ſlaves; but they at length overpower the Chaliffs. The Turkiſh line of Seljuk attains to great diſtinction, and ſubdues moſt of the other Turkiſh tribes, and likewiſe the Chaliffs, in the 11th century. The famous Togrul Beg founds the great Turkiſh empire, 1100; which is deſtroyed by the Moguls from 12 to 1300. Upon the return of the Moguls, Sultan Oſman, or Othman, is the reſtorer of the preſent exiſting Turkiſh empire, 1300. Amurad I. eſtabliſhes the janizaries, 1362. Bajazet I. makes the Greek emperor tributary, but is conquered and taken priſoner by the mogul, Tamerlane, in 1402. Murad defeats and kills Wladiſlaf, king of Hungary, near Warna, 1444. George Caſtriotta, of Epire, commonly called Skander Beg, oppoſes the Turks, 1451. Mahomet II. takes Conſtantinople, 1453. (It was ſubject to the Greeks and Romans till 395, and to the Eaſtern emperors till the death of Conſtantine XI. 29 May 1453.) Selim I. in 1517, conquers Egypt (which was governed by the Pharoahs, Greeks, Perſians, and Romans, till 640; by the Saracens, from 640 till 900. The governors of the latter make themſelves independent, and reign, with the title of Sultans, till the 13th century. Mamlucks, from 1300 till 1517). Soliman the Powerful, defeats and kills Lewis II. king of Hungary, at Mohacz, 1526. Concludes a treaty with Francis I. of France, 1537. A war of 15 years with Hungary, 1587. A war of 24 years with Venice, 1645. The vizir, Muſtapha, beſieges Vienna, which is delivered by Poles and Germans, 1683. The excellent Grand Vizir, Kiuprili Muſtapha, falls in battle, 1691. Achmet III. gives a friendly reception to Charles XII. Prince Eugene concludes the treaty of Paſſarowitz, 1718. The grand vizir, Ibrahim, eſtabliſhes a printing-office at Conſtantinople, 1728. Advantageous peace with Auſtria, which had united with Ruſſia againſt the Porte, concluded at Belgrade, 1739. During the Auſtrian ſucceſſion war the Porte remains neutral, notwithſtanding all the ſolicitations of the Chriſtian powers, 1740. Achmet IV. concludes a diſadvantageous peace, at Kainardge, with Ruſſia, and acknowledges the independence of the Crim, 1774. Freſh war with Auſtria and Ruſſia, 1789. Treaty with Sweden, 1788. Selim III. ſucceeds Achmet IV. 1789. Peace with Auſtria, 1790; and with Ruſſia, 1791. The French overrun Egypt, 1798. War with France. | The government is deſpotic, and the Turkiſh emperor is maſter of the eſtates and lives of every one of his ſubjects: but ſtill his power is very much limited by the divan, the coran, and the influence of the grandees; and he is not perfectly ſecure againſt depoſition and aſſaſſination.<br><br>The preſent ſultan is Selim III. born 24 Dec. 1761; and ſucceeded to the government April 7, 1789. | The ſucceſſion is hereditary in the male line of Oſman, and the eldeſt of the family generally becomes emperor; who till then is kept in the ſeraglio, where he uſually receives the worſt of educations. | The Mahometan is the eſtabliſhed religion in all the Turkiſh dominions; but all other religions are tolerated, in conſideration of a ſum of money; and the various Chriſtian ſects enjoy perfect liberty of conſcience. The tenets of their religion, called Iſlam, are extracted from the Koran. The head of it is the ſultan, and the principal of the clergy is the mufti.<br><br>They are divided into the Sonnites and Shiites.<br><br>The whole body of the clergy is called Ulema. |

# TURKEY.

| *CLIMATE.* | *Remarkable Waters and Mountains.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISION of the COUNTRY.* | *Chief TOWNS.* | *Latitude and Longitude.* | *Number of Houſes.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey in Europe has upon the whole a very mild, ſalubrious climate; but in the northern provinces it is frequently intenſely cold, and in the ſouthern, very hot. The pleaſanteſt months are October and November. One of the moſt dreadful misfortunes throughout all the Turkiſh dominions is the Plague, the terrible effects of which are frequently owing to the ſuperſtition of the natives.<br>The climate of Turkey in Aſia is ſtill milder, and more healthy. Here the winter is ſhort, but ſevere; and the ſummer heats are allayed by the ſea breezes along the coaſts. Beſides the plague, theſe countries are frequently ſubject to the peſtilential wind, called Samus.<br>In Egypt, the climate is very hot, and in general very unhealthy, on account of the many noxious ſwamps; but the heat is ſomewhat abated by the overflowing of the Nile, and likewiſe by the frequent rains in Middle and Lower Egypt; but this ſeldom happens in Upper Egypt. | In EUROPE: the Mediterranean ſea, with its various gulfs; the Copais, Raſova, and ſea of Scutari; the Pruth, the Danube, the Dnieper, and Dnieſter. Mount Hæmus, Mt. Athos, Parnaſſus, &c.<br><br>In ASIA: the Mediterranean ſea, the Black ſea, the ſeas of Marmora and Azof; the lake of Beidſch, the Dead ſea, the lake of Genezareth, &c the Euphrates, the Tigris, the Jordan, &c. Mount Taurus, Lebanon, &c.<br><br>In AFRICA: the Red ſea; the lakes Saba, Querron, and Gara; the Nile; and the mountains of Upper Egypt along the coaſt of the Red ſea. | In EUROPE: corn, maize, rice, ſaffron, tobacco, fine fruits, wine, currants, olive oil, cotton, timber, &c. Oxen, horſes, aſſes, ſheep, pigs, goats, game, furs, bees, ſilk-worms, pearls, fiſh, &c. ſome copper and iron, Parian marble, terra ſigillata, ſalt, mineral water, &c.<br><br>In ASIA: corn, rice, wine, fine fruits, oil, cotton, ſugar canes, coffee, ſpices, manna, tobacco, &c. Oxen, horſes, aſſes, camels, dromedaries, ſheep, ſilk-worms, bees, muſcles, which yield the fine purple Tyrian dye, fowl, fiſh, &c. Valuable and baſe metals, and ſtones; alum, ſaltpetre, ſea ſalt, mineral water, &c.<br><br>In EGYPT: corn, rice, ſugar, ſenna, fine fruits, papyrus, gum, dates, &c. Oxen, horſes, camels, ſheep, aſſes, lions, apes, crocodiles, hippopotamuſes, fowl, ſilk-worms, bees, fiſh, &c. Marble, ſaltpetre, ſal ammoniac, &c. | A. In EUROPE.<br>(a) Provinces ſubject to the Grand Signior. | | | | |
| | | | 1. Romania. | 1. Conſtantinople | 41.1 N. 28.56.15 E. | 80,000 | 1,000,000 |
| | | | | Adrianople | - - - - - - | - - | 80,000 |
| | | | | Philippopoli. | | | |
| | | | 2. Bulgaria. | 2. Sophia - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 70,000 |
| | | | | Siliſtria - - | - - - - - - | - - | 60,000 |
| | | | | Widdin. | | | |
| | | | 3. Macedonia. | 3. Salonichi - - | 40.41.10 N. 23.8 E. | - - | 60,000 |
| | | | | Edeſſa. | | | |
| | | | 4. Albania. | 4 Scutari. | | | |
| | | | | Dulcigno. | | | |
| | | | 5. Theſſalia. | 5. Lariſſa - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 50,000 |
| | | | | Pharſala. | | | |
| | | | 6. Livadia. | 6. Livadia. | | | |
| | | | 7. Morea. | 7. Napoli di Romania. | | | |
| | | | | Corinth. | | | |
| | | | 8. Servia. | 8. Belgrade - - | - - - - - - | - - | 25,000 |
| | | | | Paſſarowitz. | | | |
| | | | 9. Boſnia. | 9. Banjalucka - | - - - - - - | 3,000 | 20,000 |
| | | | | Berbir. | | | |
| | | | 10. Turkiſh Croatia. | 10. Bielgorod. | | | |
| | | | 11. Turkiſh Dalmatia. | 11. Scardona. | | | |
| | | | | Herzogowina. | | | |
| | | | (b) Tributary Provinces. | | | | |
| | | | 1. Beſſarabia. | 1. Oczakow. | | | |
| | | | | Iſmail. | | | |
| | | | 2. Moldavia. | 2. Jaſſy - - - - | 47.8.30 N. 27.29.45 E. | 1,800 | 12,000 |
| | | | | Gallaz. | | | |
| | | | | Choczin. | | | |
| | | | | Bender. | | | |
| | | | 3. Wallachia. | 3. Buckhareſt - - | 44.26.45 N. 26.8 E | - - | 60,000 |
| | | | | Rimnik. | | | |
| | | | (c) The Iſlands. | | | | |
| | | | 1. The iſland of Candia. | 1. Candia - - - | 35.18.45 N. 25.18 E. | - - | 8,000 |
| | | | | Canea - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 3,000 |
| | | | 2. The iſl. of Santorin. | | | | |
| | | | 3. - - - Stalimene. | | | | |
| | | | 4. - - - Negropont. | | | | |
| | | | 5. - - - Tine. | | | | |
| | | | &c. | | | | |
| | | | B. In ASIA. | | | | |
| | | | (a) Natolia. | (a) Smyrna - - | 38.28.7 N. 27.19.45 E. | - | 120,000 |
| | | | | Angora - - | - - - - - - | - - | 100,000 |
| | | | | Tocat - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 60,000 |
| | | | (b) Syria. | (b) Aleppo - - | 35.45.23 N. 37.20 E. | - - | 290,000 |
| | | | | Damaſcus - - | - - - - - - | - - | 150,000 |
| | | | | Jeruſalem - - | 31.50 N. 35.20 E. | | |
| | | | (c) Meſopotamia. | (c) Diarbekir. | | | |
| | | | | Moſul. | | | |
| | | | (d) Turkiſh Georgia. | (d) Alcazighe. | | | |
| | | | (e) Turkiſh Armenia. | (e) Erzerum - - | 39.56.35 N. 48.35.45 E. | - | 22,000 |
| | | | | Bagdad - - | - - - - - - | - - | 20,000 |
| | | | | Baſra - - - | - - - - - - | - - | 60,000 |
| | | | (f) In Arabia only the ſmall towns of Jedda & Sambo, and the iſlands of Saraken & Maſſava. | | | | |
| | | | (g) The iſlands of | | | | |
| | | | 1. Scio. | 1. Scio. | | | |
| | | | 2. Samos. | 2. Kopa. | | | |
| | | | 3. Rhodes. | 3. Rhodes. | | | |
| | | | 4. Cyprus. | 4. Nicoſia. | | | |
| | | | &c. | | | | |
| | | | C In AFRICA. | | | | |
| | | | (a) EGYPT. | | | | |
| | | | 1. Lower Egypt. | 1. Alexandria - - | 31.11.20 N. 30.16.30 E. | - | 30,000 |
| | | | | Roſetta. | | | |
| | | | 2. Middle Egypt. | 2. Cairo - - - | 30.3.12 N. 21.30 E. | - - | 200,000 |
| | | | | Suez. | | | |
| | | | 3. Upper Egypt. | 3. Coſir. | | | |
| | | | | Naſſa. | | | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *Arms and Laws.* | *Arts and Sciences.* |
|---|---|---|
| The European Turks are ſedate, polite, grateful, generous, and good-natured; but likewiſe paſſionate, cruel to thoſe who differ from their religion, and addicted to ſloth.<br><br>The Aſiatic Turks are various in their character; but all of them are addicted to ſloth, cowardice, ſenſuality, and rapine.<br><br>The Egyptians are ſlothful, cowardly, and wholly abſorbed in ſenſual gratifications. | Notwithſtanding the pompous titles of the ſultan, his arms are very ſimple, being only, Vert; a creſcent, argent.<br><br>The Koran is the only code whereby the Turks regulate all their law tranſactions; they are entirely unacquainted with any other. | Greece, the ancient ſeat of all the arts and ſciences, is at preſent the ſeat of perfect barbariſm. Superſtition in every ſhape has aſſumed the place of true philoſophy. This may in all probability continue to be the caſe for a great length of time, as the Turks give little or no encouragement to arts and ſciences. |

# TABLE XX.

THE

# REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

## XX. THE REPUBLIC

| *Name and Situation.* | *BOUNDARIES.* | *EXTENT in Square Miles.* | *POPULATION.* *Total.* | *To each Square Mile.* | *Allowing upon an Average 200 to each ſquare Mile.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VENICE, or VENETIA, derives its appellation from the Venetians; who, driven by the Oſtrogoths and Huns from the continent of Italy, took refuge upon the Iſlands. | | 13,840 ſquare miles. Viz. | - 2,603,000 - | - 188 - | - 2,768,000 |
| IL DOMINO VENETO lies between 45. & 46. 40 N. lat.—8. 20. & 12. 20 E. long. | Il Domino Veneto is bounded on the north by Switzerland, Tyrol, and Carinthia; on the eaſt by Carniola and the Gulph of Venice; on the weſt and ſouth by the Dutchies of Milan and Mantua, and the Eccleſiaſtical territory. | Terra Firma, or Il Domino Veneto - - - - - - 10,000 - - | - 2,103,000 - | - 210 - | - 2,000,000 |
| | | Territory in Dalmatia and Albania - - - - 3,200 - - | - 380,000 - | - 119 - | - 640,000 |
| | | The Venetian Levant - 640 - - | - 120,000 - | - 188 - | - 128,000 |
| The Venetian territory in Dalmatia and Albania is ſituated between 42. 20. & 45. 50 N. lat.—14. 20. & 19. 20 E. long. | The Venetian territory in Dalmatia and Albania is bounded on the north and eaſt by the dominions of the German and Turkiſh emperors; on the ſouth and weſt by the Gulph of Venice. | N. B. Of theſe laſt belong to the Iſland Corfu alone - 208 ſq. miles | and 51,000 - | - 245 - | - 41,600 |
| The Venetian poſſeſſions in the Levant lie ſcattered between 38. & 40 N. lat. 19. & 21 E. long. | The Venetian Levant lies in the Mediterranean, below the Turkiſh part of Albania. | | | | |

| *Military and Marine Force.* | *Revenues and Expence.* | *HISTORICAL DATES.* | *Conſtitution, and preſent Doge.* | *Succeſſor.* | *Religion.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LAND FORCES, | The revenue of the ſtate amounts to about £. 1,825,890. | The ancient VENETIANS ſubject to the Roman empire till the year 400. | Since the 12th century, the conſtitution of Venice has been ariſtocratical. The adminiſtration is in the hands of the Doge and of 206 families of nobili. The Doge has the preſidency in all the colleges of the ſtate; but he is not empowered to perform any public act by his own authority, being ſubject to the formidable council of Ten, and in fact enjoys leſs perſonal liberty than any citizen of the ſtate. | Immediately upon the deceaſe of the Doge, a ſucceſſor is generally choſen from amongſt the Procurators of St. Mark. For this purpoſe, all the Nobili who have attained their thirtieth year, aſſemble in the palace of St. Mark, and chooſe out of their own number 41 Nobili, who then proceed to elect one of the order (who has frequently been previouſly fixed upon) as future Doge. | The Roman Catholic is the dominant Religion in Venice; Greeks, Armenians and Jews, are however permitted the public exerciſe of their religion; and Proteſtants are allowed to exerciſe theirs in private. |
| Amount in time of peace to 8,000 men; in time of war, they are augmented to 30,000; the greater part of which, however, as well as their commanders, ſerve in the pay of foreign powers. | It is raiſed from the tolls, the tax upon land, and the duties upon ſalt, tobacco, and oil. | They fly from the OSTROGOTHS and ATILA king of the Huns, to the neighbouring iſlands, where they eſtabliſh Maritime Venice, 452. | The principal aſſemblies, in which all the concerns of the ſtate are managed, are The Great Council, The Senate, The Council of Ten, Il Collegio Pieno, &c. | The Doge's cap is then placed upon his head, and he is carried in proceſſion through the palace of St. Mark. | The Clergy of the Romiſh Church is here numerous, opulent, and reſpected. The prieſts, however, are ſubject in every reſpect to the laws of the Republic, and lie under many reſtraints. |
| NAVY, | The annual revenue exceeds the expences of the government. They have, nevertheleſs, to pay intereſt upon debt, to the annual amount of £. 319,000. | Liberty eſtabliſhed, and the Republic governed by tribunes, 500. | The Doge Paul Renies was born Nov. 21, 1710; appointed Doge Jan. 14, 1779. died February 13, 1789. | | The Patriarch of Venice is the head of the national church, and in ſubordination to him are the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and the reſt of the Clergy, who are altogether about 45,776 in number, and poſſeſs property to the amount of £. 16,800,000. |
| Amounts in time of peace to 12 ſhips of war and 18 galleys, although they have naval ſtores and marines, ſufficient for the equipment of double that number. | The whole income of the Doge amounts to about £. 3,150. | PAULUCCIUS ANAFESTUS Firſt Doge of Venice, 697. The city of Venice founded 809. | | | |
| | | Doge MICHIELI aſſaſſinated. Riſe of the Nobili. Solemn eſpouſals with the Adriatic Sea, 1172. They become maſters of the Adriatic Sea, 1177. | | | |
| | | Their power attains, in conſequence of their commerce, and the advantage they derive from the wars of other nations, and from the cruſades, to its higheſt pitch, before 1500. They loſe their trade with the Eaſt Indies, 1498. Their power declines from the commencement of the fifteenth century. | | | |
| | | They loſe Cyprus - - 1571.<br>——— Candia - - 1669.<br>——— Morea - - 1716. | | | |
| | | During the eighteenth century, the ſtrength of the Republic has gradually more and more declined, through the increaſing power of her neighbours. Venice, nevertheleſs, ſtill maintains, by its wiſe adminiſtration, its rank amongſt the principal republics of Europe. | | | |

# OF VENICE.

| *Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, &c.* | *Soil and Climate.* | *PRODUCTIONS.* | *DIVISIONS.* | *Towns.* | *Longitude and Latitude.* | *Why remarkable.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Lat. D. M. Long. D. M. | | |
| The Adriatic ſea, the Lake Garda, the hot ſprings of Abano, the Po, the Adige, the Brenta, the Oglio; a great number of mountains, the greater part of which appear to be of volcanic origin, as the Bolka, &c. | Terra Firma is one of the moſt favoured regions of the globe. The ſoil is fertile, the atmoſphere temperate and ſalubrious, though ſomewhat variable.<br><br>Dalmatia and Albania are leſs fertile than the former, with reſpect to ſoil; but they alſo enjoy a temperate and ſalubrious climate. | Terra Firma produces grain, Indian wheat, wine, rice, hemp, flax, excellent fruits, olive-oil, timber, &c. Black cattle, ſwine, ſheep, game, ſilk-worms, bees, fiſh, oyſters, &c.<br>Gold (in the ſands of the rivers) ſilver, iron, various earths uſed in dying, porcellain-clay, ſalt, alum, arſenic, precious ſtones, alabaſter, mineral waters, &c.<br>Dalmatia and Albania, but eſpecially the Levant, produce orchard and garden fruits, wine, raiſins of different kinds, olives, ſilkworms, bees, fiſh, ſalt, marble, alabaſter, &c. | A. ILDOMINOVENETO | | | | |
| | | | (a) The dogeſhip of Venice. | (a) Venice - - | 45. 27 N. 12. 4 E. | Capital. Commerce. | 200,000 |
| | | | | Murano - - | — — | Looking-glaſs manufactory - - | |
| | | | | Meſtre. | | | |
| | | | | Iſle Saint George. | | | |
| | | | (b) The diſtrict of Padua. | (b) Padua - - | 45.23 N. 11.50 E. | Univerſity - - - | 40,000 |
| | | | | Abano - - | — — | Hot baths. | |
| | | | | Eſte. | | | |
| | | | (c) The peninſula Rovigo. | (c) Rovigo - - | — — | Epiſcopal See - - | 15,000 |
| | | | | Adria - - | — — | Whence the Name of the Adriatic Sea derived - - | 6,000 |
| | | | (d) The diſtrict of Verona. | (d) Verona - - | 45.26 N. 11.18 E. | Biſhop. Fortification - - - - | 57,000 |
| | | | (e) The diſtr. of Vicenza. | (e) Vicenza - - | — — | Birth place of Palladio - - - - | 30,000 |
| | | | | Schio. | | | |
| | | | (f) The diſt. of Breſcia | (f) Breſcia - - | 45. 9 N. 9. 53 E. | Fort. Manufactory of Arms - - - | 50,000 |
| | | | | Chiari. | | | |
| | | | (g) Diſtrict of Bergamo. | (g) Bergamo - | 45. 15 N. 9. 5 E. | Fort. Biſhop. Commerce - - - | 20,000 |
| | | | (h) Diſt. of Cremaſco. | (h) Crema - - | — — | Fort. Biſhop. | |
| | | | (i) Marca Treviggiana | (i) Treviſo - - | 45. 38 N. 12. 3 E. | Fort. Biſhop - - | 16,000 |
| | | | | Feltra - - | — — | Epiſcopal ſee - - | 7,000 |
| | | | | Belluno - | — — | Epiſcopal ſee - - | 10,000 |
| | | | (k) The country of Friuli. | (k) Udina - - | — — | Archiepiſc. ſee - | 12,000 |
| | | | | Friuli - - | — — | Epiſcopal ſee. | |
| | | | | Palma Nuova - - | — — | Fortification. | |
| | | | (l) The country of Iſtria. | (l) Capo d'Iſtria | — — | Fortification. | |
| | | | | Rovigno - | — — | Epiſcopal ſee. | |
| | | | B. The Venetian part of DALMATIA. | | | | |
| | | | (a) On the Continent. | (a) Zara - - | — — | Harbour - - - | 10,000 |
| | | | | Spalatro - | — — | Harbour. Archiepiſcopal ſee - - | 8,000 |
| | | | | Sebenico - | — — | Fortification and Harbour. | |
| | | | (b) Iſlands. | (b) Iſl. of Oſero | | | |
| | | | | —— Cherſo. | | | |
| | | | | —— Pago. | | | |
| | | | | —— Iſta. | | | |
| | | | | —— Liezina. | | | |
| | | | C. The Venet. part of ALBANIA. | (c) Larta - - | — — | Commerce. | |
| | | | | Butrinto. | | | |
| | | | | Preveſe. | | | |
| | | | D. The VENETIAN LEVANT, conſiſting wholly of iſlands, as | | | | |
| | | | (a) The iſland Corfu. | (a) Corfu - - | — — | Fortification. Harbour - - - - | 12,000 |
| | | | | Caſtle Saint Angelo. | | Arſenal. Archiep. ſee. | |
| | | | (b) —— St. Maura. | (b) St. Maura - | — — | Fort. Archiep. ſee | 6,000 |
| | | | (c) —— Cephalonia. | (c) Cephalonia - | — — | Archiepiſc. ſee. | |
| | | | (d) —— Zante. | (d) Zante - - | — — | Fort. harbour. | |

| *CHARACTER.* | *ARMS.* | *Orders of KNIGHTHOOD.* |
|---|---|---|
| The common people in Venice are civil, temperate, and induſtrious; but inclined to fraud, and eaſily excited to inſurrection. The nobility are proud, frivolous, and very ſuſpicious, as well with reſpect to each other as towards ſtrangers. The principal diverſion in Venice is the Carnival, upon which occaſion every ſpecies of folly is practiſed.<br><br>Their principal ſolemnity is the Eſpouſals of the Doge with the Adriatic ſea, which takes place on the day of Aſcenſion, and generally attracts a great concourſe of ſtrangers to Venice. | Azure, A winged lion; Or, with an open book, Argent, between his paws. The motto upon the book is, "Pax tibi Marce evangeliſta meus!"—The full coat of the republic is compoſed of the ſeveral coats of all the territories it has ever poſſeſſed. | 1. The Order of St. Mark. The Knights wear, as their badge, ſuſpended by a gold chain, a medal having a lion winged, with an open book, inſcribed: Pax tibi Marce Evangeliſta meus.<br><br>2. The Order, Della Stola d'oro. So named from the richly embroidered Stole, worn by the Knights.<br><br>3. The Order of St. Conſtantine, inſtituted in the 12th century. |

# XXI.

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE,

SHEWING THE

## *POSITION OF THE FOREGOING COUNTRIES*

IN THE YEAR 1799.

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE; being a Continuation of the foregoing STATISTICAL TABLES, intended to shew

N. B. In this Table the Spaces are left blank where

| *Name and Situation.* | *Number of Inhabitants.* | *Divisions of the Country.* | *Conquests.* | *Diminution.* | *Public Revenue and State of Finances.* | *Land Forces.* | *Naval Force.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN | — | — | Cape of Good Hope.<br>Minorca.<br>Mysore country, in India,<br>&c. &c. &c. | | ANNUAL REVENUE - - £. 29,000,000<br>Permanent taxes and annual grants - - - £. 21,000,000<br>10th on Income, only temporary 8,000,000<br>Total - £. 29,000,000<br>Interest of debt - - - - 18,000,000<br>Peace establishment - - - 8,500,000<br>Total - - 26,500,000<br>The accumulating fund for paying off the debt, is such as to promise a speedy reduction of interest; and Mr. Pitt's plan for raising part of the supplies within the year will do the rest. | 97 regiments of foot.<br>36 regiments of cavalry.<br>4 battalions of artillery men.<br>32,000 militia.<br>26,000 volunteer cavalry.<br>120,000 volunteer infantry<br>1,000 D° artillery men.<br>5,000 naval fencibles.<br>Estimating each reg. at 1,000, the whole makes 319,000, besides marines & foreign corps in English service.—The force in all is little under half a million. | 112,000 seamen.<br>11 ships of 1st rate.<br>23 D° - 2d d°.<br>153 D° - 3d d°.<br>441 under 64 guns, including frigates, sloops, &c.<br>628 total of armed vessels.<br>During this war England has been victorious by sea in every quarter. Great attention is paid to this branch; it is the glory and defence of England, and is supported by national spirit, and an unprece- ☞ |
| FRANCE. | | All the old divisions into Provinces done away, and the whole of Old France divided into 83 departments, which are subdivided into districts; but as every thing is constantly changing under a revolutionary government, it is not necessary to consider this as any thing more than a temporary arrangement. | Austrian Flanders, Brabant, and all the Imperial dominions on the left Bank of the Rhine: also, that portion of the Dutch territory on the right Bank. The French armies are in possession of part of Italy, of Malta, of Switzerland, of Germany beyond the Rhine; but in none of these is the contest ended. They are theatres of war, not conquests. | Almost all its colonies are either alienated, or in a state of revolt (the islands of France and Bourbon excepted.) | Very uncertain & variable; one party states it at above 20 millions sterling annual revenue; another says, it does not amount to 14,000,000 l. The resources are not regular but arbitrary. France has left its former creditors unpaid; has confiscated the church lands, royal domains, and many the estates of the emigrants. Gathered contributions 90 millions sterling, from the countries around, and still has not a revenue equal to above half its expences | Greater since the Revolution than at any former period: they have sometimes had above one million of soldiers, besides 2,500,000 armed men in the interior. Their artillery corps is superior to that of any other nation: to that and superior numbers they have generally owed their victories, which have been numerous, extensive, and rapid, beyond example. The number now is reckoned about 600,000 men. | Greatly reduced by an uninterrupted series of defeats, particularly in two great engagements with the English. With lord Howe's fleet in 1794, and admiral Nelson in 1798; while their allies the Dutch and Spaniards lost in an equal proportion. The destruction of commerce brings on that of naval force, so that the want of seamen, discipline, and want of ships, have reduced the French navy to less than one-third in force of what it was. |
| GERMANY. | — | — | A portion of Poland, Venice, and part of its Terra Firma territories; but this not yet confirmed by any treaty. | Flanders, Brabant, and the whole country on the left bank of the Rhine. | The debts have been considerably increased during this war, and the finances are not in good order, but nothing arbitrary nor unfair has been done to levy money. Loans, voluntary gifts, and a few new taxes, have supplied the extra expences. | | Should Venice remain to the empire, a small naval force will be maintained. At present it is merely a name. |
| HOLLAND, or Seven United Provinces | — | — | — | The provinces south of the Rhine, are considered by the French as *conquered*, the others as allied; therefore the Dutch themselves acknowledge a diminution of territory. Has lost most of its colonies abroad, together with the Cape of Good Hope | In great disorder, owing to want of commerce, and the great sums paid the French for their *Protection*. The Dutch have contributed in every manner that can be named to the present war. | The Dutch army is incorporated with the French, and subservient to its generals. The number uncertain, but most of the inhabitants are enrolled like those of France. | Reduced from the 1st rank as a naval power to a force that is quite unequal to any real service, and which is therefore obliged to remain in port.—England has got most part of its navy. |
| SWITZERLAND, or Swiss Cantons. | Supposed to be diminished one-4th. | The old ones nearly done away for the present. | — | | No public revenues, and the finances reduced to forced loans, contributions, and arbitrary exactions. | The great majority of the inhabitants in arms, but no independant army. The French rule and direct every thing. | — |
| SAVOY, or Continental Dominions of Sardinia. | — | — | — | — | In great disorder. | Part of the army has always remained faithful to the independance of the country, and part was forced to join the French. | — |
| NAPLES. | — | — | — | — | Greatly diminished, and government reduced to temporary expedients. | The whole country in arms for protection or resistance, but no regular army belonging to the state. | Little alteration; but now acting in concert with the British under admiral Nelson. |
| PAPAL Territories, or Ecclesiastical States—Parma—Modena—Monaco—Masserano—and Marino—Genoa, Tuscany, &c. | | — | — | — | — | Consist in such of the inhabitants as have taken arms in self-defence, or to aid or oppose the French invaders. | |
| RUSSIA. | — | — | A portion of Poland. | — | — | — | — |
| PRUSSIA. | — | — | A portion of Poland. | — | — | — | — |
| POLAND. | — | — | — | Totally annihilated as an independant or separate nation. | — | — | — |
| VENICE and MALTA. | — | — | — | — | — | — | Entirely destroyed; though originally considerable and very formidable to the Turks and Algerines. |

## the STATE of thoſe Countries that have undergone Changes from the preſent WAR; and their POSITION in 1799.

no Changes have taken place.

| *Commerce and Manufactures.* | *Form of Government.* | *Eſtabliſhed Religion.* | *Hiſtorical Events during the important Period of the laſt Ten Years; that is, ſince 1789.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Greater by much than at any former period, even the moſt flouriſhing in times of peace. The exports and imports to all parts amounted laſt year (1798) to more than 60 millions, and are increaſing. In 1781, the worſt year for the laſt 50, they only amounted to 22,000,000; and in 92, the beſt before the war, to 42,000,000.—The home manufactures are daily improving; and no nation ever had ſuch a command of capital, or was ſo well protected by ſea, ſo that individual means and induſtry, protected by public ſtrength, have carried England to ſucceſs in commerce that is without example. | | Tho' there is no change in religion, yet the higher orders begin to be more attentive to its duties ſince the terrible example of France. The lower orders have at the ſame time become more tolerant, and though many Roman catholic chapels are eſtabliſhed, they have neither ſhewn diſpleaſure nor apprehenſion. The exiled clergy of France have been well received by all claſſes, and have conducted themſelves in a very exemplary manner. | Remained a quiet ſpectator of the French revolution till Holland was attacked; being obliged by treaty to defend that ally, England took part in the war, and perceiving that France openly aimed at deſtroying all the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe, has from that time made efforts in the common cauſe that are beyond example.——By land England has not carried on war with ſucceſs, but by ſea her arms have been crowned with victory. By four of the greateſt naval combats on record, the fleets of her enemies united are reduced to leſs than one third of their former ſtrength. The battle at the mouths of the Nile, in 1798, is however the moſt remarkable, both on account of its conſequences, and the brilliant gallantry and ſkill with which it was atchieved. The internal ſtate of England has remained quiet. The well-meaning and moſt numerous claſs of inhabitants ſaw their danger and rallied round their Sovereign, whoſe perſonal firmneſs, ſupported by their zeal and loyalty, has (under the bleſſing of God) kept anarchy and confuſion at a diſtance. |
| ☞ dented commerce, which produces good ſeamen, and in great numbers. This great fleet is now manned without difficulty. | | | |
| Commerce almoſt ruined. Not one ſingle merchant ſhip trading under French colours. The colonies loſt—manufactures diminiſhed for want of hands and of capital. France is ſupplied from without by contraband with foreign manufactures and productions. In 1798 it was computed that £.1,200,000 in ſpecie was carried out by ſtealth to pay for foreign productions. Lyons, Bourdeaux, Marſeilles, and the firſt towns in France are nearly ruined. | Five directors for the Executive, and two councils, for deliberation, and making laws, govern France, under the form of a Republic, of which it poſſeſſes nothing but the name; for its laws, are all ſuſpended, and its elections ſet aſide on every occaſion. There is no name to expreſs the nature of this government. | *None.*—Much has been done to aboliſh the Roman catholic faith. The ſovereign Pontiff robbed and inſulted, the churches ſuppreſſed, the revenues and lands confiſcated, and the clergy perſecuted, obliged to fly, or riſque death at home. A new ſpecies of political fanaticiſm prevails, though in private many remain true to the faith of their fathers. | Twenty volumes would not contain the hiſtory of France during the laſt 10 years, ſo multiplied and rapid have been the tranſactions in that country. The deficiency in the finances led the well-intentioned Louis XVI. to aſſemble the ſtates-general. Inſtead of reſtoring the finances, that aſſembly begun by changing every thing, and finiſhed by dethroning the king in 1792, and murdering him with juridical formality the following year. Since then, France has changed maſters a great number of times, but always has had very ſevere ones; which, in order to ſanction their rigorous government, have ſtyled it a republic one and indiviſible, who are all free and equal; but the operation of liberty and equality has uniformly been ſuſpended by the plea of neceſſity and the ſubſtitution of revolutionary meaſures. Other changes ſeem not very diſtant. |
| Except where ravaged by the French there is little or no change. | — | — | While Germany was about to engage in war with France, Leopold II. died early in 1792. He was ſucceeded by his brother Francis II. who is the reigning emperor. After various reverſes of war, the Imperial court entered into an armiſtice and preliminaries of peace at Liſbon in 1797; but the ambition of France was not ſatisfied, and tho' negotiations were carried on by plenipotentiaries at Radſtadt, the French repaſſed the Rhine early in 1799 and invaded Germany a ſecond time. The campaign has been violently conteſted and well fought on both ſides, and on the whole terminated in favour of the German empire. |
| Greatly reduced; its manufactures being plundered by the French, and its ports blocked up by the Engliſh; moſt of its foreign poſſeſſions loſt, and that capital, once ſo abundant, which ſupported trade, gone, and many of its merchants eſtabliſhed at Hamburgh and other parts. | A directory in imitation of France, and itſelf receiving directions. The name given is a republic, but that is an abuſe of words; it is a vice-directory under France. | All religions tolerated, but none particularly protected. French men and French manners prevailing throughout this oppreſſed ruined country. | Was invaded by the French in the end of 1792, under Dumourier. Joined in the war with England and the allies till the end of 1794; when, during a hard froſt, the French took poſſeſſion of the country; ſince which it has paid immenſe contributions to France. A directorial ſort of government is erected in imitation of the French, and its greateſt fleet taken or diſperſed by the Engliſh under lord Duncan in 1797: ſo that for the preſent it is little better than a province of France, without independence or naval force. |
| One of the moſt induſtrious countries in Europe reduced to the moſt wretched ſtate; without trade, agriculture, or the means almoſt of ſupporting its inhabitants. | A pretended directory—a mock copy of the French, but entirely under their influence. | Same as in all countries under the dominion of France. | Made every effort to remain neutral, but the French had determined otherwiſe, and on a pretext that is conſidered as very unfair, was invaded by their armies. It became the theatre of war till the exhauſted ſtate of the country obliged the French and Auſtrian armies to retire; it is now a prey to civil diſſentions and to French influence. |
| Reduced to the loweſt ſtate of depreſſion. | Unſettled; the King having not yet returned. Governed ad interim by Auſtria. | | The troubles of France could not leave ſo near a neighbour ſafe and inactive; accordingly the brave Savoyards made a ſtrong head againſt them, till, through too timid councils, the fortreſſes that are the keys of the country were given up to France, and great contributions exacted as the price of peace; but revolution was meditated, and the capital was ſeized on a frivolous pretence in the beginning of this year, and the royal family baniſhed to Sardinia. The French have ſince been driven out, but the king is not returned to his capital. |
| Almoſt ruined by invaſion, plunder, and civil war. | Having been revolutionized, and the king reſtored, is ſtill in a very diſturbed ſtate. | — | After receiving many humiliating inſults from France ſince the revolution in that country, and making conſiderable ſacrifices to preſerve the peace, Ferdinand IV. finding all in vain, raiſed an army, attacked the French, and wreſted Rome from them; but thro' treaſon in his own army was obliged to leave his capital, and go with his family to Sicily. Though the French have ſince been driven from the Neapolitan ſtates, yet the royal family has not ventured to return. |
| Almoſt ruined by the late unfortunate events. | Unſettled, and in very great diſtreſs and confuſion; ſo that anarchy may be ſaid moſt properly to reign | Roman catholic, but in great confuſion, being the ſeat of this anti-chriſtian war. | Overrun by the French armies after purchaſing peace repeatedly at the price of many precious relicts of antiquity and works of art, as well as large ſums of money. Still the theatre of a bloody and deſperate war, where foreign armies are the maſters, and the people of the country the victims. The allies protect the inhabitants, but the French have taken nearly their all. |
| Improving and augmenting under a ſovereign who gives great encouragement and protection to them. | — | — | The empreſs Catherine, after inceſſant endeavours to improve the ſtate of her dominions, was ſucceeded by the grand duke, now Paul I. a monarch of great virtue, and who promiſes to make his extenſive empire happy. No country offers ſuch a field for improvement, and the views of the emperor are great and liberal. He encourages arts and ſciences. |
| — | — | | In 1792 the king of Pruſſia headed the German and Pruſſian armies to invade France. He afterwards continued in the coalition againſt France (he being ſubſidized by England) till 1795, when he abandoned it and made peace with France, having firſt obtained his portion of *divided Poland*.——The reigning monarch, Frederick William III. has not openly taken any part in the preſent war, and is courted by all parties. |
| — | Dividied into three; and governed by Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia. | — | After a complete revolution in 1794 (apparently made on the French plan) in which the king was made priſoner in his palace, this unhappy and long diſtracted country was divided into three, Warſaw having firſt been taken by the Ruſſians with great ſlaughter. The virtuous Staniſlaus-Auguſtus died ſince, penſioned, broken-hearted, and in exile: but the country is not quiet. |
| — | Malta is occupied entirely by foreign armies. There is no legitimate government at preſent. Venice at preſent is under the houſe of Auſtria. | | Malta given up to the French without reſiſtance in July 1798. The order of knighthood aboliſhed by the French in the iſland, but preſerved by the knights in other countries; and Paul I. emperor of Ruſſia, made grand maſter in 1799. Venice was invaded and pillaged by the French in 1797, and given up to the Emperor. |

FINIS.

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